The New-York Times.

VOL. XXIV.......NO. 7385. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, MAY 18, 1875.—WITH SUPPLEMENT. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

ALBANY.

LAST NIGHT'S SESSION OF THE LEGISLATURE.

THE HUSTED RAPID TRANSIT BILL IN THE ASSEMBLY — ORDERED TO A THIRD READING—THE SUPPLY BILL—PROBABLE ADJOURNMENT WHEN AN AGREEMENT CAN BE ARRIVED AT—MISCELLANEOUS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., May 17.—In the Assembly to-night considerable time was occupied with the transaction of privileged business, embracing concurrence with amendments made by the Senate to a large number of miscellaneous bills. The general act relating to the formation of business corporations was reported with some amendments from the Committee on Conference, passed and sent to the Governor. The two concurrent resolutions for amendments to the Constitution were received from the Senate and adopted. The first provides for the abolishment of the offices of State Prison Inspectors, and the appointment in their stead by the Governor, by consent of the Senate, of a Superintendent of State Prisons. The second abolishes the offices of Canal Commissioners and provides for the appointment of an Inspector of Public Works. Mr. Hammond, of Ontario, introduced a bill to amend the military code by repealing the exemptions from taxation provided by the law amendatory of the code passed some weeks since.

THE HUSTED RAPID TRANSIT BILL.

The House then resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on the Husted Rapid Transit bill, Mr. Hess, of New-York, in the chair. The bill was read through, after which Mr. Husted, who has taken charge of the measure for the Governor, offered a series of amendments with a view to perfecting the measure, many of them relating to the construction of the sentences and the correction of typographical errors. Mr. Husted was virtually alone in discussing the bill, while Messrs. Alvord, Waehner, and the speaker, without actually attacking the bill, seemed disposed to pull it to pieces by inches. The discussion was throughout of the dryest and most uninteresting order, the main subjects of debate being the shaping of amendments calculated to protect the interests of the horse railroad companies, and the efforts made by various Representatives, among them Messrs. Alvord and Burtis, of Kings, to exempt the counties which they represent from the provisions of the act. The debate continued until 11:30 o'clock, when the committee reported progress. In the House, Mr. Husted moved to discharge the committee and order the bill to a third reading, which was carried by a vote of 62 to 9. The object of this movement is to save time, and all further amendments required will be made on the third reading of the bill.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Senate Committee on Cities this evening decided to report a bill for repaving the streets in New-York City, heretofore laid with wood or concrete, with such pavement as may be recommended by the Commissioner of Public Works to the Common Council, and approved by the Mayor. The amount of money is limited for such work during the year 1875 to $500,000. It is scarcely likely that the bill will pass. The Supply bill Conference Committee have reached as nearly a conclusion as they can do at this time, having agreed as to all the items excepting the proposals to change the new Capitol Commissioners, and to abolish the Superintendency of the Elmira Reformatory. They have assented to the following items of appropriation in lieu of those fixed by each House: For the Elmira Reformatory, $100,000; for the new Capitol, $1,000,000; for the State Lunatic Asylum, at Middletown, $134,000; for the State Lunatic Asylum at Buffalo, $150,000; for the Williard Insane Asylum, $150,000; and for the maintenance of armories, $40,000. It is said that there is still $150,000 of last year's appropriation for the Elmira Reformatory unexpended. The committee will report to the House to-morrow that they are unable to agree as to the control of the new Capitol and the Elmira Reformatory, and a new Conference Committee will be appointed to settle these two questions. If they should prove at all harmonious in the conferences, it is quite probable that an adjournment *sine die* may be reached on Thursday next. Meantime, there are many people here who have measures yet incomplete before both houses, who will endeavor to prolong the session so as to gain time for the passage of their bills. It remains to be seen whether the new Conference Committee will aid them in their wishes.

VETOES FROM THE GOVERNOR.

The Governor sent four veto Messages to the Legislature to-night, two to the Senate and two to the Assembly.

THE CIVIL JUSUICES BILL.

The Subcommittee of the Whole reported the bill to create by the Mayor's appointment a new board of Civil District Justices in New-York City. The bill will undoubtedly pass the Assembly, but there is very little chance of its success in the Senate.

A BUSY EVENING IN THE SENATE.

ALL THE BILLS ON THE CALENDAR READ THROUGH — PASSAGE OF IMPORTANT MEASURES—REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, May 17.—To-night's session of the Senate was a long and busy one, and of considerable importance, as no less than the whole number of bills on the calendar were read and passed. Of this number, however, very few are of any special individual interest. Of those relating to New-York may be specified one bill authorizing the employment of stenographers by Coroners, and a second, dividing the supervision of the streets in the annexed district between the Departments of Parks and Public Works. Among the bills of more general interest which were passed, was one authorizing the appointment of Centennial Commissioners, a second making an appropriation for stocking the public waters of the State with trout and other fish, and a third authorizing the binding out by indenture of destitute children by the institutions in which they are now cared for. Besides the transaction of this business, a number of important committee reports were made from the Judiciary Committee.

The bill providing for the reduction of the salaries of most of the judicial officers of New-York City was reported without amendment, and so also was the bill relative to the election of Judges of the Court of Common Pleas. From the Committee on Cities, Senator Fox reported with considerable amendments the bill providing for the repavement of the streets of New-York City with stone block pavement. In its amended form the bill provides that the Commissioner of Public Works shall report to the Mayor and Common Council whenever in his opinion any street needs repavement, and upon the passage of an ordinance to that effect he shall himself do the work and select the pavement to be used. The same committee also reported without amendment the bill providing for the appointment of three Commissioners to audit claims for repairing and upholstering armories. The Conference Committee upon the bill providing for the organization of safe deposit companies reported, and had stricken from the bill the provision requiring a preliminary investigation into the character of the corporation by the Bank Department, the reason being very apparent that these companies are not banks, not even trust companies, but simply bailers. These companies are, however, still made liable to general supervision by the Bank Department. The report was accepted.

THE CUBAN RESOLUTIONS IN THE LEGISLATURE.

THEIR INTRODUCTION PROMPTED BY CORRUPT MOTIVES — OPINIONS OF PROMINENT LEGISLATORS REGARDING THEM—THEIR PROBABLE DEFEAT IN THE SENATE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, May 17.—It has been virtually decided that the Senate will not concur in the resolutions adopted by the House on Thursday last, calling on the General Government to accord belligerent rights and powers to the so-called Cuban Republic, and two courses of action are open, neither of which have yet been definitely decided on. If the Democratic members do not call the resolutions from the table, the majority will not do so, most certainly; but if they are moved, the resolutions and the motives which are at the back of them will be pretty thoroughly ventilated. It is well understood, indeed it is positively known here that the prime motive in their introduction was to aid in floating a large quantity of bonds of the Cuban Republic in Wall street. The resolutions were hawked about here for several days by interested parties, and various efforts were made to get certain persons to introduce them, Gen. Husted being among the number. The next service which the resolutions were to render was to popularize the Democratic branch of the Assembly, and if possible cast a slur on the National Administration; and, lastly, prominent members assert it as their conviction that while the money to be realized by the Cuban Junta in New-York, from the sale of the bonds, is to be used in fitting out expeditions against Spain, in violation of international law, the resolutions, if concurred in, were intended to stimulate the effrontery and daring of those who might be reckless enough to engage in the enterprise. It is strongly urged by many eminent Senators that the insurrection has not reached any of the proportions of actual warfare, such as would justify action as contemplated by the resolutions, and that the Government, through its international relations, would be first aware of such a fact if it existed. It is not unlikely that the resolutions will be moved to-morrow, and if such should be the case they will be sharply attacked, their sinister motives fully exposed, and a heavy vote against them will consign them to oblivion.

RAILROAD LITIGATION.

THE CHICAGO, DANVILLE & VINCENNES CONTROVERSY.

CHICAGO, May 17.—In the suit of George Nebeker vs. the Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad Company, to restrain the collection of a tax upon the capital stock and the personal property of the company, for which injunctions were recently granted, application was made this morning in the United States Circuit Court to extend the injunction to the realty also. County Attorney Rountree contended that the company would have abundant opportunity to protect itself when application for judgment and the sale of lands should be made on the second Monday in June. Judge Drummond, however, thought that in the County Court, where that application would be made, the opinion of the Supreme Court would prevail, and that is hostile to this view. The court further stated that where the State Board of Equalization had raised the value of land without notice to the owners, it was an illegal act, which should be restrained. But he would make only a temporary order as to the realty until he could see if some of it should not stand.

THE WESTERN RAILROAD OF ALABAMA.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., May 17.—The Chancellor denied and overruled the motion of Branch, Sons, and others to be made parties to the proceedings for the sale of the Western Railroad and have the sale set aside. He said that any right they had could be asserted quite as well in a separate bill, and he could not delay the proceedings by sustaining their petition.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

An explosion of alcohol occurred in the wholesale drug store of George R. Claflin & Co., on South Main street, Providence, R. I., yesterday afternoon, which burned Jesse Hale, a clerk, dangerously, and set fire to the combustibles in the room. The fire was confined to the room in which it originated, but the loss from fire and water will reach several thousand dollars. Fully insured.

The furnace of the Temple Iron Company, at Temple Station, on the East Pennsylvania Railroad, was burned yesterday afternoon. The fire broke out at 4:30 o'clock in the hoist-way, destroying the stock house, trestle work and framework about the stack. The engine was stopped, and there is danger of chilling. Loss, $20,000; insurance, $10,000.

Yesterday morning a fire was discovered in the suburbs of Fort Edward, on the road to Sandy Hill, N. Y., by which seventeen stacks of straw, belonging to Hodgman & Palser's paper mills, were consumed. The loss is $12,000; insured for $3,000. A barn, with a span of horses, was also destroyed. Loss, $1,000. It is suspected that the latter fire was incendiary.

About 4 o'clock yesterday morning the large saw mill of Weston & Co., in Fort Madison, Iowa, took fire and burned to the ground. The office and shed, with a few piles of lumber, laths, and shingles were also destroyed. The loss is estimated at $50,000; the insurance is $12,500.

An incendiary fire at Mittineague, West Springfield, Mass., yesterday morning, destroyed T. J. O'Brien's store and a tenement house belonging to the Agawam Canal Company. The loss on the former is $6,000, and on the latter $3,000; partial insurance.

The engine-house, buildings, and part of the shafting at the ore mines on Henry Dolmer's farm, three miles south of Lebanon, Penn., belonging to G. Dawson Coleman, of the North Lebanon furnaces, were destroyed by fire last night. The loss is $2,000.

The loss by the burning of Messrs. Wise & Loomis' saw-mill, at Loomis Station, Mich., is $15,000 on the mill and $12,000 on lumber.

FIRES IN THE MOUNTAINS.

MAUCH CHUNK, Penn., May 17.—The mountains in this neighborhood have been burning for several days. The fire was started by some malicious persons, notwithstanding the fact that there is a standing reward offered for the arrest of such person by the old Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company, who own nearly all the woodland in this region.

"CROOKED" WHISKY SEIZURE.

MEMPHIS, May 17.—Gen. Patterson, Collector of Internal Revenue for this district, to-day seized about 100 barrels of alcohol, shipped from G. Bunsbrey & Co., of St. Louis, to parties here, which is believed to be "crooked."

WASHINGTON.

TREASURY OPERATIONS AGAINST THE WHISKY RING.

THE NEXT BLOW TO PROBABLY REACH THE EAST AND KENTUCKY — INFORMATION FROM THE EAST THAT THE RING IS ONLY SLIGHTLY AFFECTED—HITHERTO RESPECTABLE HOUSES IN PHILADELPHIA, NEW-YORK, BALTIMORE, AND OTHER CITIES IMPLICATED.

WASHINGTON, May 17.—Secretary Bristow, and those operating with him, are not communicative in regard to the probable evidence that another blow is to be struck within the ensuing forty-eight hours, the force of which will be felt in the East and in Kentucky. To-day Secretary Bristow called on the Attorney General, and afterward on the President, both visits having significance with reference to past and future operations. Subsequently, the Secretary was closely closeted with the newly-appointed Commissioner of Internal Revenue, Mr. Pratt, and received damaging statements against the "Ring" submitted to them by Revenue Agent Yarayan. Within the past few days Mr. Bristow has received communications from Eastern cities indicating to him that he has hardly as yet made an impression on the formidable Ring which he is trying to put down. Offers have been made him contingent on his co-operation with those making the offer to supply evidence which will involve a number of houses heretofore regarded as respectable in Philadelphia, New-York, Baltimore, Pittsburg, and elsewhere. The Secretary has relieved the Secret Service from any further active participation in the crusade, and has intrusted to Mr. Pratt, the new Revenue Commissioner, the duty of arranging for further seizures. It is expected that prominent Internal Revenue changes will soon be made in the West.

THE INDIAN DELEGATION.

The remaining delegations of Indians arrived here this morning at 7 o'clock, and are quartered at the Tremont House. Agent E. A. Howard is in charge of the Spotted Tail delegation, which is comprised of the following: Louis Bordeaux, interpreter; Spotted Tail, Swift Bear, Looking Horse, Crow Dog, Ring Thunder, and He Eagle. The Red Cloud delegation consists of the following: Dr. J. J. Saville, agent, with his wife; William Garnett, interpreter; Red Cloud, Little Wound, American Horse, Shoulder, Conquering Bear, Fall, Sitting Bull, Tall Lance, Fast Thunder, Black Bear, Iron Horse, Pawnee Killer, Bad Wound and wife. The delegation is also accompanied by the following white men: Todd Randall, Jim Fitzsimmons, Joseph Busher, and Leon F. Pallardy. After their arrival the agents visited the Commissoners of Indian Affairs, but no arrangements have been made as yet for a general interview, although the Indians will be received to-morrow.

TESTING MINERAL OILS.

The Chairman, Naval Secretary, and several members of the Light-house Board have gone to the general light-house depot at Staten Island as a committee to test the many specimens of mineral oils sent there, in accordance with the advertisements of the board with a view of ascertaining which, if any, of the oils can be adopted for certain uses in the light-house establishment. Preliminary tests have been made at the Smithsonian Institution, but final tests will be made at the laboratory, which is on Staten Island. Heretofore, mineral oil has been used only at certain small and unimportant light-houses, but it is now used in all the lights established under the act of June 23, 1874, on the Ohio, Mississippi, and Missouri Rivers, which are, by the way, stake lights. There is a disinclination on the part of the board to use mineral oil in any light-station where an explosion would result in the loss of life or of much property; but there is a class of small lights coming largely into use of this character, and in these stations mineral oil is being constantly used. The efforts now being made, however, are directed toward finding the oil, or combination of oils, which shall at once be effective, safe, and economical, with a view to its more general adoption.

THE NEW LOAN.

The call for the redemption of $5,000,000 coupon bonds, issued from the Treasury on Saturday, indicates an additional subscription of that amount by the Syndicate, making in all $35,000,000 called in on that account, the first call under the new contract being for $15,000,000, the second for $10,000,000, and the other two calls, of very recent date, for $5,000,000 each. The contract with the Rothschilds lasts until the 31st of August next, and until that time every call for bonds by the Treasury indicates an additional subscription by the contractors for the amount named in the call.

APPOINTMENTS.

D. J. Murphy has been appointed Special Agent of the Pension Office at Philadelphia. The President this morning appointed Otis H. Russell Collector of Internal Revenue for the Third District of Virginia, vice Rush Burgess, resigned.

BANKS AUTHORIZED.

The Controller of the Currency to-day authorized six national banks to commence business, as follows: First National Bank, of Dexter, Me.; capital, $100,000. Manufacturers' National Bank, of Lewiston, Me.; capital, $100,000. National Bank of Newport, Vt.; capital, $100,000. German National Bank, of Allegheny, Penn.; capital, $200,000. Citizens' National Bank, of New-Bedford, Mass.; capital, $250,000. Packard National Bank, of Greenfield, Mass.; capital, $100,000. This is a larger number of banks than has been for several years authorized, in one day, to commence business.

ARMY ORDERS.

On the recommendation of the Commissary General of Subsistence, Major Michael P. Small, Commissary of Subsistence, has been relieved from duty in the Department of Arizona and ordered to report to the Commanding General Military Division of the Missouri, for assignment to duty. The commanding officer of the Department of Arizona has been ordered to designate an officer to relieve Major Small. The President has accepted the resignation of Capt. Frederick E. Camp, Second Infantry, to take effect July 20, and also the resignation of Capt. F. E. Grossman, Seventeenth Infantry, to take effect June 1.

NAVY ORRERS.

Chaplain Thomas A. Gill has been ordered to the receiving-ship Sabine, at Portsmouth, N. H.; Lieut. Richard Rush has been detached from the receiving-ship Potomac and ordered to the Philadelphia Navy-yard; Lieut. William W. Gillpatrick has been detached from the Asiatic station and ordered to return home and report his arrival.

PERSONAL.

Secretary Bristow has granted Sixth Auditor Sheats a leave of absence till July 1. That gentleman has gone to Alabama to attend the Constitutional Convention of that State. Chief Clerk McGrew will be the Acting Auditor during his absence.

COMMISSIONS SIGNED.

The President to-day signed the commissions of the following Postmasters: Charles T. Jackson, Goshen, N. Y.; Edward H. Brooks, Camden, S. C.; John S. Houston, Clarkville, Ark.; John B. Handy, Three Rivers, Mich.

THE TREASURY.

The following were the balances in the Treasury at the close of business to-day: Currency, $4,816,286; special deposit of legal tenders for the redemption of certificates of deposit, $52,605,000; coin, $91,723,414; including in coin certificates, $20,861,600; outstanding legal tenders, $378,051,760. The internal revenue receipts to-day were $599,638, and the Customs receipts $303,622.

THE BALTIMORE POST OFFICE BUILDING.

Secretary Bristow, Postmaster General Jewell, and Supervising Architect Potter have postponed their visit to Baltimore until Wednesday. Their visit is for the purpose of selecting a site for the new Government building for a post office and other governmental purposes.

THE COAL-MINE TROUBLES.

FIFTY STRIKERS ARRESTED ON A CHARGE OF RIOTING—EXCITEMENT IN THE CLEARFIELD DISTRICT—THE OPERATORS REFUSE TO CONFER WITH MEN REPRESENTING THE UNION.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

OSCEOLA, Penn., May 17, 1875.—Throughout the Clearfield mining region there was much excitement to-day. As early as 2 o'clock this morning some two hundred miners marched in a body from this town to Houtzdale, carrying flags and singing. They feared that the operators would bring a large force of men to the mines in the vicinity of Houtzdale under cover of the darkness, and the purpose of the expedition was to see the new men before they were put into the mines, and, if possible, induce them to return. The precaution, however, was unnecessary. During the early hours of the morning the mines remained idle as usual, and it was soon ascertained that the operators had not brought on any miners to take the places of the strikers. This circumstance, however, did not occasion the latter to relax their vigilance, and every in-coming train was narrowly watched for "black-legs." At 5:30 o'clock Sheriff McPherson passed through this place, on his way from Clearfield to Tyrone. Early in the forenoon he returned from the latter place, bringing with him seven men for the Franklin mines. Large crowds of strikers stood at the depot when the "black-legs," (as they call them,) arrived, but although the Sheriff conducted the new comers through the midst of the crowd to the cars waiting for them on the Moshannon Branch Road, no violence was offered to them, nor was any attempt made to dissuade them from going into the mines. It became known that new men were on their way to the Franklin Mines at Houtzdale, and the strikers at once marched out to that place, which is not more than six miles distant. Most of the miners on strike assembled near the Franklin Mines during the afternoon, and were in the act of holding a meeting when the announcement was made by the Sheriff that he had warrants for the arrest of fifty of their number. The arrests were made on an affidavit sworn to by Capt. Clark, charging those for whom warrants had been issued with daily rioting, exhibiting weapons, using threats, and intimidating men who were willing to work. The Sheriff called out the names of the men for whom he held warrants, and as each one's name was called he came forward and gave himself up. There were several rather curious circumstances in connection with the arrests. In the first place, twenty-nine of the men arrested to-day were arrested on last Thursday, taken to Clearfield, and bailed each in the sum of $200 to appear for trial in June at the Court of Quarter Sessions. Since that time there has certainly been no rioting of any kind; and as no men were brought in here by the operators to take the place of the strikers, there was no threatening or intimidation. Many of the men arrested were of known respectability and the owners of property in the neighborhood of the mines. Some of these although they offered no resistance, and indeed gave themselves up freely, felt the indignity of the arrest very much; they assured the Sheriff that they had never been arrested before, and beyond refusing to go to work at a reduced rate had taken no active part in the strike. When the Sheriff took his prisoners to the cars, their fellow-miners cheered them lustily. Among those arrested were John B. Joyce and John S. Shannon, two of the leaders. It is believed that the arrests to-day were the result of the conference held with the Sheriff at Clearfield by the operators on Saturday last. The operators, it will be remembered, wanted the Sheriff to call a posse of men and put them on guard over the miners, so that the places of all the strikers could be filled up at once. That course the Sheriff refused to pursue until he was resisted in the exercise of his authority. It was then arranged that he should go to the mines to-day with a small number of new men to supply the places of the strikers, and if any resistance was offered that he should either summon a posse to his aid from Clearfield, or call out the military. The object of the operators now is said to be to intimidate the men by constantly arresting them, and by that means break up the strike. A meeting was to have taken place to-day between a committee from the miners and a committee from the operators, at the Lipton House, but the latter refused to meet the miners while they came as representing the union. It was stated to-day by the representatives of the operators that some time during this week a large force of men will be brought on to supply the places of the strikers.

PARADE OF WILKESBARRE STRIKERS.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., May 17.—The miners of the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Coal Company, in and around Wilkesbarre, had a grand labor parade to-day. There were from 2,000 to 3,000 men in line. Their banners bore no mottoes of a threatening or insulting character, and every lodge carried the Stars and Stripes, and was preceded by a band of music or a drum-corps. They conducted themselves in a peaceable and orderly manner. While the line was forming on River street, Mr. Parrish, President of the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Coal Company, appeared in front of his residence, and was greeted with three hearty cheers. After the parade, a meeting was held in Kidder's Grove, which was addressed by Hon. Hendrick B. Wright, John Brady, Rev. A. C. Smith and others. Col. Wright advised them to avoid all lawlessness, and to conduct themselves as became good citizens. On the question of resumption he said they knew what was for their good as well, if not better than he did, and he had no counsel to give them. The sentiment was strong against going to work. At Hutchinson's mines, Kingston, a small number of men are working under the protection of a Sheriff's posse.

THE REFORMED EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

MEETING OF THE COUNCIL IN CHICAGO—ARTICLES OF RELIGION—ELECTION OF TWO MORE BISHOPS.

CHICAGO, Ill., May 17.—In to-day's session of the Reformed Episcopal Council the Articles of Religion, as reported, with some minor amendments, were accepted.

The Special Committee on Additional Agencies reported in favor of electing two additional Missionary Bishops, to be assigned, till ordered otherwise, to the Pacific jurisdiction, and to the South; also favoring the retention of the two present Bishops in their present relations. The report was amended to proceed to the election of the two Bishops without assignment. The vote resulted as follows: Dean Edward Bridge, of Victoria, British Columbia, received 27 out of 32 clerical votes, and 33 out of 35 lay votes.

For the second Bishop, second ballot, Rev. James A. Latane, of Wheeling, West Va., received 19 out of 29 clerical votes, and 32 out of 35 lay votes.

A committee of preachers from the meeting of the Methodist Episcopal Clergy of Chicago, visited the Council this afternoon. Rev. Dr. Edwards, on behalf of the committee, expressed sympathy and tendered the Council a hearty God-speed.

THE GERDEMAN CASE.

PHILADELPHIA, May 17.—The jury in the Gerdeman case came into court at 12 o'clock and stated that they could not agree. They were discharged. They stood ten for acquittal and two for conviction. One of the latter votes was cast by a colored man.

THE NATIONAL EXPOSITION.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE CENTENNIAL COMMISSION.

PROGRESS OF THE BUILDINGS—WHAT THE VARIOUS DEPARTMENTS OF THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT WILL EXHIBIT—A GRAND DISPLAY TO BE MADE BY THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTE.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, May 17, 1875.

Each day Centennial matters loom up more prominently and the affair assumes greater importance. Now that it is beyond doubt that the Exhibition will be not only national, but a world's fair in the broadest sense of the term, we, as Americans, can only prepare our house for the expected visit of those who will come from all parts of the earth. Persons who have visited the site for the buildings exclaim in astonishment, "Why, we thought workmen would be so thick here that they would interfere with one another, almost, but they seem scarce." To such persons we can reveal the fact that the iron and frame work for the building is being made in other portions of the State and will be brought here in a few weeks. The buildings will then rise with marvelous speed. By the way, the drawings for the agricultural buildings were completed to-day, and contracts will be immediately advertised for. The contracts will be awarded in a few weeks, and it is expected to have the edifice completed by the latter part of December next.

AN IMPORTANT MEETING.

To-morrow, Tuesday, at 3 o'clock, P. M., the Executive Committee of the Commission will meet at the rooms in this city. This will be their regular monthly assemblage, but it receives importance from the fact that on Wednesday at 12 o'clock, noon, the annual meeting of the Commission itself will be held at the Continental Hotel. The business to be brought before this convention it is said will be most important, and as this is the last annual gathering that can be had before the opening of the Exposition, it is not probable that the sessions of the body will fall much short of three or four days' duration.

THE GENERAL GOVERNMENT AND THE EXHIBITION.

Your correspondent had a conversation with Mr. Burnet Landreth, of the Agricultural Bureau, this afternoon. This gentleman had just returned from Washington, and was brimful of information regarding the proposed doings of the Smithsonian Institute at the Exposition. While at the national capital he had consultations with Mr. Baird, of the Institute. That gentleman had told him that it was proposed by the Institute to exhibit in the building erected by the United States Government. To successfully carry out the proposed idea, Congress had been asked to appropriate $950,000. Of this, only $505,000 had been awarded, which was not sufficient. According to a careful calculation, it would take $200,000 to prepare the numerous articles for exhibition alone. This would include such things as would come from the various departments in the District of Columbia, viz., the War, Navy, Patent Office, Treasury, Interior, Agricultural, and other departments. Unless Congress appropriates the remainder of the sum asked for, this portion of the really novel exhibition will of necessity have to be divided between the main exhibition building and the agricultural department. There will be no premium awarded for articles placed on exhibition by the National Government, and consequently they will not be entered for competition against individual exhibitors.

A SIDE-SHOW OF IMMENSE PROPORTIONS.

Prof. Baird proposes to make the Government and Smithsonian Institute portion of the Exhibition, a monster side-show, of great interest to naturalists, sportsmen, and all admirers of life as seen both above and below water. He wishes 5,000 square feet of space, for the exhibition of fish, fishing appliances, and the exposition of breeding and mode of catching the finny tribe. There will be exhibited 600 plaster casts of fishes, in imitation of the grade, size, and description of each variety. Five thousand additional square feet of space will be asked for the exhibition of animal products. There will be stuffed specimens of all descriptions and kinds of every known animal in America. In addition there will be leather made from the hide of each of these animals. He says there are twenty different specimens of seal skins, so we can readily judge of the magnitude of this portion of the exhibition. In addition to this comes a request for 5,000 more square feet of space from the Smithsonian Institute for a display of minerals, which promises to surpass anything of the kind ever seen or heard of before, either in this country or in Europe.

THE CANADIAN COMMISSIONERS.

OTTAWA, Ontario, May 17.—Hon. Letellier de St. Just, and Mr. Perrault, Secretary of the Centennial Commission, have left Ottawa for Philadelphia to make arrangements with the General Committee for the representation of the Canadian industries at the Exhibition.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, May 18—1 A. M.—The barometer has risen in New-England. It has fallen, but remains highest, over the lakes. It has fallen decidedly in the North-west, and is lowest in Dakota. Increasing south-east winds, cloudy weather, and occasional rain prevail from Texas to Manitoba. North-east winds and clear weather prevail in the South Atlantic States and the Ohio Valley. The rivers have fallen, and especially at St. Louis and Memphis.

PROBABILITIES.

During Tuesday, throughout the Atlantic States, stationary barometer, warmer, partly cloudy, and clear weather, with light, variable winds, especially north-east and south-west.

For the Gulf States, Tennessee, and the Ohio Valley, stationary barometer, south-east winds, warmer, partly cloudy weather, and possibly light local rains.

For the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys, falling barometer, south-east winds, cloud, and possibly rain, followed in the western portions by colder north-west winds and rising barometer.

For the lake region, falling barometer, easterly winds, warmer, partly cloudy weather.

The rivers will generally fall, especially from Keokuk to Vicksburg.

IN THIS CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's Pharmacy:

	1874.	1875.		1874.	1875.
3 A. M.	57°	44°	3:30 P. M.	78°	71°
6 A. M.	58°	46°	6 P. M.	66°	62°
9 A. M.	63°	55°	9 P. M.	60°	53°
12 M.	70°	61°	12 P. M.	58°	50°

Average temperature yesterday.......55¼°
Average temperature for corresponding date last year.......63¾°

ICE IN WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, May 17.—The weather continues cool. Ice formed in this city and neighborhood during last night.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS COURT.

WASHINGTON, May 17.—The Court of Commissioners of Alabama Claims met to-day pursuant to adjournment.

Cases Nos. 61, 568, and 567, in which the testimony was submitted on Friday, were argued and submitted.

Case No. 62, Daniel D. Wood, Master of the bark Congress, vs. the United States; case No. 326, Gideon Allen et al., owners of the Congress, vs. the United States; case No. 202, Gurdon P. Ludlow, of the Congress, vs. the United States; case No. 203, James E. Sherman, of the Congress, vs. the United States; were submitted upon the evidence. W. W. Crapo, of New-Bedford, Mass. appeared for the claimants, and Hon. J. A. J. Creswell for the Government.

Case No. 616, John Wells, Second Officer of the Congress, vs. the United States, was also submitted upon the testimony. Hon. C. Cole for claimant and Hon. J. A. J. Creswell for the United States.

OBITUARY.

JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE.

John C. Breckinridge, whose death is announced by telegraph, at one time occupied a very prominent place in the public eye of this country. He was born near Lexington, Ky., on the 21st of January, 1821, and was the only son of J. Cabell Breckinridge, a distinguished member of the legal profession and a gentleman who for years was prominent in the politics of Kentucky. His mother was the daughter of Rev. Samuel Smith, at one time President of Princeton College, New-Jersey. His father, who was Secretary of State under Gov. Adair, died in 1823. He left but little property, and the care and support of his infant son was undertaken by his mother. After a preliminary course of study the boy was admitted to the college of Danville, Ky., and graduated in due course. He then commenced the study of law, under Judge William Ousley. In later years, while the Judge occupied the position of Governor of the State, he appointed Mr. Breckinridge Major of one of the Kentucky regiments which went to Mexico. During the war which followed, the young man established an honorable reputation as a brave and trustworthy soldier. At the end of the campaign he returned to Lexington, commenced the practice of law, and soon distinguished himself at a bar renowned for the eloquence and learning of its members. In 1841 he was elected to the State Legislature from the then strong Whig County of Fayette. He at once established for himself a leading position in that body. He was acknowledged by all parties to be one of the best speakers in the House; his style was criticised as being compact, severe, and logical, and his views on public questions were generally marked by solidity and breadth. These qualifications induced the Democratic Party to select him as their candidate for Congress. He was elected by a majority of 531 over Gen. Leslie Coombs, one of the strongest men in the State. Mr. Breckinridge's début in the national Legislature was as brilliant as in the Kentucky House. His talents were immediately recognized, and he became at once a marked man. His increasing power alarmed his political opponents, the Whigs, and in 1853 they selected as their candidate for Congress Gen. R. P. Letcher, their most available representative, a man of great popularity and adroitness, who likewise enjoyed the prestige of never having been defeated in a political contest. The canvass was the most bitterly contested one ever known in the history of the State; but, notwithstanding all the efforts brought to bear against him, Major Breckinridge was elected, his majority being 526. At the close of his second Congressional term he expressed a determination to retire from public life, and for that reason declined the Spanish mission which was offered to him by President Pierce. In 1856 he was elected Vice President of the United States, and filled the position to the satisfaction of his party. In 1860 he was the Southern candidate for the Presidency, and sustained an overwhelming defeat. He was elected to the United States Senate in 1861 as the successor of J. J. Crittenden. Prior to this time he had become linked to the cause of the Southern Confederacy, and because of his avowed treason, he was expelled from his seat. He then entered the Confederate Army and rose to the rank of Major General. He was a brave soldier, but an incompetent and unsuccessful General. He was repulsed in an attack on Baton Rouge in August, 1861, and shared in Early's defeat, near Winchester, in September, 1864. In May of that year he defeated Gen. Sigel in the fight near New-Market. He was appointed Confederate Secretary of War in 1865, and, after the surrender of Gen. Lee, he went to Europe, not returning until 1868. Since then he has lived in his native State. From its earliest inception Gen. Breckinridge was a leader in the Southern Confederacy, and with all his great power of address advocated the division of the Union. Since the defeat of Lee, however, he has taken no active part in politics, and, it is believed, did not sympathize with those who mourned for "the Lost Cause." He died at his home in Lexington, Ky., at 5:45 last evening. During Sunday night Gen. Breckinridge suffered intensely. Yesterday morning his condition was considered very alarming. Anticipating speedy death, many of his most intimate friends, Hon. James B. Beck among them, were summoned to his bed-side. In order to omit no measure that might save life, he again submitted to a painful surgical operation. Dr. Lewis A. Sayre again introduced canula into the old wound and drew away a quantity of purulent matter. The operation furnished him much relief, and hopes were entertained that he might rally. Two tumblers full of brandy were drank and Dr. Sayre pronounced him much better, expressing belief that with proper attention he would recover. So believing, the doctor left for Louisville at 2 in the afternoon. At 3 a change took place in the patient's condition, and he began to sink rapidly, but during the whole day and up to the last moment he retained his consciousness, except for a few minutes before his death, when he was speechless. All the morning he was propped up in bed. He conversed freely with his old friends. Mr. Beck, always a warm friend, has been unceasing in his attendance. The General, in his last hours, awaited death with wonderful composure, passing away quietly and peacefully.

OBITUARY NOTES.

Melancthon S. Wickware, an aged and well-known resident of Jersey City, died yesterday morning at the County Alms-house on Snake Hill, where he was employed as a teacher for the pauper children. Mr. Wickware was a very wealthy and prosperous man a few years ago, but reverses overtook him, and he was almost destitute when he died. He was engaged in the provision business in West street, New-York, for a number of years, and held the positions of Alderman and Member of the Board of Education in Jersey City for several terms. He was sixty years of age.

John B. Silkman, General Freight Agent of the Erie Railway Company, died yesterday morning at his residence, No. 234 Second street, Jersey City, of rheumatism of the heart. Mr. Silkman was in the employ of the company for twenty years, and worked his way up from an humble clerkship to the high position which he held at the time of his death. His death is considered a great loss to the company, as he was a very capable and efficient officer. The arrangements for his funeral have not yet been decided upon.

THE GOVERNOR OF MISSOURI APPOINTS A DAY OF FASTING AND PRAYER.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 17.—A special to the *Evening Dispatch* from Jefferson City says the Governor this morning issued a proclamation calling on the people of the State to observe Thursday, June 3, as a day of humiliation, fasting, and prayer. Information comes to him from all sources that the State is threatened with a grasshopper pestilence, to be followed by failure of the crops, great distress, and possible famine. Nothing but the interposition of Providence can save us from the pest, and the Governor recommends that the supplications of the people be raised for Divine relief and protection.

EQUALIZATION BOUNTY BILL.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., May 17.—A meeting of the soldiers, sailors, and marines of this city who served during the late war was held to-night, the object being the formation of an association to aid in having the Equalization Bounty bill passed by Congress. After an organization had been effected, a committee was appointed to draft a constitution and by-laws.

THE RHODE ISLAND MILITIA.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., May 17.—At a meeting of the field officers of the Militia to-day, William R. Walker was nominated for Major General, and Thomas W. Chace and Frederick Miller for Brigadier Generals, which nominations under the new Militia law will be submitted to the General Assembly next week.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

THE EUROPEAN PEACE QUESTION.

A FRENCH JOURNAL ON THE POSITION OF GREAT BRITAIN AND HER INFLUENCE IN CONTINENTAL AFFAIRS.

PARIS, May 17.—The *Moniteur*, in an editorial referring to the course taken by the British Government during the recent war alarm, says: "England, by raising her voice in favor of peace, has naturally recovered her just authority and influence in Continental affairs, and the present Ministry has acquired a degree of strength and power which will procure for it the grateful respect of Europe."

THE OFFERS OF MEDIATION BETWEEN GERMANY AND FRANCE DURING THE EXCITEMENT.

LONDON, May 18—6 A. M.—The *Times'* special dispatch from Berlin says while critical events were apprehended Russia, Austria, England and Italy offered to mediate between Germany and France. It is supposed that the Russian propositions to Germany were accompanied by offers of eventual support.

FRANCE.

A MANIFESTO FORTHCOMING FROM PRINCE NAPOLEON IN FAVOR OF THE REPUBLIC.

PARIS, May 17.—It is announced that a manifesto from Prince Napoleon in favor of the Republic and in opposition to the restoration of the Empire will soon be published.

SPAIN.

A CARLIST ATTACK ON PAMPELUNA REPULSED.

MADRID, May 17.—The Carlists made an attack upon Pampeluna yesterday and threw twenty-four shells into the town, but no casualties resulted. The insurgents were finally repulsed by the Alfonsist troops.

A DEMAND FROM THE POPE FOR RESTORATION OF CATHOLIC "UNITY" REFUSED.

LONDON, May 18—5:30 A. M.—A special dispatch from Madrid to the *Daily News* reports that the Papal Nuncio has made a formal demand for the restoration of Catholic unity in Spain, and the Government has replied that it is resolved to maintain liberty of worship.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE INTERNATIONAL RIFLE MATCH—CHANGE IN THE SHOOTING GROUND.

LONDON, May 18—5 A. M.—In consequence of the refusal of the local authorities to repair an unsafe bridge at Clontarf, it will be necessary to hold the international rifle match at Curragh, Wicklow, or some other place not in the vicinity of Dublin.

SERVIA.

EXECUTION OF TWO OF THE PODGORITZA MURDERERS.

VIENNA, May 17.—Advices from Servia report that two of the Podgoritza murderers have been executed at Scutari.

INDIA.

FIFTEEN THOUSAND PEOPLE MADE HOMELESS BY A CONFLAGRATION.

LONDON, May 18.—The conflagration in Peshawur leaves 15,000 people homeless.

THE VATICAN.

THE COUNCIL TO BE CONVOKED TO DISCUSS ECCLESIASTICAL REFORMS.

ROME, May 17.—The *Fanfulla*, a ministerial organ, authoritatively states that the Pope has resolved to convoke the Vatican Council again at an early date, to discuss ecclesiastical reforms.

THE LOUISIANA COMPROMISE.

THE NEW-ORLEANS REPUBLICAN ON JUDGE WHEELER'S REVIEW.

NEW-ORLEANS, May 17.—The *Republican*, in a column editorial to-morrow, animadverts upon Judge Wheeler's review of the Louisiana compromise published in THE NEW-YORK TIMES. It says while he was in New-York, Mr. Wheeler took the names of all the members of the Hahn House who were then seated, and the parishes from which they came, from Mr. Packard, and maintained that they must remain and be counted among the Republicans. Those who were thus to remain were Messrs. Rochon, Martinet, Richard, and Floyd. Mr. Wheeler arrived here on Monday night, April 12, and on the next day met Gov. Kellogg, Marshal Packard, Mr. Leonard and others in Gen. Sheridan's room, with the General present. He here reaffirmed his New-York opinion that four Republican members could not be legally unseated, nor without a violation of the conditions of the compromise.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

J. D. Morris, member of Congress from Ohio, in 1851, died at Connersville, Ind., yesterday.

Sheet and German silica and box-wood have been placed on the Canadian list of free imports.

Nicholas Van Slyck was re-elected Grand Master of the Rhode Island Grand Lodge of Free-Masons yesterday.

Steamers Australian, from Liverpool, and City of Austin, from New-York, arrived at Galveston, Texas, yesterday.

Mr. James O'Halloran, Q. C., is to be appointed a Senator of the New Dominion, vice Hon. A. B. Foster, resigned.

The steamer Moravian, of the Allan Line, from Liverpool for Montreal, arrived at Father Point at 9:30 P. M. last night.

The seventeenth annual convention of the New-York State Sportsman's Association will commence in Watertown on May 31.

The meeting of the Dominion Parliament is further prorogued to the 26th of June, and not then to meet for the dispatch of business.

Lieut. Gen. William O'Grady Haly, Administrator of the Dominion, and Justices Dorion and Sanborn, leave Ottawa to-day, the former for Halifax and the latter for Montreal.

The German Roman Catholic Benevolent Association held its first business meeting in Cincinnati yesterday. But little business was transacted, and that chiefly of an unimportant character.

Rev. Benjamin H. Bowen, of Cold Spring, N. Y., was yesterday held to bail for his appearance at the next County Court, on a charge of malicious trespass in forcing open the church door after it was closed and locked by the Trustees.

The bark Clementine, which arrived at Halifax, N. S., yesterday, reports that she was in collision on the edge of St. George's Bank on Sunday morning with the American schooner J. O. Friend. The schooner sunk in thirty minutes. The crew were saved.

The Mutuals defeated the Philadelphia Club in Philadelphia yesterday. The betting was in favor of the latter all through, but they lost the contest in the last inning by poor fielding. The Philadelphias earned one of their runs, while those of the Mutuals were all unearned.

SCORE.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	
Mutual	0	0	3	0	0	1	0	0	4	—8
Philadelphia	2	0	0	3	0	0	2	0	0	—7

A MUNIFICENT OFFER.

CINCINNATI, May 17.—The *Gazette* to-morrow morning will announce that a prominent gentleman of this city offers to give $125,000 toward the erection of a capacious music hall in this city.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE CHEMISTRY OF LIGHT AND PHOTOGRAPHY. By Dr. HERMANN VOGEL, Professor in the Industrial Academy of Berlin. With 100 illustrations. New-York: D. APPLETON & Co. 1875.

The developments that have sprung out of comparatively recent discoveries in the action of the sun's rays have been so great that Dr. Vogel treats of the chemistry of light as a new and almost separate science. The work before us is one of the International Scientific Series for which, under the direction of the Messrs. Appleton, Dr. Youmans some time ago made arrangements among the leading scientific m n of Europe, and it is by no means the least interesting. During the last quarter of a century there have been numberless books on photography published, but we do not remember one in which it has been treated in the manner we find here; where the author, beginning at the beginning, traces the subject from its early dawning till he arrives at a description of the most recent processes. It is a scientific, and eminently a practical, treatise, and still the whole is included in less than 300 pages.

The fact that salts of silver are blackened when submitted to the sun's rays was known long before any attempt was made to turn it to account in the production of pictures. It was not till the beginning of the current century that the first effort was begun in that direction by two English chemists, Sir Humphrey Davy and Mr. Wedgewood—a son of the celebrated manufacturer of the porcelain-ware which bears his name. These experimenters succeeded in producing drawings in white upon a black ground by merely superimposing an object on prepared paper. But the pictures were not durable. No means of "fixing" them was then known. Mr. Wedgewood was the first to entertain the idea of utilizing the camera, and he and Davy endeavored, but, for that reason, with only very limited success, to obtain pictures with its assistance, until M. Nièpce, a French chemist, discovered the valuable properties of a bitumen found in Syria. The discovery led to twofold results. This bitumen is soluble in ethereal oils, but it loses its solubility on exposure to light. When a solution of it is poured over a metallic plate a thin film adheres to the surface. This being submitted to the action of light in a camera the film remains soluble only in the dark places, while on the light places it becomes insoluble. If now it be covered with oil of lavender, turpentine, or ether, the soluble portions are removed and a picture is formed, which, although not very effective, is permanent. This was the first step toward the present beautiful art of heliography or copper-plate printing by sunlight, as well as the first example of fixed pictures.

In 1829, or twenty-seven years after the first successful experiments of Davy and Wedgewood, Nièpce was joined in his laboratory by M. Daguerre. An accident now helped the cause. Daguerre was not very enthusiastic in the matter, and at one time thought of discontinuing the experiments. He was operating with iodide of silver, but found that several hours' exposure was necessary to obtain a picture. On one occasion he placed a number of plates which had been exposed to the light, but upon which no change was apparent, into a closet where were several chemical substances. Returning to them some time afterward he found to his surprise that pictures had become developed. He proceeded to remove the contents of the closet one by one, and still found always the same effects produced. At last, while puzzling himself over the strange phenomenon, he discovered a shell containing quicksilver hidden away on the floor, and he at once, and rightly, attributed the development of the pictures to the vapor of mercury.

The progress of the art soon after became rapid. The discovery was rumored abroad in 1830, but Daguerre intrusted his secret to three persons only—Humboldt, Biot, and Arago. Through the influence of the last named, the Chamber of Deputies agreed to grant Daguerre a pension for life of 6,000 francs, on condition that he made the discovery public; and accordingly, in August, 1830, he illustrated his processes by experiment in the French Academy of Science at the Palais Mazarin.

Thus it is less than half a century since the art of photography received its greatest impulse. To Davy and Wedgewood must be awarded first honors, but it was to M. Daguerre, or rather to the accidental discovery made by him, that we owe the wide application of the principle, and the yet wider development of the science, as Professor Vogel has it, of the chemistry of light. Sachse, of Berlin, produced the first pictures after Daguerre, and in a few weeks he was appointed Daguerre's agent in Prussia. Within two months daguerreotype apparatus was being sold in the shops of Europe, and in the following year Dr. Draper, assisted by Prof. Morse, first took daguerreotype portraits in the United States. This is explicitly stated by Prof. Vogel, but he puts Mr. Morse's name before that of Dr. Draper, an order of precedence which calls forth a protest from Dr. Youmans, in an appendix, where he seeks to substantiate the high claims of Dr. Draper for the zeal with which he followed up Daguerre's discovery while also engaging in original investigations.

Prof. Vogel explains the various steps in the improvement of Daguerre's process up to the time when, after a period of much public excitement and expressed admiration, people began to think that the pictures fell far short of the perfection once attributed to them. While this had been going on, however, an amateur experimenter in England, Mr. Fox Talbot, had been working in another direction. He, also in 1838, discovered a different process, using paper in place of the silver plate, and fixing his pictures by means of common salt. Sir John Herschel improved upon it by using hypo-sulphite of soda, but we have here the origin of what has since been known as talbotype, described in the book before us under its German appellation as the *Licht-paus* process, and which, we may incidentally mention, affords a ready means of beautiful ornamentation to amateurs.

We shall not be required to follow Prof. Vogel through all the chapters of his very interesting book—interesting not more on account of the subject than of the manner in which it is treated. He proceeds to describe succinctly the negative and positive processes, dealing as he goes along with the physical and chemical properties of light; and by way of preface to the practical application of photography he devotes a chapter to the art side of the subject—light, shade, and perspective. Not less than thirteen sections, each distinct from the rest, are given to the uses that have been made of photography, and nearly as many more to the various directions in which the art has been developed. From these the general reader will derive a large fund of information, given without scientific terminology and sufficiently concise.

As an illustration of the simple and genial method of the author we may mention a chapter which also refers to a branch of much interest, but not generally understood—that on "light-printing," as distinguished from heliography, before mentioned. When the book is first taken up it will be found probably to open at page 245, opposite to which is a portrait of Mlle. Artot, the singer, intended to show the effect of the negative *retouche*. This picture will at once be taken for an ordinary but very well executed photograph. But it is in fact a print, obtained through the principle that a film of gelatine and chromium has the property when exposed to the light of becoming susceptible to the influence of printer's ink. The respective merits of this process, the Woodbury process, and silver photography are accurately given.

The great desideratum of photographers at the present day is to obtain a process for making pictures in the natural colors of the originals. It is not sufficiently known that to some extent this has been done. Between sixty and seventy years ago, Seebeck, in Jena, obtained the colors of the solar spectrum on chloride of silver. Sir John Herschel and Bequerel have since got the same results, the latter most effectually. At the Paris Exhibition in 1867, photographs in colors were shown by Nièpce de St. Victor, a nephew of the Nièpce before referred to. He had also two remarkable uncolored pictures on a white ground, which had been copied directly from copper-plate engravings, which attracted much attention. Since the death of Nièpce this branch of the art has been followed chiefly by Poitevin in Paris, Simpson in London, and Zencker in Berlin; and some excellent pictures in colors have been prepared by them. But they can only be examined under a subdued light, and then for but a few days. What is wanted now is some means of fixing them, the process in use by photographers being immediately destructive of the colors.

In his concluding chapter Prof. Vogel suggests the importance of giving instruction in photography to students in technical institutions, art schools, and universities. He is himself Professor of Photography in the Royal Industrial Academy at Berlin, the object of which is not to train professional photographers, but to teach the art so far as it has importance for industry and science. He enumerates several reasons in favor of the proposition, and gives some details; but we do not agree with the inference which he seems to have accepted, that photography has advantages wh h should give it a precedence in the schools to drawing. Every day renders it more expedient that photographers should be artists, and not merely manipulators. If, therefore, photography is to be taught in our higher schools, it is essential that a knowledge of drawing should precede it. The suggestion is certainly worthy of consideration, and it receives additional weight from the evidence accumulated by its author of the many practical uses, some of them extremely valuable, to which this art can be applied.

NEW WORKS ON MUSIC.

HISTORY OF MUSIC: in the form of Lectures. By FREDERIC LOUIS RITTER. Second series. Boston: OLIVER DITSON & Co. 16mo, pp. 317.

Four years have passed since the publication of the first part of Prof. Ritter's *History of Music*; but although the second part, which is now before us, is a little thin volume, any one familiar with the subject of which it treats, especially if he knows something of the exacting duties of a Professor of Music at an institution like Vassar College, will be very ready to accept the excuse proffered—the difficulty of the task and the lack of time. It is the old, old story—art is long, life is short And it is because art is long and life is short that art-books of this compendious nature, books which are small because their authors have taken time to make them compact, are so valuable. Prof. Ritter's design was to present all that is essential in the historical development of music, and at the same time to present to the reader a vivid and comprehensive picture of the general progress of musical art-life. This he undertook to do in a work within such bounds as would make it not only a book of reference, but one to be read with interest by those intelligent lovers of music who have not time to go through a ponderous tome or tomes filled with details, which, however valuable in themselves, have no particular bearing upon the growth of the divine art, and no real significance in regard to the various styles and schools which mark the several stages of that growth. He has accomplished well, thus far, the difficult task which he undertook, and he has done wisely, we think, in treating of contemporary composers, as well as those of the past.

The first part of his history was naturally more elemental than the second. In that he showed the progress of modern music from its germs in the Middle Ages, and the questions of musical form and of harmony of necessity engaged his attention. His present volume treats of church music from the death of Palestrina to our own time, of the comic opera, of the opera from Mozart to Wagner, of instrumental music from Bach to Beethoven, and, in a separate lecture, of Beethoven's contemporaries and successors down to Liszt, and finally of musical literature. The thoughtful musical reader cannot but be impressed with the thoroughness of Prof. Ritter's knowledge, his candor and sincerity, and the catholicity of his taste. He can admire all that is good. He condemns nothing but frivolity, vulgarity, and pretentious ignorance. His statements of fact, so far as we have been able to examine them carefully, are always correct, and his criticisms are safe guides to the musical student. Of course, he has something to say upon the vexed questions of the day—Wagnerism and "programme music"—as to which he is, if not favorable, at least tolerant. He is prudent in taking such a position. It is only time that can settle this question. If Wagner's music is good—that is, if it pleases the general ear and expresses the feelings of the general heart—it will live. That, after all, is the test of any work of art. If it fails in this point, it will die, as it should. We commend Prof. Ritter's book to the favorable consideration of our musical readers. Its value is increased by a copious musical bibliography.

THE SCIENCE OF MUSIC; OR THE PHYSICAL BASIS OF MUSICAL HARMONY. By SEDLEY TAYLOR, M. A. New-York: D. APPLETON & Co. 16mo, pp. 109

The publishers have done well to include Mr. Taylor's little treatise in their Popular Science Library. It will meet all the wants of most readers who wish to know something of the science of music, as opposed to the art, that is the acoustical *reason*, of music, what is musical sound, what are the relations of sounds to each other, what the scale is, and the rationale of its construction, what is the reason of concords and of discords, and the like. This subject is purely scientific. Its facts lie in the nature of things, that is of vibratory things, and its laws are those of mathematics. But in this book no preliminary knowledge, save of arithmetic of the musical notation in common use, is assumed to be possessed by the reader. Any person having those qualifications, and who adds to them a real liking for music and a good ear, can understand all that the author tells him, and will find his book full of interesting information. Considering the brevity of the treatise, the illustrations, in the way of diagrams, are copious, and they appear to us to be very well selected from the many that might be given. The author has incorporated into his work the chief acoustical discoveries of Prof. Helmholtz, a very distinguished German investigator of the laws of musical sound; but he justly claims for himself the respect due to an independent student. His style is not so correct as becomes a Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge; but his slips in this respect in no way invalidate the scientific value of his book.

WHAT IS MUSIC? By ISAAC L. RICE. New-York: D. APPLETON & Co. 12mo., pp. 92.

In this little work the author has undertaken the handling of a very subtile question. He endeavors to tell us, not what music is as a science or as an art, but its place as an entity in the cosmos—what is its source, what are its relations, why it is—in a word, to give us the philosophy of music. His work is first historical and then speculative. In the first part he gives, with quite all the detail that they deserve, the Chinese theory of music, and the Hindoo; then the Egyptian, and next the Greek, which he, with many other theorists, believes to have been deduced from that of the Egyptians. He does not pass by the Arabic-Persian theory; and we have also the Scholastic theories, Euler's, and, in our own day, Herbert Spencer's and Prof. Helmholtz's. Of these, only the last is, in our judgment, worthy of any special attention as being founded upon scientific investigation and true æsthetic apprehension.

Lastly, we have Mr. Rice's own theory, which is that of a subtle thinker and a sound and well-informed musician. That theory is, if we rightly appreciate the author, that music is an æsthetic necessity involved in the very nature of things—that the universe could no more exist without music than it could (there being light) without color, or (there being substance) without form. Assuming the position, which seems to be a sound one, that as form exists in space, so music exists only in time, without which music would be impossible, he regards music as the "beautifier of time." He believes that music is not an invention of man, but a spontaneous necessary development of audible nature; and, therefore, as the final result of his speculations, he holds that "music is not accidental and human, but dynamical and cosmical."

Mr. Rice's speculations are not unfrequently rather fanciful, but they have always the sober cast of true philosophical inquiry, and the tone of pure æsthetic feeling. They are interesting and suggestive even when they are not convincing, and he always takes his reader with him, at least so far as to the point of a willingness to be convinced. And when he steps down out of the clouds, which he does upon good occasion, he has much to say upon the æsthetical part of his theme which must be regarded as sound art criticism of the higher kind. He, like all who write, not to say all who think, about music at the present day, has something to say about Wagnerism. He regards Wagner's *theory* with little favor, finding it inconsistent with the principles of art, and really at variance with common sense. But he recognizes the beauty of true music or of "absolute music," no matter upon what theory it has been composed. Of programme music he rejects the programme part, particularly when it becomes necessary for the composer to imitate the painter who is obliged to write below his work "This is a man" or "That is a cow." As to the divine art in this respect, he declares that "the mission of music is to create, not to imitate," and that its function is to lead the hearer with certain states of mind corresponding to those in which the composer conceives his work. Time, as we have said elsewhere, must decide this question; but Mr. Rice's judgment certainly has the vantage ground of a good foundation in its relation to all the great musical works that have yet been produced. His general theory is of less practical importance, but as a philosophical speculation it is notably interesting and suggestive.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

—*Fungi: Their Nature and Uses.* New-York: D. Appleton & Co.

—*Transatlantic Sketches.* New-York: E. P. Dutton & Co. Boston: J. R. Osgood & Co.

—*The Spiritual Doctrine of Recognition.* New-York: T. Whittaker.

—*History of Greece.* New-York: Macmillan & Co.

—*The Practitioner, No. 82.* New-York and London: Macmillan & Co.

—*Contemporary Review.* New-York: The Wilmer & Rogers News Company.

—*A Satchel Guide to Europe.* New-York: Hurd & Houghton.

—*The Southern Magazine.* Baltimore: Turnbull Brothers.

—*Child's First Book in French.* New-York: Clark & Maynard.

—*Problems of Life and Mind.* Boston: James R. Osgood & Co.

—*Manual of Diet in Health and Disease.* Philadelphia: H. C. Lea.

—*Sacred Mountains, Characters, and Scenes in the Holy Land.* New-York: Scribner, Armstrong & Co.

—*Transatlantic Sketches.* Boston: James R. Osgood & Co.

—*English Men of Science.* New-York: D. Appleton & Co.

—*Religion and Science.* New-York: Scribner, Armstrong & Co.

—*The Life and Growth of Language.* New-York: D. Appleton & Co.

—*The Vatican Decrees in Their Relation to Civil Allegiance.* New-York Catholic Publication Society.

—*Claude Melnotte.* Chicago: W. B. Keen, Cooke & Co.

—*Hymns and Songs.* New-York: Anson D. F. Randolph & Co.

—*The American Evangelists.* New-York: Dodd & Mead.

—*The True and the False Infallibility of the Popes.* New-York Catholic Publication Society.

—*The Mills of the Gods.* Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co.

—*Metaphysics.* New-York: Dodd & Mead.

—*Rape of the Gamp.* New-York: Harper & Brothers.

—*Outline History of the United States.* New-York: Sheldon & Co.

—*The Satires of A. Persius Flaccus.* New-York: Harper & Brothers.

—*Mabel Walton's Experiment.* New-York: R. Carter & Brothers.

—*Aristophanes' Apology.* Boston: James R. Osgood & Co.

—*Adventures of the Chevalier de la Salle.* New-York: Dodd & Mead.

—*In Camp and Field.* Chicago: S. C. Griggs & Co.

—*A Group of Poets and Their Haunts.* New-York: Hurd & Houghton.

—*Reports of Commission of Fish and Fisheries.* Washington Government Printing Office.

—*The History of Our Country.* Boston and New-York: Hurd & Houghton.

—*Mecklenburg Centennial Address.* New York: S. J. Hale & Son.

—*The Odd Trump.* S. J. Hale & Son.

—*Discourse on the Nature of the American Union.* New-York: S. P. Dutton & Co.

—*The Forum.* New-York: Diossy & Co.

THE MEMORY OF NAPOLEON III. IN ITALY.

A letter from Milan of the 3d has the following: "I have just paid a visit to the studio of the sculptor Barazghi, the artist charged with the execution of the monument to be erected by this city to Napoleon III. After the death of the Emperor, the chief inhabitants here, recognizing the services rendered by him to the Italian cause, and especially to their town, opened a public subscription for a statue to commemorate the deliverance of Lombardy by the French Army. The Municipal Council supported the project, and in a few days only a sum of 190,000 francs was collected, notwithstanding the opposition of certain journals, which pretended that it would be an offense to Republican France to glorify the memory of the late Emperor. The quarrel is still far from being appeased, and when recently M. Barzaghi, to judge the effect of the work, which is to be placed in one of the public gardens, gave an exhibition of the model, considerable excitement was caused, and seditious placards were posted on the walls, through the incitement of the ultra party. The monument is of colossal dimensions, the pedestal being twenty-six feet digh, and the equestrian statue, thirteen; the proportions are the double those of life-size. The Emperor wears the uniform of a General, as represented in Yvon's painting of the battle of Solferino. He holds in his left hand the reins of his horse and in the right his cap, with which he is saluting the population on the triumphal entry of the French troops into Milan. The statue is of bronze, as well as the bas-reliefs, which occupy the two fronts of the pedestal. The work has a most imposing effect, the execution being remarkable from every point of view. The artist, who, though still young, enjoys a great reputation, has surpassed himself in this really magnificent composition. He declares that two years' labor is still necessary to terminate it."

CHINA AND JAPAN.

A REVOLTING PHASE OF CHINESE POLITICS.

THE YOUNG EMPRESS' DEATH SUSPECTED TO HAVE BEEN CAUSED TO AVOID COMPLICATIONS SHOULD HER UNBORN CHILD BE A SON—FIFTY LIVES LOST BY A COLLISION AT SEA—DEMAND FOR REPARATION BY THE BRITISH FOR THE MURDER OF MR. MARGARY—GOVERNMENT SAVINGS BANKS IN JAPAN—ABSCONDING AGENTS OF A PARIS BANK COMMIT SUICIDE—PARLIAMENTARY REFORM—ANOTHER DIFFICULTY WITH CHINA.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 17.—The following is a summary of the news received by the mail steam-ship Alaska which arrived last night with Hong Kong dates to April 15, and Shanghai to the 17th:

CHINA.

The Chinese frigate Yang Wa will start on a cruise round the world in September next. She will first visit Japan.

The period of official mourning for the late Emperor will terminate April 20, when a new decree of mourning is expected in memory of the young Empress, who died March 24. The circumstances of her death have aroused general suspicion concerning its cause, and there is but little attempt to conceal the belief that the fear of complications in case her expected child should be a son led to the sacrifice of her life.

Li-hung Chang, Viceroy of the Chihli Provinces, and the most powerful subject in the Empire, has petitioned the throne for the introduction of Western studies in the schools of China, and that candidates for public offices hereafter be examined in the sciences as taught in foreign schools. As the Viceroy seriously urges these proposals the Pekin Government will not venture to resist the appeal.

The fighting continues in Formosa between the Southern aborigines and the Chinese troops, to the disadvantage of the latter. Reinforcements have been sent from Foo Choo. M. Segonzac, the French Assistant Director of Arsenals, has gone to assist in the operations against the savage tribes.

A collision occurred on the 4th of April off the coast of China, between the Chinese steam-ship Fu Sing and the British steam-ship Ocean. The Fu Sing foundered almost instantly, causing a loss of fifty lives. The Ocean was seriously injured, but succeeded in reaching Wu Sing. An investigation of the case is proceeding.

Demand for satisfaction in the case of the murder of Mr. Margary have been forcibly presented to the Chinese Government by Mr. Wade, the British Minister, accompanied by Vice Admiral Ryder, representing the Navy. The Chinese officials are understood to have at first tried to evade responsibility on the plea of Momien, the scene of the murder, being close upon Burmese territory. The efforts of the Chinese to deny their jurisdiction in this case is similar to that made in the recent Formosa affair with Japan. If persisted in, the British authorities will act as the Japanese did, and undertake the punishment themselves. Prince Kung appeared at the outset determined to resist Mr. Wade's threats, but the latest advices represent him as willing to investigate the matter and give satisfaction. Pecuniary indemnity will be asked for, and permission for British supervision of the official investigation at Momien demanded.

JAPAN.

The dates from Yokohama are to April 26: The Government savings banks established throughout Japan are under the control of the Post Office Department. The minimum deposit is ten cents, with interest at three per cent. per year. Eighteen banks have already been opened in Yeddo.

Telegraphic communication is to be extended to the Loo Choo Islands.

The British corvette Challenger, engaged in scientific investigations in Eastern waters, arrived at Yokohama April 11, and will remain till the middle of June, when she will start on a survey of the Pacific Ocean from Japan to Vancouver's Island.

The United States steam-ship Ashuelot is detained at Nagasaki in consequence of the explosion of her cylinder, and several weeks will be required for repairs.

The American mercantile house of Augustin Heard & Co. suspended payment in Japan and China on the 1st of April. The liabilities of the firm are not stated.

The cargo of the French steamer Nil, wrecked off Cape Idzu one year ago, is to be searched for by Japanese divers. The work has been undertaken by the department superintending public exhibitions, the heaviest losses having been of articles returning from the Vienna Exposition.

Two men named Cantelle and Swaby, the Cashier and the Accountant of a French bank in Yokohama, a branch of the Comptier d'Escompte de Paris, stole sums of money supposed to amount to $50,000 in bank notes, converted them into Japanese gold, and attempted to abscond April 19 in the small schooner Isis. The robbery being discovered, warrants were issued for their apprehension by the Italian and English Consuls, and a steamer was immediately sent in pursuit with constables and an armed force from the British corvette Thalia. The wind being unfavorable for the schooner, she was overtaken before getting outside of Yeddo Bay. But as soon as their pursuers got alongside, the two defaulters shot themselves, and died soon after. Capt. Withers, of the schooner, and the owner, named Odds, were arrested as accomplices in the robbery. Withers was admitted to bail, and Odds placed in confinement. A large portion of the stolen money was found on board.

Corean affairs continue to attract attention, but the Japanese are reticent, apprehending interference by foreign representatives. The negotiations thus far have been conducted in a friendly spirit by the Japanese Commissioners in Corea.

The Commissioner who recently returned from Siam reports that the establishment of regular diplomatic and commercial relations between that country and Japan does not at present seem requisite.

The changes in the Government of Japan are gradually progressing. The first result of the Osaki Conference of February last was the return of Kiddo and Itagaki to the Imperial Council. Through their influence the subject of deliberative assemblies was reconsidered, and on the 14th of April an imperial proclamation was issued creating a body called "Genero," and which will be composed of Senators appointed by the Mikado; also, a body called "Daishen," the functions of which will be to adjust and administer a judicial system. The question of an elective house is reserved for further consideration. The proclamation is regarded as the greatest concession that can be made with a proper regard to the public safety, and to the desires of the party asking Parliamentary reforms led by Itagaki, Kiddo, Soyesima, and others less prominent. On the same date two or three minor departments were abolished. On April 17 Soyesima and Gato, former members of the Imperial Council, but out of office since the Spring of 1873, were called to the Mikado to be heard on the question of the new Senate. They were the leaders of the movement for popular representation in the Winter of 1872. The reconciliation is complete, but it is not yet known if Soyesima will accept the office. His personal ambition is great and his demands high, but his services are needed, especially in connection with foreign affairs.

New complications have arisen in the Lew Chew affair, in consequence of a party of Lew Chewans having started, unofficially and without authority, to congratulate the new Emperor of China on his accession. They were escorted to Pekin, and lodged in one of the Government buildings, a false announcement being made, that the visit was for the purpose of renewing the declarations of Ancient Vassalage. The Japanese Chargé, instead of referring to his Government for instruction in the matter, committed the mistake of seeking a personal explanation from the Lew Chewans, and insisted upon an interview with them. To this the Chinese authorities objected. The whole affair is now under consideration by the Government at Yeddo, which does not conceal its regret that the business has been carelessly handled by the Chargé. The need is more strongly felt than ever of warning China not to continue surreptitious relations with this Japanese dependency.

THE BROOKLYN COMMON COUNCIL.

The usual weekly meeting of the Brooklyn Common Council took place yesterday afternoon. There was a large attendance of citizens outside the bar, as it was rumored that the Mayor was to send in new names for the vacant positions on the Police Board and Board of City Works, as well as nominations for the Board of Fire Commissioners. The crowd, however, was disappointed, as no nominations were received, and the business was chiefly of a routine character. Alderman Fisher called attention to the manner in which the nomination of Mr. Pyburn for Police Commissioner was carried at the last meeting of the board. The President had directed the Clerk to declare the result of the vote while a member of the board was explaining his vote. Mr. Fisher protested against the action of the President, and claimed that Mr. Pyburn was not lawfully confirmed.

Joseph Aspinwall was appointed Commissioner of Deeds, in place of William Aspinwall, resigned.

On motion of Alderman Fisher, 150 copies of the City Directory were ordered to be advertised for.

A communication was received from the Board of City Works inclosing a certified copy of the act for the completion of the Hempstead reservoir, and suggesting that a resolution be passed authorizing the preparation of plans, specifications, and estimates for the necessary work. A discussion arose on this subject, and the matter was referred to the Law and to the Water and Drainage Committees.

Alderman Ropes asked for information on the subject. The President said that he would be leaving for Europe on Saturday next, and he understood from the Mayor that he would be ready to send in nominations for the vacant offices on Thursday. He therefore wished to have the matter disposed of before he went away. The board then adjourned until Thursday evening at 8 o'clock.

After the adjournment it was learned that the Mayor had sent in the following nominations for Fire Commissioners, but subsequently withdrew them: W. F. A. Massey, Hugh McLaughlin, and James Rodwell.

At a caucus of the Democratic members, Alderman O'Reilly was nominated as temporary President of the board during the absence of Alderman Bergen in Europe.

THE ALDERMEN AND RAPID TRANSIT.

THE MOORE BILL STRONGLY FAVORED—A COMMITTEE APPOINTED TO URGE THE GOVERNOR TO SIGN IT—CRITICISM OF THE HUSTED BILL—THE RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED.

The Board of Aldermen held a special meeting yesterday for the purpose of urging Gov. Tilden to sign what is known as the Moore Rapid Transit bill, which is said to be unconstitutional because it embodies special legislation. All the members except Mr. Vance were present. After President Lewis had taken the chair, Alderman Purroy offered the following preamble and resolutions:

Whereas, The City of New-York has suffered for many years an incalculable loss in both population and wealth by reason of the entire failure of previous Legislatures and Governors to secure to her the means of cheap and rapid transit; and,

Whereas, It is now a fact disputed by none but interested and selfish parties that some means of cheap and rapid transit has become absolutely necessary to enable this City to make up in the future for the heavy losses of the past, and to advance, as she certainly ought, in prosperity and wealth; and,

Whereas, The Mayor and Common Council, heretofore fully appreciating the vital importance of this question, devoted to it months of careful consideration, and, aided by skillful lawyers of unimpeachable character, prepared in committee a bill in their opinion well calculated to achieve the end in view, which, on its submission to the Common Council, was, by them, irrespective of all party differences, unanimously approved, and thereupon transmitted to the Legislature; and

Whereas, Both branches of the Legislature have passed said bill, after adding thereto certain amendments, and said bill is now in the hands of the Governor awaiting his signature; and

Whereas, While we do not deny the possible advantages as to other counties and localities of the other bills now before the Legislature relating to rapid transit, we are yet of the firm opinion that the bill known as the Common Council or Moore bill is, so far as New-York City is concerned, the one by far the best calculated to solve this question and secure cheap and rapid transit therein; now therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the Common Council convened in special meeting, do most respectfully and earnestly petition his Excellency Samuel J. Tilden to sign the bill now before him, known as the Common Council or Moore bill, and thus to satisfy the wishes of the citizens of New-York as unanimously expressed through their elected officers.

Resolved, That we tender our sincere thanks to Hon. Hugh H. Moore and the members of the Senate and the Assembly, who, by their untiring exertions in behalf of rapid transit, secured in the face of many difficulties the passage of the Common Council bill.

Resolved, That a committee be appointed by the President to go to Albany and personally present to his Excellency, the Governor, these resolutions, and to express to him the deep interest which the citizens of New-York take in the fate of said bill, now awaiting his signature.

Alderman Billings said he was not opposed to the resolutions offered by Mr. Purroy, but he thought it would be well to submit others. He therefore offered the following:

Whereas, The citizens of New-York, at the last general election, demanded and expected such action on the part of the proper authorities as should provide rapid transit for this City; and

Whereas, After long and careful investigation of the subject, and particularly of the cause for failure of the laws and charter heretofore desired to effect rapid transit, and after hearing and considering the plans and opinions of all the several persons and associations who desired to be heard, a committee of the Common Council, the elected representatives of the City of New-York, (which, with the exception of Brooklyn, is the only locality in the State practically interested at present in the question of rapid transit,) acting under the advice of counsel eminent at the bar, prepared a bill, which was sanctioned by resolution unanimously adopted by the Common Council, and was approved by the Mayor, and by and under the provisions of which rapid transit was made possible of accomplishment; and

Whereas, That bill, introduced in the Senate by Senator Hugh H. Moore, of this City, has after careful scrutiny and further consultation with counsel, been passed unanimously in the Senate, and by a large majority in the Assembly, with amendments which do not materially interfere with the general object of the bill, or seriously delay the prospect of prompt realization of rapid transit; and,

Whereas, That bill is now before the Governor, awaiting his approval and signature to make it a law; now, therefore,

Resolved, That in view of the urgency of the case, and to anticipate possible delays in further proceedings, a committee of nine of the Common Council, to be appointed by the President, proceed immediately to Albany, there to attend upon the Governor, and respectfully and earnestly solicit his prompt approval and signature of the bill.

Resolved, That the several representatives of this City in the Legislature be and they are hereby requested to co-operate with the committee and to oppose and, if possible, defeat any and every attempt to distract attention from the bill made by designing persons, who under pretense of aiding rapid transit and of providing remedies for supposititious defects in that bill are really doing what they can to place insuperable obstacles in the way of the substantial success of our efforts to procure effectual relief for the residents of this City.

Alderman Howland said he could see no objection to the bill which had received legislative sanction. Some of the ablest legal minds had passed upon it, and were of opinion that it was constitutional.

Alderman Morris submitted the following as a substitute for the resolutions presented by Mr. Purroy and Mr. Billings:

Resolved, That the Governor be requested to sign the bill which has passed the Legislature, known as the Aldermanic or Moore Rapid-transit bill, providing no other bill passes the Legislature which he may consider more general in character, and of greater benefit to the citizens of New-York.

Alderman Purroy said he regarded the substitute of Mr. Morris in the light of opposition to rapid-transit. He thought the board was unanimous upon the subject until the amendment was offered.

Alderman Morris replied that he was ready to vote for the Moore bill; but it was nothing more than a one-horse measure in the interest of Vanderbilt. The word "railway" was used in the bill—he desired to have "railways" inserted, so as to provide ample facilities for travel from one end of the island to the other. The proposed rapid-transit road would be merely a tender to Vanderbilt's railroad; and when it was built he could say to the people, "You are mine." What they wanted was a bill that would give inducements to the laboring classes and mechanics to come back and live in this City, and enjoy the advantage of cheap fares on a rapid-transit road. Let them look at the facts: The fare from Forty-second street to Harlem was ten cents, to Morrisania, Tremont, and Mott Haven fifteen cents, and to Fordham twenty cents. Add the proposed five cent fare on the rapid-transit road to Forty-second street, and the fare to Fordham would be twenty-five cents. With such a fare as that to pay, how could the laborers and mechanics afford to settle in the annexed district? The Erie Road offered to carry people at a much smaller rate. They could go from the foot of Liberty street to Newark in seventeen minutes for fifteen cents, and they could get a house there for $500 that would cost them $1,200 in this City. While he was not opposed to the Moore bill, he desired a better one to meet the demands of the people.

Alderman Purroy said that the Commissioners could fix the rate of fare on the road.

Alderman Morris replied that they could not establish rates for Vanderbilt's road.

Alderman Gilon remarked that the Husted bill did not emanate from the Governor. He then offered the following resolutions, which were preceded by explanatory preamoles:

Resolved, That, as a substitute for the Rapid-transit bill heretofore presented to the Legislature by the Common Council, and now before the Governor for his signature, said bill introduced by James W. Husted does not meet with the approval of this body.

Resolved, That no capitalist can be reasonably expected to subscribe to the capital stock of a company to be organized under the provisions of this bill, which authorizes the Commissioners (to be appointed under it) to require payment to them, at the time of subscription, of a percentage of the amount subscribed, and allows the Commissioners, from the sums so paid, to appropriate salaries for themselves and any and all expenses which they may incur; and that no capitalist can be reasonably expected to hold stock in any company which may be organized under the provisions of this bill, which first, makes the company responsible for wages, not only to its own laborers and servants, but also to the laborers and others employed but not paid by the company's contractor; and, second, imposes upon the stockholders, jointly and severally, an individual liability, (without reference to the number of shares held by them, respectively, or to the amount paid to the company upon such shares,) for the amount of such wages, thus making it possible to collect from the subscriber to, or holder of, a single share of the capital stock, the entire amount due as wages for constructing, maintaining, and operating the road.

Alderman Purroy moved that the latter clause of Mr. Morris' substitute, providing for bills other than the Moore bill be stricken out. Before this motion was put, Mr. Morris withdrew his substitute.

The resolutions of Mr. Purroy, Mr. Billings, and Mr. Gilon were then adopted, and the following committee was appointed to present them to the Governor: Aldermen Purroy, Shandley, Cole, Howland, Billings, Seery, McCarthy, Gilon, and Simonson.

Alderman Howland offered the following:

Resolved, That the New-York Elevated Railway Company, having substantially rebuilt their road from the Battery to Thirty-fourth street, and increased the number and efficiency of their trains, give earnest of their intent and ability to extend their road at once through the western side of the City; and this board, having heretofore memorialized the Legislature to pass the law giving the company increased powers of extension, we do now respectfully ask the Governor to give it his official sanction as a measure highly productive of public and private interests, and likely to afford the first practical solution of the problem of rapid transit for this City.

The resolution was adopted by a vote of 14 to 5—Messrs. Deane, Lysaght, Robinson, Shandley, and Southworth voting in the negative.

The board then adjourned.

The special committee appointed by the board to request the Governor to sign the Moore Rapid Transit bill, left for Albany last evening.

FIRE AT YALE.

Fire was discovered about 11 o'clock Sunday morning in a room on the first floor of Farnum Hall, Yale College, occupied by William Arnold and John E. Durand, of the Class of '76. The fire caught on a sofa, which, together with lambrequins and fine carpets, tables, and chairs, was destroyed. Some of the other furniture was damaged, and the window-casings and doors were injured by heat and smoke. The cost of repairs will amount to $500, covered by insurance. The Ætna office has carried insurance on Yale College property uninterruptedly for over fifty years.

THE BIBLE IN THE SCHOOLS.

THE SCHOOL QUESTION DISCUSSED BY THE METHODIST MINISTERS—THE DEBATERS DIVIDED IN THEIR OPINIONS.

The school question still occupies the attention of the Methodist ministers. At their regular weekly meeting yesterday the discussion was resumed under the question, "Shall the Board of Education take charge of any but the public schools?" Rev. Mr. Lloyd, of Poughkeepsie, who had been appointed to open the discussion, said that although it might appear to some that after the passage of the resolution presented to the Board of Education they were unnecessarily prolonging the consideration of the subject, what they had thus far done seemed to be only the first stage. They were not only compelled to meet the issue as a body of ministers, but also as citizens of this Republic. Last week the matter of the Bible in the schools was introduced under a misapprehension that it belonged to the question of debate. In his opinion it should be ruled out of it. The men who invariably advocate the retention of the Bible in the schools, and by their advocacy divide the ranks of the Protestants, were really the strongest allies of the Papacy. According to the statement of Bishop Pursell this determination of the Protestants to retain the Bible in the schools was the strongest argument in the hands of the Catholics. Its retention is contrary to the fundamental principles of the Government, and an infringement of the right of individual consciences. Legislatures can only deal with the acts of men so far as they are bad and vicious, but they have no control over religious convictions and practices. The right of conscience is above all legal enactments. If he resided in a State where Catholics predominated, and the Douay version of the Bible was substituted for the Protestant version, he would regard it as his right to refuse submission to their authority, while he also regarded it as the right of an individual Catholic to demand a special grant for the education of his children while the Protestant version was retained in the schools. Neither was this a question between foreigners and native Americans, as some supposed. Every man who took the oath of allegiance was as much an American as the native born. But, when it is considered that the priesthood of the Roman Catholic Church have very little allegiance to give to any Government but that of the Pope, and that, consequently, they are not entitled to the prerogatives of citizenship, the main question as to whether the State shall receive propositions from any ecclesiastical body so constituted was reached. The duty of the State was to provide purely unsectarian education—an education that would not convey a religious idea of any kind—and in order to protect itself it should take steps to enforce that system of education. On the question of religion it had no right to dictate to any one, be he Catholic, Methodist, or Baptist. The choice of teachers should be made with a view to moral character, and exclusive of any reference to creed. If any buildings were placed under the supervision of the Board of Education, it should be an absolute surrender, without any reservation whatever. It seemed to the speaker that all citizens should present an unbroken front in battling against denominational interference with the public schools, and that all collateral issues should be laid aside to insure unanimity of action.

Rev. Mr. Wheatley said that he should be very glad to see the Bible retained in the schools, but plainly saw that it could not be kept there. One great reason for the recent conflict between the North and the South was to be found in the fact that the Southern States had no system of secular education previous to the war. It was apparent that all national institutions must of necessity be exclusively secular, and religion and morals must be inculcated within the churches, Sunday-schools, and family circles. The Roman Catholic Church claimed the right to dictate faith, religion, and morals to all men, and really meant to enforce its claims. It is determined either to rule or ruin. In connection with its designs upon the public schools its ends were accomplished in engrafting its doctrines in the minds of the children.

Rev. Dr. Crook supposed that any person who had traced the course of the Roman Hierarchy could never have arrived at the conclusion that it could be accepted as a government of the people. It was a grand ecclesiastical scheme against the liberties of mankind, and any other argument to bring against it than that founded on political principles would be fatal. Catholics feel that if their boys and girls mix with the pupils of the public schools they are likely to become infused with a spirit of liberty which will not submit to priestly rule. The speaker was totally opposed to systems of education by individuals without being subject to inspection of the National Government. If the Roman Catholics could possibly succeed in dividing the schools, they know very well that like requests would be made by other denominations, which, if granted, would result in their being established numerous indifferent school systems in the place of one excellent one.

Rev. Dr. Holdridge denied the argument of Rev. Mr. Lloyd that religion in the Government was at variance with the fundamental principles of the Republic. The latter replied that he did not desire it to be understood that the Government should not teach morals, and Dr. Holdridge retorted that no system of morality was a good one without the Bible and religion. The further discussion of the question was here ended, to be resumed on Monday next, when Rev. J. M. King will deliver the opening address.

SOUTH BROOKLYN IMPROVEMENTS.

A STEAM RAILWAY TO BE COMPLETED IN JUNE—NEW BRICK AND BROWN STONE RESIDENCES AND FACTORIES NOW BUILDING.

Transactions in real estate in Brooklyn since the close of the annual renting season have been in the main marked by dullness, even for a time when activity in genuine sales is not looked for among those who are engaged in its interest. The past week, however, has furnished evidence of a revival of courage among real estate owners. Mr. McCormack, formerly an extensive builder in the section bounded by Prospect Park, Greenwood, Third avenue, and Flatbush avenue, has broken ground for eight cottages, which are to occupy the block on Nineteenth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues; and Mr. Duffy has taken preliminary steps toward the erection of five brick and brown-stone residences on Twelfth street, near Eighth avenue. On Fifth avenue, between Tenth and Eleventh streets, he foundations for a large four-story brick and brown-stone building are in progress, and, when completed, the structure is to be occupied by a company engaged in the manufacture of boots and shoes. On Tenth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, Mr. Daniels has two residence cottages already nearly complete, and they are to be followed immediately by eight brick and brown-stone residence buildings. On Sixth avenue, between Ninth and Tenth streets, the preliminary steps have been taken for the erection of an entire block of brown-stone residences; and on Sixteenth street, starting from Tenth avenue, a line of brown-stone fronts, numbering twenty houses, are, nearly all of them, receiving their interior finishing. Again, on Gravesend avenue, where the new steam railway to Coney Island is nearly completed, architects and agents are engaged in perfecting the lines for a number of fancy cottages that are to be completed early in the coming Fall. Owners and residents along the line of the new steam railway to Coney Island are greatly pleased because of the prospect of an early completion of the railway, by which rapid transit is to be secured to them before July 4. The route of the new line is from Hamilton Avenue Ferry along Hamilton avenue to Fifteenth street; along Fifteenth street to Ninth avenue; along Ninth avenue to Twentieth street, and joining there the Gravesend Avenue Road to Coney Island. The projectors of the new road promise the public that they will be conveyed from Hamilton avenue to the Gravesend avenue intersection in seventeen minutes, and from that point to Coney Island in seventeen minutes more, making the entire distance in thirty-four minutes. This enterprise has opened the farm lands along the line for villa plots. Returning from the extreme front on the railway line by way of Fourth avenue, there is on the block between Eleventh and Twelfth streets, the preliminary work in progress for a line of brown-stone fronts, filling the entire block; and again on Fourth avenue, corner of Ninth street, the Delmar Association have their plans perfected and their contracts made for a fine, large brick and stone structure, which is to be known as the Delmar Club-house. As an additional indication of the favor with which perfection of the sewerage system and increase of railway facilities have been received, it is declared by the owners and agents of real estate interests that there are now no residences, or parts of residences, rating, as a whole, at a rent of $500 per annum downward, to be had in upper South Brooklyn, while in former years there have been a very large number to let from one to three months after the close of the regular season.

THE COAL TRADE.

The Philadelphia *Ledger* of Monday, 17th inst., says: "The total anthracite production reported for the week ending the 8th inst., was 298,337 tons, and for the year to the same date 3,930,033 tons, against 5,691,612 to the same time last year, showing a decrease of 1,761,579 tons. The bituminous production reported for the week was 63,907 tons, and for the year 922,913 tons, against 881,897 tons to corresponding date last year, an increase of 41,016 tons. The total production of both kinds of coal for the week was 362,244 tons, and for the year 4,852,946 tons, against 6,573,509 tons to corresponding time last year, showing a decrease in both kinds of 1,720,563 tons."

THE BEECHER TRIAL.

A FEW COMMENTS ON GENERAL SUBJECTS.

MR. TRACY AND PROFESSIONAL HONOR.

From the Chicago Tribune.

Mr. Tracy, as counsel in the Beecher case and examiner of witnesses, has occupied a position which is undoubtedly very pleasant to him, and ministered to whatever love of display and notoriety he may possess; but Mr. Tracy upon the witness-stand, in the hands of Mr. Beach, cross-examiner, has not been reposing upon a bed of roses. In point of fact, Mr. Beach has literally flayed him, although his hide apparently had the texture of the rhinoceros, and he has placed him before the bar and the public in a light which must make him, before long, rise and explain, or step down and out of his profession. In the course of his direct examination Mr. Tracy said:

"He [Moulton] went out of the room and was gone a few minutes—perhaps fifteen minutes—and returned with Mr. Tilton, and Mr. Tilton and I spoke, and then, I think, Mr. Tilton proceeded with the conversation—took up the conversation from that point—and said something about my having been called into this case without his knowledge or consent, or approval; and he said: 'Mr. Tracy, I am asked,' or he said, 'I am about to,' I am not certain which, 'to make a statement to you of my case against Mr. Beecher. I don't know what the etiquette of your profession allows. If I make a statement of my case against Mr. Beecher to you, and Mr. Beecher and myself should afterward come into collision, would the etiquette of your profession permit you to be a counsel for Mr. Beecher?' I replied: 'Mr. Tilton, without discussing what the etiquette of my profession would or would not allow, I say to you that, if a person having a controversy with another comes to me and makes a statement of his side of that controversy, and the parties should afterward come into collision on that case, I should not feel at liberty to be counsel for either party.' Thereupon Mr. Tilton unfolded, as I remember, a covering of manuscript which he brought with him into the room, and began to read a statement."

Here we have it established out of his own mouth that he made a solemn promise to Mr. Tilton that he would not act as counsel for Mr. Beecher, and, by virtue of this promise, he obtained Mr. Tilton's confidential statement, and has made use of it against him, knowing that Mr. Tilton regarded it as covered under the seal of secresy. The cross-examination has further shown that he heard one side of the case informally, assisted the Plymouth Church Committee in its one-sided investigation, and then went over to the other side and took a fee, and has appeared as Mr. Beecher's counsel since the inception of the case. The excuse which he makes is a sorry subterfuge. He informed Mr. Tilton that he should violate his promise because he (Tilton) was going to charge Mr. Beecher with adultery instead of merely improper proposals! Mr. Beach mercilessly pricked this attempted justification by showing that every lawyer knows such proposals are not actionable, and compelling Mr. Tracy to admit its shallowness. Whatever may be the issue of the Beecher case, Mr. Tracy's case is to be tried before the bar of popular opinion. Whatever may be the etiquette that obtains in the profession—and we are aware that there are lawyers who justify the conduct—the public, which applies to lawyers those principles of personal honor which it demands of gentlemen, will condemn Mr. Tracy as a man who has violated his word of honor, and made use of communications given to him under the pledge of secrecy. Unless he can make a more valid justification of this conduct than he has yet done, there are those who will consider him as unworthy to practice the profession of the law, and unworthy the confidence of gentlemen.

THE EFFECT OF "TRUE INWARDNESS."

From the Troy Press.

Mr. Beecher, if we may judge by his facetious sayings on the Plymouth rostrum, continues to be the happiest man alive. Having passed through the valley of the shadow of death—during his stay in which he wrote some remarkable letters—he finds it so pleasant to be on this side that he can't help smiling and joking as if he had taken a contract to do so and were paid for it. The secret of this jolly state of mind lies no doubt in Mr. Beecher's consciousness of innocence. The man who is sure he is good is able to rejoice under quite adverse circumstances, even when the world would see reasons for being glum. But the world is not supposed to understand that "true inwardness" which fills Mr. Beecher with hilarity and peace. So perhaps we have no right to the opinion that a man on trial for such an offense as he is alleged to have committed should be serious and show some concern as to the issue. But we must say that this "big boy" might be a little more sober, and not injure his case in the least. It is a puzzling fact that he has so lately become a disciple of Mark Tapley. He confesses that he wrote the most sorrowful, self-accusing, and penitent letters merely because he had advised a good woman to separate from a very bad husband, and the proprietor of a religious newspaper to dismiss an infidel and immoral editor. The prospect of a broken home and a ruined father touched his generous nature deeply. He sat upon the ragged edge and suffered the torments of the nether world. But now that the said household has been shattered with all the stench and stain of an addled egg upon all connected with it—wife, husband, and children—and the ruin of his former friend is accomplished, Mr. Beecher is as happy as if he had never felt sorrow, and seems rather to be glad of it. This contradiction of moods is curious, even believing him innocent.

"SELF-DECEPTION."

From the Springfield Republican.

The rebutting evidence in the Brooklyn trial has already developed some pretty tall lying—beg pardon, "self-deception"—on the part of some of the Beecher witnesses. Mr. Evarts and his associates spent a good deal of time in the attempt to prove that Tilton was side by side with Woodhull in the Rossel procession, though the witnesses they produced told most contradictory stories, but it has certainly now been proved as decisively as anything can well be proved, that he was not anywhere near the woman, and that he walked arm-in-arm with John Swinton all through. One of the most important bits of evidence produced in the trial is the testimony of Franklin Woodruff, that he told Tracy way back in 1872, when he first consulted him, that the charge against Beecher was adultery. As between the positive testimony of a gentleman of Mr. Woodruff's standing and position on such a point, and the denial of a person with Tracy's views of honor, we imagine few people will find much difficulty in choosing which to believe, and the fact that the accusation against Mr. Beecher then was adultery pretty effectually disposes of the theory that this charge was a late invention of the "conspirators" against him.

THE ANONYMOUS LETTER-WRITERS.

From the Kingston Freeman.

The NEW-YORK TIMES has been attacked by a huge gang of anonymous correspondents. These, it says, pretend to have been written by friends of Mr. Beecher, the purpose being to blow THE TIMES up for saying that Judge Fullerton is a better lawyer than Mr. Tracy. When we have the pleasure of agreeing with the newspaper mentioned, we enjoy it all the more on account of its rarity. And we do agree with it fully in denouncing and despising all anonymous letter-writers. They are a mean and contemptible set; whether they write for a good cause or a bad one. Anybody who writes a letter he is afraid to sign, or dislikes to sign for any reason, had abundantly better have refrained from writing it. Mr. Beecher does not need that sort of defense, and if he did, nothing could be worse for his case than to be so defended. But if anonymous correspondents knew how their communications are treated in a newspaper office, they would save pen and paper in future.

BROOKLYN'S MODEL LAWYER.

From the Louisville Courier-Journal.

Gen. Tracy told a Brooklyn *Eagle* reporter on Saturday that he considered the case of the defendant "completely and irrefragibly made out." Tracy must consider himself "played out," after being caught in a grave violation of his word, for it was proven on his own testimony that he gave Tilton his word of honor that he would not become one of the counsel for Beecher, if certain matters were revealed to him. He absorbed what Tilton told him and then went over to Beecher.

A PERILOUS BALLOON VOYAGE.

The Pall Mall *Gazette* of May 5 says: "An aeronaut named Youens had a perilous balloon journey last night. He had been engaged by the Messrs. Sanger to ascend from Nunhead Grounds, Peckham, and commenced inflating the balloon at 8 o'clock in the morning, but in consequence of a scarcity of gas the balloon was only three parts filled when the time to ascend came. Several gentlemen wished to accompany Mr. Youens, but he declined to take any one with him. The ascent was rapid until he got into a south south-east current, which carried him back to the place from which he started. A slight breeze sprang up again from the southward, and ultimately Mr. Youens found himself over the River Thames. When between London Bridge and Southwark Bridge the balloon appeared stationary. At 7:45 it was carried by a south current toward St. Paul's Cathedral, and Mr. Youens states that he was driven back toward the Thames no fewer than six times. By throwing out some ballast he got into a south-south-west current, which carried him over the railway bridge at Ludgate Hill, and shortly after 8 o'clock the balloon fell with great velocity into Farringdon Market. Mr. Youens was unhurt, but a thief, taking advantage of the confusion caused by the crowd which gathered around the place where the balloon fell, stole the aeronaut's watch. The neighborhood of the market is said to have been impassable, owing to the crowd, and upward of 12,000 persons got over the iron railing surrounding the market."

CUBAN AFFAIRS.

WHAT SPAIN HAS DONE TO END THE STRIFE.

HEAVY SACRIFICES OF MEN AND MONEY—A DREARY RECORD—VALMASEDA AND HIS MEN—NEWS FROM THE VILLAS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Thursday May 13, 1875.

The *Diario* again takes occasion to comment upon the contents of a printed sheet sent to that journal and styled *La Voz de la Zerdad*. This sheet proposed as the sole remedy to the situation that Spaniards of all parties should join in the cry of "Viva Cuba libre." This is nothing more nor less than the doctrine of secession from the mother country, and Spaniards may yet be forced to meet it squarely. The *Diario* cannot, however, too indignantly reject the idea of any steps being taken toward any compromise with the insurgents on the basis of the independence of the island, and nothing but absolute submission will meet its exacting and lofty ideas of national integrity. As the *Diario*, however, makes light of past efforts for putting down the rebellion, and, further, considers the insurrection of no particular account, it may be well to turn to figures and see what the Spaniards in Cuba have done toward ending the strife. According to official data, published by a Madrid journal, and reproduced in the *Diario* of this city, the Army in Cuba has been reinforced, from January 1, 1869, three months after the breaking out of the insurrection, to the 1st of March last, with 75,514 men, of whom 2,734 were officers, and 72,777 privates. The transport and passage expenses of these soldiers have amounted to 46,500,000 reals—say $2,345,000—which have been paid and charged to the Cuba budget. The transportation of these forces has been effected in 138 ordinary, and forty-one extraordinary expeditions, as follows: In 1869, 23 ordinary expeditions, with 514 officers and 9,064 soldiers; 8 extraordinary expeditions, with 248 officers and 5,706 soldiers. In 1870, 20 ordinary expeditions, with 179 officers and 5,636 soldiers, and 6 extraordinary expeditions, with 108 officers and 5,334 soldiers. In 1871, 23 ordinary expeditions, with 137 officers and 5,791 soldiers, and 7 extraordinary expeditions, with 131 officers and 7,177 soldiers. In 1872, 22 ordinary expeditions with 439 officers and 4,468 soldiers; and 4 extraordinary expeditions with 178 officers and 3,391 soldiers. In 1873, 23 ordinary expeditions with 364 officers and 5,761 soldiers; and 11 extraordinary expeditions with 55 officers and 7,784 soldiers. In 1874, 20 ordinary expeditions with 126 officers and 5,048 soldiers, and 3 extraordinary expeditions with 34 officers and 3,032 soldiers. In 1875, 4 ordinary expeditions with 185 officers and 1,558 soldiers, and 2 extraordinary expeditions with 2 officers and 2,027 men. This last item does not include the forces which have embarked from the Peninsula since the 1st of February last. The above statement shows that about every sixteen weeks Spain sent on an average over 6,000 private soldiers, not counting the officers, by what is termed the ordinary expedition, and nearly 5,500 men by the extraordinary expeditions, to this island, for the purpose of finishing an insurrection of what has been repeatedly asserted to consist of a handful of insurgents and a mob of runaway negroes and Chinamen. The Army records will make known how many of these 75,000 men succumbed to the rebel bullet and *machete*, or to the more deadly yellow fever. Thus much of what is officially communicated, but during the month of November, 1873, the very month when the execution of the Virginius prisoners, and the arrival of Jovellar from Spain to take command of the island occurred, the *Diario* and *La Legalidad*, that is to say, the official organ, and the leading Republican paper of this city, both published retrospective views on the situation, in which the insurrection was stated to be a "moral" insurrection, and one which it was almost impossible to put down by force of arms, and one which had already cost Spain the lives of 80,000 men and over 150,000,000 reals.

THE VILLAS.

Current report regarding affairs in the Villas states that Count Valmaseda had removed his head-quarters from Las Cruces to Placenta, further toward the interior; that important actions had recently been fought, and that the insurgent forces were in retreat "en masse;" but all this needs confirmation, which I to-day cannot supply.

VALMASEDA'S MOVEMENTS.

From his head-quarters at Las Cruces, Valmaseda on the 24th inst. issued an address to his soldiers highly complimentary to their valor and to the steadiness of purpose with which they have supported for six years a war which, on account of its special character, has constantly laid upon them privations and sickness, though it could not extinguish their heroic ardor and abnegation. In proof thereof, he cites the following actions, in which the high-sounding names would seem an earnest of more productive results: The defense of the town of Veliz, made by the Volunteers of the same place; that of the detachments at "Provincial," "Potrerillo," and "Nazareno," and the gallantry of the commanders of the garrisons; the engagements of the 27th and 29th of March, at "Pinalito," "Montez de San Antonio," and "Lomas de Cascarro," where the enemy lost twenty-six killed and fifteen horses; the fight at "Potrono Delgado," on the 24th of the same month by cavalry under Lieut. Col. Leon; the fight of the 8th instant between cavalry and the Güines Militia and the insurgents at "Hierro" and "Azotea de Mora;" that of the 11th by the columns under Majors Jiroud and Gonzalo, at the "Tivicial," on the "Macaguaban" Hills, which cost the enemy twenty-two men and twenty-two horses dead on the field, and the loss of thirty-one horses captured; the action at "Monte Agudo," on the same day; another at "Montez de Santiago," on the 18th, and finally the attack at Palma Sola, on the 22d, by forces under Lieut. Col. Leon and Major Jul—an action fatal for the enemy, for they left more than eighty dead on the field and lost eighteen prisoners and the mules which they had to carry off their booty. "I promise you," concludes the Count, "to put you in good condition, and to give you an opportunity to prove to the world that if nobleness of feeling and clemency have prolonged the struggle, your valor and efforts are more than sufficient to terminate it; and as I am assured of your conduct in the future, I dare to augur for you the honor of adding one more glorious page to the history of our country." The Santa Clara *Alba* of the 8th, reports the arrival there of $312,000 in gold, for the troops engaged in active operations—a more gratifying event for them than any empty address from the Captain General.

POLICE MATTERS.

At the meeting of the Board of Police yesterday, all the Commissioners being present, it was decided that the annual parade of the Police Department should take place on Tuesday, June 1. Patrolman John Shea, of the Thirty-first Precinct, who was charged with being disqualified for office by reason of a conviction in the Court of Special Sessions of assault and battery, was dismissed. Patrolmen John Sullivan, of the Fourth Precinct, and Henry B. Coy, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, were dismissed for intoxication. Patrolman George Williamson, of the Fifth Precinct, was dismissed for being absent without leave. Patrolman Herman L. Palmer, of the Ninth Precinct, who, during eight years' service in the department, has been fined 117 days' pay, was dismissed for neglect of duty.

The question of the treasurership of the board remains in the same position as at the last meeting. Commissioner Smith has not taken any steps to qualify for the position to which he has been elected, and affirms that he will not accept the office. The other Commissioners claim that as he was properly elected Treasurer, he must either qualify by filing the necessary bonds, and proceed to fulfill the duties of the treasurership, or tender his resignation. In the meantime the business in the Treasurer's Department is at a standstill, and those having claims against the Police Department which have been passed upon by the appropriate committees cannot receive the money due them.

DOWN-TOWN HOSPITAL FACILITIES.

About three months ago the present Park Hospital building was declared unsafe by the Superintendent of the Department of Buildings, and on the 5th of the present month the Common Council passed a bill authorizing the lease of the New-York Dispensary building, on the north-west corner of Centre and White streets, for five years from May 1, at an annual rent of $9,500, for a new hospital. This bill was signed by Mayor Wickham, and referred to the Controller for approval, but the latter, in a communication to the Council, stated that when the rents to be paid during the year under existing leases were deducted from the appropriation for rents for 1875, the surplus remaining would not be sufficient to provide for all the leases authorized by the Common Council, and he, therefore, left to the discretion of that body which leases should be executed so as to keep within the limits of the appropriation. The Council is rumored to be in favor of the lease of the new building for the Park Hospital, but as they have not yet communicated any official action to the Controller, the authorities of the hospital are as yet ignorant of what will be done relative to the removal to the dispensary building, but expect to have the matter finally decided in a few days.

THE EAST RIVER BRIDGE.

MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS YESTERDAY — SETTLING WITH THE PRIVATE STOCKHOLDERS — CONTRACTS AWARDED.

The Brooklyn Bridge Directors held a meeting yesterday afternoon, at their offices, No. 21 Water street, Brooklyn, Mr. Henry C. Murphy in the Chair. All of the Commissioners were present except William C. Kingsley, who is in Europe; Alderman Reilly, of New-York; Abram S. Hewett, Mayor Wickham, and Controller Green. The Chairman having read the New Bridge bill, making the bridge a public work, under the control of the two cities, a discussion arose as to the best manner of settling with the private stockholders, who are entitled to receive back the full amount of their paid-up subscriptions, with interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum. Mayor Hunter suggested that bonds for the amount be issued, and that they pay the interest semi-annually, and that the bonds be matured on the completion of the bridge.

Mr. Stranahan said that the stockholders would be glad to have a seven per cent. bond payable in seven or ten years, and he was sure they would prefer such an arrangement to an immediate liquidation by a cash payment. Mr. Marshall said that he preferred a bond to cash, and he thought it would be for their interests to pay in cash. The chairman said that the amount due to the private stockholders was about $450,000. Mr. Stranahan suggested the issue of certificates of indebtedness, payable in sixty or ninety days, as they could not get any money until the organization of the next board.

After some further discussion it was moved that the question be referred to a committee of five, to report at the next meeting of the board. The motion having been carried, the Chairman appointed the following gentlemen as the committee: Mr. Turnure, of New-York; Mr. McLean, of Brooklyn; Mr. Nichols, of Brooklyn; Mr. Carroll, of Brooklyn, and Mr. Canda, of New-York.

Mr. Nichols moved that the board hold an adjourned meeting on Monday next, to receive and consider the report of the committee, which was adopted. The consideration of contracts for stone and iron recommended by the Executive Committee was not taken up. Considerable discussion ensued as to the propriety of dealing with these contracts. Some members suggested that the ratification of the contracts should not take place, but that the next board be left to deal with them. Mr. Nichols and Mr. Aspinwall supported this course, but Messrs. Stone, Stranahan, ex-Mayor Booth, Mr. Carroll, and the Chairman urged the acceptance of the contracts, as they thought they were quite capable of dealing with the subject. A motion to consider the contracts was then put and carried, Mr. Aspinwall dissenting. The first contract taken up was that of Noone & Madden, for blue stone for the New-York tower, amounting to $121,000, which was approved. The next was the iron contract, which was divided between the Keystone Bridge Company, of Pittsburg, and the Edgemoor Iron Company, of Wilmington, Del., the former receiving two-fifths and the latter three-fifths of the total amount required, at a uniform price of 5 9-10 cents per pound. The gross amount will be from $90,000 to $100,000. There was some irregularity in the action of the Chief Engineer regarding this contract, which was the subject of discussion. A Mr. Whitney and a Mr. Watson had sent in tenders for the work, which were found to be lower than those of their competitors. Mr. Roebling, however, considered that the Keystone Company was likely to give more satisfaction, and he communicated by telegraph to them, stating that their proposal was not the lowest. They telegraphed back, offering to supply the iron at the price of the lowest bidder, and eventually the Executive Committee directed the contract as above mentioned. Mr. Thurber protested against this course of proceeding, as it was likely to drive competitors out of the field, and it was manifestly unfair toward the firms who had put in the lowest bids. The contracts, however, were confirmed.

The Collins Granite Company, of Philadelphia, received the contract for the granite for the completion of the New-York tower for $152,000, and the contract for granite corners and dimension backing was given to J. Beatty & Co. The amount will reach from $19,000 to $20,000.

RESIGNATION OF COMMISSIONER STEPHENSON.

HIS LETTER TO GOV. TILDEN—THE COMMISSION WASTING THE PEOPLE'S MONEY.

The differences in the Emigration Commission have finally resulted in the withdrawal of Mr. Edmund Stephenson. In his letter to the Governor he states his reasons, and charges upon the commission the unnecessary expenditure of the public money. The following is a copy of the letter:

CASTLE GARDEN, New-York, May 17, 1875.

His Excellency Samuel J. Tilden, Governor of the State of New-York:

SIR: On the 5th of the present month the term for which I was appointed a Commissioner of Emigration expired. I am advised that by the provisions of the law creating this commission I am to continue in office until my successor is appointed. If my continuance in office would result in any practical good to the State I would most cheerfully remain during your pleasure, and endeavor to discharge the duty I obligated myself to perform.

It has been my misfortune to differ with my colleagues, and particularly so with the *ex officio* members, in the management of the commission. I may have been wrong, and they may have been right; this question I prefer others should decide. Suffice it to say that to my positive knowledge thousands of dollars have been wastefully expended beyond the legitimate requirements of the commission.

The same extravagance continues in this department to-day. On the 2d of February last, at a meeting of the board, I introduced a resolution reducing the expenses of the department some $25,000 or more, and on motion of an *ex officio* member the resolution was consigned to the table. Every attempt since made to take it up has been in vain. At a meeting of the Ward's Island Committee recently held I again moved the subject without success. Commissioners Lynch and Schack moving to delay action until the Legislature decide upon the appropriation asked for by this commission of $300,000; that if granted a more liberal view may be taken of the future condition of the commission.

To my mind, the action of the Committee of Commerce and Navigation of the Assembly, in passing a vote of censure upon this commission for extravagance in the management of its affairs, was just and well deserved; and to remain longer in the commission, conducted as it now is, and apparently will be in the future, is seemingly to indorse its action.

I therefore respectfully tender my resignation as a Commissioner of Emigration. Very respectfully,

EDMUND STEPHENSON.

A FEAST FOR THE LADIES.

The grand Summer opening of the "Palais Royal," corner of Fourteenth street and Broadway, took place yesterday, on which occasion there was exhibited an endless variety of choice fancy goods, especially imported for the occasion from Paris, London, and Vienna, including a noteworthy and elegant assortment of fans, in every variety of material and workmanship, at prices ranging from $3 to $150. Prominent among these were those with real shell handles, with ostrich feather tips, in gray and white, black and white, and brown and black, from $30 to $150; point-lace fans, with pearl handles, from $30 to $150; antique fans, painted on kid, with pearl handles and feather tips, from $40 to $100; real shell handles, with peacock feather tips, from $12 to $30; point applique fans, pearl inlaid handles, $25 to $60; opera bouffe fans, with scenes from the different opera bouffes painted on silk, and ebony and pearl handles, from $25 to $50; yak lace fans, with painted alder handles, from $3 to $30; painted satin fans, with ebony handles and peacock feather tips, from $5 to $20; Indian fans, of ostrich down, in all sizes and colors, with natural birds in the centre, from $2 to $100. In addition to these there were painted porcelain brooches, antique designs, from $2 to $6; real shell and ebony combs and jewelry, bracelets, hair ornaments, sleeve-buttons, willow work-baskets, parasols, Russia leather pocket-books, opera-glasses, real jet jewelry, painted and plain, French jet shawl-pin sets with pendants, silver, ebony, and Russia leather card-cases, besides French painted porcelain brooches, with and without chatelaines, and elegant French chatelaine watches, in real shell, oxidized silver, nickel, ebony, and ivory, from $25 to $50; Palais Royal, seamless, and real Jouvin kid gloves; French flowers, ribbons, and Russia leather traveling-bags; Crown perfumery, brushes, combs, &c., all elegant and costly. Among the articles worthy of special mention was a card-case, with memorandum and watch, and a velvet pocket, with silver trimmings and chatelaine attachments for fan, pencil, mirror, vinaigrette, and memorandum, valued at $50; also, ladies' belts, all colors, trimmed with feather fringe and oxidized silver, at $5.

A CHECK TO CRUELTY TO CHILDREN.

The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children has established itself at No. 860 Broadway, corner of Seventeenth street, and is almost ready to actively push its work, which is sufficiently indicated by its name. Superintendent Walling has been directed to issue orders to the Police Captains, calling their attention to the recent incorporation of the society, and directing vigilance in regard to the violation of the laws touching children. For the present the society has only the aid of the Police and of the the public at large, as no special officers or agents have yet been appointed for the investigation of cruelties to children.

The society has now between 300 and 400 members, the President being John D. Wright, and the Secretary Edward F. Jenkins. The latter said yesterday that the society would exercise great care in the investigation of cases in private, before public action was taken, as a false step would seriously injure the organization. Several cases of cruelty to children now await prosecution in the courts, and they will be pushed very soon. Among these is that of a little girl, aged twelve years, who is alleged to have been cruelly beaten by her step-mother, and who has been imprisoned in an out-house in Water street for the past two years.

THE INTERNATIONAL RIFLE-MATCH.

FIFTH PRACTICE BY THE TEAM—FAIR WEATHER—GOOD SHOOTING.

The American team was not as well represented as usual at Creedmoor yesterday. At 11 o'clock, the hour for commencing practice, only two were present—Gen. Dakin and Mr. Canfield. Mr. Coleman arrived by the 11:39 train, and Col. Gildersleeve and Major Fulton appeared at 1:45 o'clock. As the number of marksmen, not members of the team, who were practicing was smaller than usual, little time was lost, and Col. Gildersleeve and Major Fulton shot their requisite score at 800 yards after the other members of the team had completed their scores at 1,000 yards distance. In doing so they obtained an advantage over the marksmen who had practiced at the regular hours, as from 11 A. M. until 2 P. M. a strong wind blew from the targets toward the firing point, for the first time this season. This circumstance rendered useless all the records of previous practice on the range this Spring, and made it necessary for the contestants to start with "clean slates." At 2 o'clock the wind changed to the opposite direction, and continued to blow from that quarter during the remainder of the day. A meeting of the joint committee was held on the range, for the purpose of taking action in regard to the adoption of a uniform. Mr. L. M. Ballard was appointed a committee to select samples for the approval of the team. Following are the scores in detail:

MAJ. HENRY FULTON.

Yards.		Total.
800	4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 3 4 4 3 4 4	58
900	4 3 4 4 3 4 4 4 3 4 4 4 4 4 4	57
1,000	2 2 4 0 2 2 4 4 2 3 3 3 3 4 2	40—155

R. C. COLEMAN.

800	3 3 3 4 4 4 4 3 3 4 3 3 3 4 4	52
900	3 3 4 4 4 4 4 4 3 3 3 3 4 4 4	53
1,000	3 4 2 3 3 2 0 2 2 3 2 3 3 3 3	39—144

GEN. T. S. DAKIN.

800	2 4 4 3 3 4 4 4 4 4 3 4 3 3 3	52
900	3 3 4 3 3 4 3 3 3 3 4 4 3 3 4	51
1,000	0 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 2 0 4 3 3 4 2	38—141

COL. H. A. GILDERSLEEVE.

800	3 3 4 3 4 4 4 4 3 3 3 4 4 4 4	54
900	0 0 3 R 4 4 3 4 3 0 0 3 4 4 0	32
1,000	4 3 2 3 0 4 3 3 3 4 3 4 0 3 4	43—129

A. V. CANFIELD, JR.

800	4 3 3 3 4 3 3 2 0 3 4 4 3 3 2	44
900	4 2 3 2 4 3 4 4 4 3 3 3 3 4 3	49
1,000	2 0 3 0 3 4 0 3 4 4 4 4 0 0 4	35—128

The Central Railroad of Long Island has adopted a new time-table, by which an additional train will leave Hunter's Point for Creedmoor at 1 P. M., and returning will leave Creedmoor for Hunter's Point at 4:47 o'clock. The next practice will take place to-morrow.

SALE OF PAINTINGS AT LEAVITT'S.

The Messrs. Leavitt sold at auction last night at their gallery, No. 817 Broadway, a private collection of paintings, embracing choice works from some of the best American artists, many of them fresh from the easel. The terms of the sale were different from those usually announced by them, the value of the frames being fixed upon the catalogue, and the purchaser being compelled to take them at their assessed value in addition to the price fixed for the pictures. Following are some of the principal prices obtained, with the price of frame added; No. 4, "Marine," Charles H. Gifford, $70 50; No. 6, "Marine," E. Morgan, $63; No. 7, "At Old Hadley, Mass.," J. C. Wiggins, $83; No. 8, "Humbug," J. H. Dolph, $92 50; No. 9, "Long Island Beach," G. W. Maynard, $50; No. 10, Bass Rocks, Cape Ann," A. T. Bricher, $117 50; No. 11, "Azalias," a pair of panels, $100; No. 12, "Landscape—Catskills," K. Van Elten, $70; No. 13, "Landscape—Echo Lake," W. L. Sonntag, $140 50; No. 16, "Marine—Coast of Massachusetts," J. R. Brevoort, $97; No. 19, "Parting at the Door," J. C. Thom, $195; No. 21, "Highlands of the Hudson," W. Whittredge, $88; No. 22, "Connecticut River Valley," R. W. Hubbard, $133; No. 24, "Landscape," George Inness, $50 50; No. 25, "Near Stockbridge," G. H. McCord, $55; No. 26, "Juniata River," W. H. Willcox, $55; No. 27, "Autumn in the Adirondacks," A. H. Wyant, $100; No. 28, "Woodland," Mrs. Julia Beers, $106 50; No. 29, "Seaside Reveries," G. H. Story, $127; No. 30, "Farmington Valley," J. A. Hekking, $64 50; No. 31, "October Glow—Great Barrington, Mass.," $113; No. 32, "We Won't Go Home till Morning," W. Thompson, $90; No. 33, "Nothing Ventured, Nothing Gained," J. H. Dolph, $85; No. 34, "Grapes," M. Ream, $125; No. 35, "Off Cape Naddock," W. De Haas, $290; No. 36, "In the Glow," J. G. Brown, $205; No. 39, "Waiting for a Bite," W. Horner, $145; No. 41, "Castle Juverlochy, on the River Ell, Scotland," A. Parton, $165; No. 42, "The Hudson at Saugerties," James Fairman, $395; No. 43, "Off Newport," W. T. Richards, $290; No. 44, "Spring-time," M. J. Heads, $98; No. 45, "Landscape," W. Hart, $330; No. 46, "Rye Beach, New-Hampshire," A. T. Bricher, $220; No. 47, "Scattering Mists on the Au Sable," G. H. McCord, $135; No. 49, "View on Lake George," J. F. Cropsey, $140; No. 50, "Marine—On the Bay at the Narrows," E. Morgan, $235; No. 51, "Temptation," M. Ream, $245; No. 52, "High Tide at Atlantic City," W. T. Richards, $112; No. 53, "Flowers," G. C. Lambdin, $67; No. 56, "Hunter of First Empire at Fontainbleau," W. Blackman, $66; No. 67, "Moonlight Near the White Island," M. F. H. De Haas, $385; No. 58, "Niagara Falls," Casilear, $241; No. 59, "October," W. H. Willcox, $138; No. 60, "Winter Twilight," J. C. Wiggins, $105; No. 61, "Marine," F. A. Silva, $77 50; No. 62, "Watching and Sleeping," W. Morgan, $125; No. 64, "Tempting Dessert," M. Ream, $305; No. 65, "Marine—Misty Morning," E. Morgan, $395; No. 66, "English Scenery—County of Kent," A. F. Bellows, $850; No. 67, "Marine," M. F. H. De Haas, $138; No. 68, "Roses," A. E. Hardy, $66; No. 70, "North Conway, N. H.," J. F. Kensett, $425; "Landscape View on Long Island," J. M. Hart, $360; No. 73, "The Uninvited Guest," J. H. Beard, $295; No. 76, "The By-paths," E. Gay, $90; No. 77, "Roses," G. C. Lambdin, $77 50; No. 78, "The Scribe," L. C. Tiffany, $235. The balance of the catalogue consisted of pieces of less importance, which brought smaller prices.

SALE OF STANDARD BOOKS.

A collection of English standard books in various departments of literature was sold yesterday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, at the sales-rooms of Messrs. Bangs, Merwin & Co., No. 656 Broadway, near Bond street. The bidding was brisk and the prices generally good. The first two lots—Joseph Addison's Works and Adolphus' "History of the Reign of George III."—were not sold, but the other prominent volumes were disposed of at the following prices: Thomas Hope's "Anastasius," $4 50; Charles Knight's illustrated edition of the "Arabian Nights' Entertainments," $36 75; Spedding, Ellis & Heath's edition of "Bacon's Essays," $28; Gustave Doré's "Balzac," $3 25; Dyce's edition of Beaumont and Fletcher's Dramatic Works, $46 35; Mrs. Behn's Works, $11 10; H. G. Bohn's "Guinea Book Catalogue," $5 50; Boswell's "Life of Johnson," $15; Brandon's "Analysis of Gothic Architecture," $5 20; Barclay's translation of Sebastian Bryan's satirical allegory, "The Ship of Fools," reprint of Pynson, edition of 1509, $5 75; Richard Brome's Dramatic Works, $6; Sir E. Brydge's "Archaica," $85; Burnet's "History of the Reformation," $24 75; Lord Campbell's "Lives of the Lord Chancellors, and Keepers of the Great Seal of England," $55; Chambers' Encyclopædia, and Cyclopædia of English Literature and Information for the People, $46 21; T. Alloer's "China," $26; Thomas Dekkin's Dramatic Works, $4 48; D'Urfey's "Pills to Purge Melancholy," and "Comic Operas," $7; Encyclopædia Metropolitan, $65; Fielding's Works, $52 25; Gray's Poems, London, 1793, $5 50; J. Ford's Dramatic Works, $12; Granger's "Biographical History of England," $19 50; "Hogarth Moralized," $3 75; Zæhnsdorf's Home, $17 50; William Hone's "Every-day Book," $26 95; Mrs. Jamieson's "Legendary Art," $37 50; Knight's "Pictorial London," $18; W. Loftus' "Century of Bibles," $4; Loudon's "Arboretum," $54; D'Aubigne's "History of the Reformation," $35; Max Muller's Works, $17 50; Burney's "History of Music," $36; Longman's Testament, $17; Percy Society Publications," $175 50; Gustave Doré's "Rabelais," $2 50; Samuel Rogers' Poems, $18; Romances of Wales," $23 25; Roscoe's "German, Spanish, and Italian Novelists," $36 85; John Ruskin's "Modern Painters," with autograph of author, $53 75; Earl of Shaftesbury's "Characteristics of Men, Manners, Opinions, Times," $18; Knight's Shakespeare, $62; Barry Cornwall's Shakespeare, $12; Boydell's Shakespeare Gallery, $5 25; Tobias Smollet's Works, $36; Dean Stanley's Works, $26; Sterne's Works, $12; James' "English Literature," $15; Thackeray's Works, $95 70; Dickens' Works, $52; Warburton's Horace Walpole, including the celebrated letters of Lady Mary Wortley Montagu, $91 20; Alaric Watts' "Lyrics of the Heart," $11 75; Wordsworth's "Greece," $9 50; Gillray's Political and Humorous Satires of the Reign of George III., Atlas edition of the suppressed caricatures, $7. On Monday, the 24th inst., and throughout the week, the same firm will sell the extensive library of Thomas W. Field, including a large collection of books relating to the American Indians, collections of historical societies, and works on American history and biography generally.

A SAD DROWNING ACCIDENT.

ZANESVILLE, Ohio, May 17.—About 8 o'clock last night Alonzo Jackson and Albert Smith, with both their wives and two children each, went over the dam near here in a skiff, drowning both women and one child of Jackson's and one of Smith's. It is said the men were under the influence of liquor, and could not manage the boat.

LAW REPORTS.

THE SHAUGHRAUN CONTROVERSY.

THE RESUMPTION OF THE LITIGATION—THE DEMURRER TO MR. BOUCICAULT'S BILL.

The litigation begun some months ago by Mr. Dion Boucicault against Josh Hart to enjoin the latter from presenting the play of "Skibbeah," on the ground that it infringed the plaintiff's copyright to the play of the "Shaughraun," came up yesterday in a new form in the United States Circuit Court, before Mr. Justice Hunt, of the Supreme Court of the United States, in the shape of an argument on a demurrer by the defendant to the plaintiff's complaint. Mr. Richard O'Gorman appeared for Mr. Boucicault, and Messrs. Ambrose H. Purdy and Louis F. Post for Mr. Hart.

The following are the grounds of the demurrer:

That it appears upon the face of the bill that the "Shaughraun" has been for more than ten days prior to the beginning of the suit publicly performed by the plaintiff upon the stage of a theatre, and it is not alleged that two printed copies thereof were filed with the Librarian of Congress, or sent by mail to him within ten days after such public performance; that it is alleged that the plaintiff has never published his drama or caused it to be published; and that it does not appear by the complaint that the plaintiff has ever given any notice that he has complied with the law respecting copyrights, nor that he has notified any one that the "Shaughraun" is secured by copyright.

Mr. Purdy, in arguing the case, contended that it was obligatory on the plaintiff to specify clearly all the facts essential to his title to maintain the bill. No one was entitled to a copyright unless he deposited with the Librarian of Congress, before publication, a copy of the title, nor unless within ten days after publication he also deposited with such Librarian two copies of the article. The deposit of the title as required was alleged in the amended bill; but no allegation that copies of the play had been filed was made except by the general averment of compliance with all the requirements of law. The question under this point was whether a public performance of a dramatic composition is a "publication" within the meaning of the revised statutes. If it was, then it appeared that the play had been published for more than ten days, and it did not appear that any copies had been filed. The bill was, therefore, insufficient. But if it were held that the public representation of a dramatic composition was not publication within the meaning of the statute, counsel would refer to the second cause of demurrer, that the complaint averred that no publication of the "Shaughraun" had been made. No publication having been made, and no copies of the play filed, the right to sue under the statute did not exist. The statute must be construed strictly against the complaint, and all its requirements must be complied with before the right to sue for infringement of copyright could be acquired. No protection whatever was given to the author of a dramatic composition, by the statute, merely upon the filing of his title. He had no right under the statute until his copyright was perfected, and the law expressly provided that he should not be entitled to a copyright unless he deposited both title and article. It was not the intention of the statute to confer its privileges without publication and deposit within a reasonable time after the registration of the title. The plaintiff having elected to sue under the copyright statutes, which manifestly had not been complied with by him, it only remained to inquire whether he could now fall back on his common-law rights, and this counsel claimed he could not now be permitted to do.

Mr. O'Gorman briefly replied, contending that according to the facts admitted by plaintiff in his demurrer the complaint should stand, as, in the light of standard and accepted copyright-case decisions, plaintiff had done all that the law required in order to perfect his copyright and give him the power to sue for an alleged infringement thereof.

The court took the papers, reserving its decision.

THE MARIPOSA LAND COMPANY.

In the Superior Court Special Term yesterday, the case of Benjamin M. Stillwell against Eugene Kelly, arising out of the difficulties connected with the Mariposa Land and Mining Company, of which the plaintiff was Secretary and the defendant a creditor, came up for hearing before Judge Van Vorst. It appeared by the statement of facts by Mr. Joseph H. Choate, that on the dissolution of the old Mariposa Company the property came under the control of Mark Brummagen and other Trustees, with a view to its proper disposition, and certificates of stock were issued. Upon these certificates speculation was made, and about this period Mr. Kelly claims that the company became indebted to him in the sum of $300,000, for advances made to it, while the plaintiff alleges that the transaction was a purely personal one between Mr. Kelly and Mr. Brummagen, and that for his individual debts the company was in no way responsible. The property was permitted to be sold by the Trustees for taxes, and an arrangement was entered into to the effect that he should buy in the property on the tax sale. He took the trust as security for his advances, and if these were not redeemed in six months, he was to return two-thirds to the Trustees, or to the new company, whose organization was then contemplated. The property sold realized about $37,000 to meet the taxes, but not nominally to Mr. Kelly, and he asserts that the expenses connected with obtaining possession of the property from squatters and the tax sale purchasers amounted to $126,000. The property was conveyed to the new Mariposa Land and Mining Company, whose capital was fixed at $15,000,000, and Mr. Kelly received 70,000 shares of the stock as security for the indebtedness to him, and $20,000 costs was paid on account of the tax sale. He sold 20,000 shares at nearly $12 a share, which he credited to the indebtedness to him, as he has since claimed to hold the other fifty shares as security for the balance of the indebtedness.

The plaintiff holds that the first indebtedness was no indebtedness in behalf of the estate; that Kelly and Brummagen were speculators of stock; that the sums charged to the property was Brummagen's share of the loss; that the lien on the property which Brummagen gave Kelly is void; that the expenses incurred by Kelly at the tax sale could be avoided if he had fulfilled his contract; that they had offered $40,000 in gold for his arrears and all expenses; that they ask to have him held to account for the sale of the 20,000 shares; that the amount the company really owes him on the tax sale should be determined and judgment given in their favor for the balance, and that the 5,000 shares now held by him be released. Some time since a company has been organized in California of the same name, and a deed has been made of the New-York company's stock to it. Mr. Kelly has, in a suit in the Supreme Court, enjoined any further proceeding to consummate the transfer, and has had a Receiver appointed for the property of the company in this State. Proceedings yesterday adjourned at 3 o'clock, and the case will occupy this whole week.

CRIMINAL COURT BUSINESS.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday, District Attorney Rollins called up John Santer and John McKeon, two members of a gang of male and female burglars, charged with having broken into the premises of George Bussey, No. 148 West Fiftieth street, on the 4th inst., and stealing therefrom a meerschaum pipe, cigar-holder, and pencil, valued, in all, at $200. The prisoners pleaded guilty to burglary in the second degree, and were each sentenced by Judge Sutherland to ten years in the State Prison. Ellen E. Deacon, charged with entering the apartments of her neighbor, Christina Rolff, No. 27 East Houston street, through the fire-escape, and stealing a water-proof cloak and skirt, was convicted of petit larceny and sent to the Penitentiary for six months. Daniel J. Merritt, charged with burglariously entering the premises of John Boschen, No. 156 Fourth avenue, and stealing ten boxes of cigars, valued at $80, pleaded guilty to an attempt, and was sent to the State Prison for two years and six months. Simon Schmidt, of No. 20 Chrystie street, was charged with breaking into the apartments of Bessie Rubens, No. 8 Bayard street, on April 18, and stealing a watch chain valued at $80, and $3 in money. The testimony on both sides was so contradictory that the jury could not agree upon a verdict, and were discharged. John Kelly, one of the four youths who stole $46 from the till in the liquor-saloon of James Haly, No. 163 Hudson street, on the 7th inst., pleaded guilty, and was sent to the Penitentiary for one year.

ATTEMPTED RESCUE OF A PRISONER.

About 4 o'clock yesterday morning, Officer Haverty, of the Thirteenth Precinct, while passing along Pitt street, saw a man attempting to break into a carpenter's shop, and arrested him. The man gave his name as John Tobin. While conveying his prisoner to the station the officer was suddenly felled to the ground by a blow in the back of the head from a slung-shot in the hands of another man. He recovered himself immediately, and, still holding his prisoner, grappled with the new-comer, and after a sharp struggle, made him also a prisoner. At the Thirteenth Precinct Station the second prisoner gave his name as John Devlin. In his possession was found a quantity of currency and a number of cigars. The money, which was marked, was fully identified by John L. Straub as having been stolen from his store, No. 576 Grand street, a short time previously. Both Devlin and Tobin were brought before Justice Morgan at the Essex Market Police Court yesterday, and Devlin was held in $2,000 bail to answer the charge of breaking into Straub's saloon, and also with attempting to rescue Tobin from the officer. Tobin was also held to answer.

THE SCANNELL MURDER CASE.

Mr. Beach, the senior counsel for Mr. Tilton, in the trial of Mr. Beecher, appeared in the Court of Oyer and Terminer yesterday, before Judge Donohue, in the interest of John Scannell, who is under indictment on a charge of murder. There was no business disposed of yesterday, but Mr. Beach announced that he would be ready to proceed with the trial of the case in a week or two after the termination of his present engagement in Brooklyn.

A LAWYER WINS HIS EARNINGS.

On March 7, 1866, a tin box containing $1,358,350 in United States bonds was stolen from the premises of Rufus L. Lord, in this City. In connection with the legal proceedings arising out of the matter, Mr. C. B. Brague, a lawyer, claimed $4,500 75, and the debt not being acknowledged, a suit was commenced for its recovery. The case was tried in the Supreme Court yesterday, before Judge Speir, and a verdict for $3,000 was recorded in favor of Mr. Brague.

THE MONAHAN HOMICIDE.

THE TESTIMONY IN THE CASE—STATEMENT OF DEFENDANT—THE SUMMING UP TO-DAY.

Peter Riley was placed on trial in the Brooklyn City Court yesterday, before Judge Reynolds, for the murder of John Monahan, on March 17, near the corner of Dean street and Fourth avenue, Brooklyn. Riley is about twenty-five years of age, and is married to a sister of the murdered man. District Attorney Britton conducted the prosecution. Bryan Heery, a lad of sixteen years of age, was the first witness. He testified as follows:

I knew both Riley and Monahan; have known the latter as long as I can remember; saw them in the saloon on the corner of Dean street and Fourth avenue, on the afternoon of St. Patrick's Day, about 5.30; saw them together when Monahan was shot, about half an hour after seeing them in the saloon; went with Monahan to Owen Carl's house; there saw Riley and several others; Monahan said to Riley: "I want that horse;" Riley answered: "You can't have it;" Monahan said he must have it; Riley said he could not have it, when Monahan replied: "If you are a better man than me, we'll fight it out now on this floor;" Riley replied, "I'll shoot you if you come near me;" Riley had a pistol out; Monahan went toward him and caught hold of Riley's hand, and Riley then fired the pistol over Monahan's head into the ceiling; Monahan then caught Riley by the hair and struck him in the face; Riley then fired upon and shot Monahan; I then ran out, and saw his grandmother and told her about the shooting; she ran across the street to the house and asked Riley what he had shot Johnny for, and called him some name; Riley answered that he would shoot her, and he fired his pistol again; after that I saw Riley running across the lots.

Dr. Shepard testified that the ball entered and passed through the breast and lodged in the spine. Other witnesses having corroborated Bryan Heery's evidence, Capt. Campbell testified that the defendant, on being arrested, claimed that he had shot Monahan in self-defense; that he had been insulted and abused, and that the deceased was in the habit of challenging him to fight.

The defendant's counsel claimed that it was a case of justifiable homicide, and the defendant himself, on being called to the stand, testified in his own behalf that he did the shooting in self-defense; that Monahan was much stouter and larger than he was, and that he was always offering to fight.

In reply to the District Attorney, he said they had four rounds in the liquor store, and that Carroll slapped him in the face several times; all defendant said to Carroll for this was, "Jim, go and take your drink;" he did so, and then hit him again.

Capt. Campbell was recalled and testified that the bullet was not found till the post-mortem was made on the body of the deceased.

The court adjourned at 4:30 o'clock, the testimony on both sides being all in. The summing up will be begun this morning.

THE OWNERSHIP OF "THE TWO ORPHANS."

Mr. Robert Johnston, the actor, and Mr. George H. Cheever, both of whom describe themselves as dramatic authors, have instituted a suit in the United States Circuit Court against Messrs. Sheridan Shook and Albert M. Palmer, proprietors of the Union Square Theatre, to restrain them from being engaged hereafter, directly or indirectly, in publishing or presenting the play of "The Two Orphans," on the ground that plaintiffs are the joint authors and sole owners of the play, and have not given defendants permission to publish or present it. In addition to the application for the injunction, the plaintiffs pray that an accounting be had, and that the defendants be compelled to pay whatever damages plaintiffs may have sustained on account of defendants' presentation of the play. Plaintiffs aver that they wrote the play during the latter part of April and the early part of May, 1874, and that it has since then been presented by them at Niblo's Garden, Griswold's Opera-house, in Troy, and Clark's Opera-house, Elizabeth, N. J. An order for the defendants to show cause why the plaintiffs' petition should not be granted has been issued, and made returnable before the United States Circuit Court on the first Monday in June.

THE SILK SMUGGLING CASES.

United States District Attorney Bliss was before the new United States Grand Jury a long time yesterday in reference, it is believed, to the framing of indictments in the silk smuggling cases. He declined to give any information on the ground that it would be both illegal and improper to state at present what had occurred before the grand jurors. He said that it would not be obligatory on the Government to proceed against Lawrence on the specific crime of forgery, for which he was extradited, but that action could be taken against him for any other offense of which there was a probability of his being guilty. This being the case, and there being indictments already pending against Lawrence for smuggling as well as forgery, it is probable that the action of the Grand Jury has been directed against some accomplices of Lawrence not yet arrested.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Lawrence.

Edwards vs. Hathaway.—If the defendant desires to stay the execution he must give the undertaking prescribed by the code. I see no reason for interference with the plaintiff in collecting his judgment. Motion denied with $10 costs.

In the matter of Lehmaier.—Explanation required.

Patrick vs. Leurist.—The order presented by Mr. Tracy is correct in form, and the order presented by Mr. Forster is incorrect. This latter order is vacated.

Ames vs. Redlich.—Motion to discharge prisoner denied.

In the matter of District Court No. 1, Foresters.—Approved.

Bohannan vs. Cannon.—I cannot sign this decree, which provides for allowance, until I have some information as to the value of the property and as to the percentage on which the allowance is assessed.

Meigs, &c., vs. Tomlinson.—Order as settled.

Crump vs. The Mayor, &c.—The complaint alleges that the two boards comprising the Common Council duly adopted the resolution in question. This is equivalent to alleging that the vote required by the charter—*i. e.*, four-fifths of all the members elected to each board—had been given for said resolution. The demurrer necessarily admits that the resolution was duly passed. This being so, I cannot resist the conclusion that the demurrer, on the ground that the complaint does not state facts sufficient to constitute a cause of action, must be overruled as frivolous and judgment rendered for plaintiff, with costs.

Mallory vs. Hazen.—The taxation of the Clerk is sustained.

Dambmann vs. Schulting.—An allowance of $100 granted to the defendant.

Miller vs. Dallamore.—I will grant an order to show cause, but I cannot enjoin the defendants pending the argument of the motion, unless the plaintiffs give the undertaking prescribed by the Code. See 18 N. Y. Reports, p. 463.

Dummer vs. King.—I do not feel justified in disturbing the verdict of the jury in this case. The verdict is not against the evidence. The damages awarded are not excessive, and if any error was committed by me either in my charge to the jury or in my rulings during the trial, the defendant must correct the error by appeal. 3 Wait's Practice, 423, and cases cited of Robertson, 395. Motion denied with $10 costs.

Junz vs. Suydam.—On the affidavits read upon the motion, the preponderance of evidence is with the defendant, and I cannot, therefore, appoint a Receiver on the ground that the mortgaged premises are a scanty security for the debt. The motion is, therefore, denied without costs, but with leave to the plaintiff to hereafter renew it on further affidavits, if the cause is not tried at the June Special Term.

Gebhart vs. The Mayor, &c.—The motion for an injunction in this case is denied, for the reason that if the position taken by the plaintiff's counsel is sound, the assessment will be void on its face, and there will, therefore, be no ground for the interference of a court of equity.

Jones vs. Fitz John Porter.—The respondent was not the Commissioner of Public Works at the time the work in question was performed. I do not see how he can be compelled by a mandamus to certify as to the necessity of work about which he can have no knowledge. Nor do I appreciate the point made by the relator's counsel to the effect that the Superintendent of the Bureau of Repairs and Supplies had other or greater powers in respect to the work to be performed under his supervision than the head of other bureaus in said department. The case is a hard one, but the hardship cannot control the law. Motion denied without costs.

Manolt vs. Odell.—Under Rule 71, the general guardian must give security on unincumbered real estate to account to the infant, &c. The fact that he has given security in the State of New Jersey, and without the jurisdiction of this court, does not amount to a compliance with this rule.

Newman vs. Newman.—The order for the publication of the summons cannot be granted until a legible affidavit of the alleged translation of the letter is presented to the court. It is almost impossible to decipher the affidavit annexed to the papers now before me. The name of the translator as signed to the affidavit is also spelled entirely different from the name of the affiant in the body of the affidavit.

Brett vs. Rogers.—I think that it is possible to try this cause in an hour, but cannot grant the motion to place the cause upon the Special Circuit calendar as long as the plaintiff is technically in default in not serving a reply. I should allow the motion, therefore, to stand over until the question as to the reply is settled on motion.

Menzel vs. The Washington Life Insurance Company.—There is no necessity for an interpleader in this case. The alleged foreign guardian has no status here, and it is quite evident that she had no claim upon the amount due on the policy of insurance which can be asserted as against the title of the general and guardian *ad litum* of the infant plaintiff appointed by this court. The motion is denied, but without costs, having been made in good faith.

By Judge Barrett.

Blume vs. The Trustees Congregation Beth El.—The impressions suggested upon the argument have only been confirmed by an examination of the papers and the authorities cited. The motion to continue the injunction must therefore be denied, and the temporary injunction dissolved with $10 costs.

The Sixth National Bank vs. The Chicago and Alton Railroad Company.—The previous orders made by me herein on this motion are vacated, and it is referred back to Hon. J. S. Bosworth to pass upon the propriety of the newly proposed issues, and to settle the same if he deem further issues proper.

The Erie Railway Company vs. Archer.—Motion denied with $10 costs.

In the matter of a Parade-ground and the Streets and Avenues.—The notice is clearly defective, and it is not improved by the reference to the map. There is no power of amendment vested in the court. It must act upon notice either by appointing the Commissioners or declining to do so. To give the court jurisdiction the statute must be strictly complied with, and the notice must specify the nature and extent of the intended improvement as accurately and precisely as the time and place of the application. The proceedings must therefore be dismissed.

Peirce vs. Chippu et al.—The judgments were entered without authority, and are void under 49 Barb., 353; 6 Hill, 303; 3 Alb., N. S., 234, (and numerous other cases as to the various defects complained of.) The statute as to the time within which motions to vacate or modify awards must be made has nothing to do with it, as this is not such a motion, but a motion to vacate the judgment as illegally entered; nor does Rule No. 46 apply, as the ground is not mere irregularity, but matter of substance, irregularity amounting to a jurisdictional defect. (16 Alb., 201; 17 How., 363; 6 How., 108.) It is questionable, too, whether the irregularity is not sufficiently stated in the order to show cause. Motion granted, with $10 costs.

Benedict vs. The Wilmot Manufacturing Company.—There is a clear preponderance of evidence in favor of the plaintiffs. There can be no doubt that the contract was arranged with Stanley as well as Thayer, and that Blackham subsequently acted as though he thoroughly understood and approved of what had been done. The motion to dissolve the injunction must be denied, but it may be modified to cover only the goods of defendant's manufacture, but not to permit the defendant to sell such goods, which would be a violation of the spirit and intent of the contract.

In the matter of the Mutual Life Insurance Company vs. Smith.—The judgment must be vacated, and all parties who have answered be permitted to proceed to trial at the June Special Term, and the Referee must be directed to refund to the purchaser the amount paid by him. I see no other way of dealing with the questions presented. All the provisions of Mr. Davis' order marked agreed to may be inserted.

Durant vs. Richards.—The only fact stated by the application is that he did not learn of the reference until within the last four weeks. This is wholly insufficient to excuse his laches, and it is certainly singular that he should have held this claim since 1870 without making such inquiries as would have led to notice of these proceedings. It is only in a very strong and clear case that the court should interfere with the effect of a decree of exclusion, and no such case is here made out. Motion denied and stay vacated.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Van Brunt.

Purdy vs. Schlesinger.—Judgment for plaintiff. See opinion.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Van Vorst.

Delaware, Lackawana, and Western Railroad Company vs. Treadway et. al.—Extra allowance of $250 to plaintiff.

Keyhoe vs. Gold Heating Company.—Motion granted.

Ward vs. Fine.—The answer is not frivolous. See memorandum.

Wehle vs. Bowery Savings Bank.—Proceedings stayed upon affidavit, executing undertaking to pay costs already ordered to be paid with the costs of the appeals, should the orders be affirmed, with $10 costs of this motion.

Olvany, &c., vs. Clark, &c.—The petition for the appointment of guardian for the infant defendant does not conform to rule 61 of this court.

Schalk vs. Kess.—Motion to vacate order of arrest denied.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Loew.

Fisher vs. Fisher.—Order settled.

COURT NOTES.

A man named Preserve Gage, indicted for violation of the gambling laws, furnished $1,000 bail yesterday, in the District Attorney's office, and was released. Joseph Burr, residing at the Hoffman House, became surety for the accused.

Adolph Neuendorf, of the German Theatre, in the Tammany Hall building, was temporarily restrained by Judge Lawrence yesterday, in the Supreme Court Chambers, from giving any further performance until after payment of the regular license.

One hundred and twenty-five law graduates of Columbia College and the University of the City of New-York appeared in the Supreme Court, General Term, yesterday, before Judges Davis, Brady, and Daniels, to obtain certificates of practice. Upon taking the required oath, administered by Judge Davis, they were admitted to the practice of the legal profession.

The will of ex-Alderman Nicholaus Seger was admitted to probate by Surrogate Hutchings yesterday. Mr. Seger died on April 27, leaving a widow, Louise, and a son, George Nicholaus. By his will, made on July 26, 1872, he leaves an estate of $50,000 to his widow, to revert at her death to his son, who in the meantime is to be supported and educated from the estate. If the widow remarries, the estate, with the exception of her dower claim, passes into the hands of George Rothman, as trustee, to hold for the son until he attains his majority.

POLICE COURT NOTES.

William Harkins, of No. 49 Mulberry street, was held yesterday, at the Tombs Police Court, on the charge of picking the pocket of Dennis Connor, of No. 36 Baxter street, of $9.

Michael Hassett and Patrick Ahearn were committed yesterday, by Justice Sherwood, at the Tombs Police Court, on the charge of attempting to steal four bales of blue flannel, worth $615, from a canal-boat lying on the North River.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Lawrence, J.

Nos.	Nos.
9—Shanley vs. Burtis.	173—Strew, &c., vs. Cen. P. N. & E. R. R. R. Co.
31—N.Y. Loan and Ind. Co. vs. Nes. Silicon Co. &c.	234—Moore vs. Grant.
36—Blake vs. Lawson.	239—Rothchild vs. Gross, &c.
43—Cone vs. Foster, &c.	242—Duggin vs. Paraf.
59—Ramiford vs. Fitch, &c.	254—Rindskopf vs. Katz.
62—N. Y. Life Ins. Co. vs. Keyes, &c.	272—Leiba vs. La Nacional.
71—Sinclair, Rec'r, vs. Whalen, &c.	274—Duncan vs. Norcross.
78—Flint vs. Hemenway.	275—Matter of Patrick Dickie.
79—Thoule vs. Frost.	276—Woods vs. McCrum.
81—The People, &c., vs. Tweed.	277—Widdecomb Furniture Co. vs. Beaton.
87—Thoule vs Frost.	279—Levinthal vs. Stevens.
118—Peevers, Adm'r, vs. Erie Railway Co.	281—Reed vs. Allen.
120—The People, &c., vs. Tweed.	282—Montell vs. Nicholson.
130—N. Y. West Shore C. R. R. Co. vs. Hay.	284—McParlan vs. McParlan.
	287—Lefferts vs. Lansing.
	288—Currie vs. Holmes.
	290—Weetjen vs. St. Paul & P. R. R. Co.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Davis, P. J., Brady and Daniels, J.J.

Nos.	Nos.
214—Walsh vs. Mehrbach.	132—People, &c., ex rel. Lewis et al. vs. Daly et al.
214½—Hart vs. Taylor et al.	134—Muller vs. The Mayor, &c., et al.
215—Casserly, Rec'r, &c., vs. Naragansett S. S. Co.	149—Glover vs. The Mayor, &c.
216—Fraser vs. Russell & Erwin Mfg. Co. et al.	156—Nelson, Jr., vs. The Mayor, &c.
217½—Pendleton vs. Murray.	167— —— vs. ——
218—Moody et al. vs. Pell.	217—Dederick et al. vs. McAllister.
155—Browning, &c., vs. Browning, Imp'd. &c.	127—Crommelin vs. Sandford et al., Exr's.
195—Smith vs. Osborn.	128—Matter of Sandford Executors.
220—Germania Bank vs. Distler, Imp'd., &c.	153—Smith vs. The Mayor, &c.
221—Hollacher vs. O'Brien, Sheriff &c.	
130—People of State of N. Y. vs. Flanagan.	

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I.

Adjourned for the Term.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.

Adjourned to Wednesday, May 19.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART III.

Held by Barrett, J.

Nos.	Nos.
1213—Cunningham et al. vs. Stokes et al.	2601—Tracy, Adm'r, &c. vs. The Mayor, &c.
2780—Greene vs. The Mayor, &c.	1237—Wood et al. vs. The Mayor, &c., et al.
2575—Delaney vs. Maloney.	831—Emberson vs. Waddell.
823—Levi et al. vs. Morrisania Steam-boat Co	983—Platt, Assignee, &c. vs. VanNamee, impl.
215—First Nat. Bank of Richmond, Va. vs. Rosenbaum et al.	1219—Schiffer et al. vs. Brummer.
1119—Slaats vs. The Mayor, &c.	1369½—McGuinness vs. Hotaling.
69—Gray et al. vs. Central R.R. Co. of N. J.	623—Nichols vs. Siegel, et al.
2791—Searie vs. Searle.	791½—Conklin vs. Walsh et al.
1355—Wood vs. The Mayor, &c.	837—Davis, Receiver, &c. vs. Fant.
2909—Parsons et al. vs. The Mayor, &c.	1557—The People &c., N. Y. vs. Raynor et al.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Case on—281½—Wehle vs. Haviland. No day calendar.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Adjourned to Monday, June 6, 1875.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Daly, C. J., Robinson and Larremore, JJ.

Nos.	Nos.
4—Davis et al. vs. Am. Soc. for P. of C. to A., &c.	67—Sanderson vs. Peabody et al.
19—Coe vs. Cassidy, Sur., &c.	73—Burns vs. The Mayor, &c.
35—Herring, Sur., vs. Mortimer, Jr., Ex'r, &c.	58—Grinnell vs. Kirtland et al.
38—Strow, &c., vs. Griswold.	59—Gallet vs. Nichols.
43—Lavy vs. Gardner.	60—Johnson vs. Judkins.
46½—Hartman vs. The Mayor, Jr., &c.	74—Sparks vs. The Mayor, &c.
75—Rosenthal vs. The Mayor, &c.	96—McKenna et al. vs. Barker.
87b—Sheehy vs. Tomlinson.	80—Hawkins vs. The Mayor, &c.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Adjourned *sine die*.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Curtis, J.

Nos.	Nos.
835—Muirhead, Ass'e, &c., vs. Union Ins. Co.	1281—Firth vs. N. Y. Tap and Die Co.
830½—Muirhead, Ass'e, &c., vs. Home Ins. Co. of Columbus, O.	621—Seaman vs. O'Callaghan.
827—Muirhead, Ass'e, &c., vs. German Ins. Co. of Erie, Penn.	817—Reimouir vs. Levy.
469—Patten vs. Fiedler et al.	681—Kelly et al. vs. Garrison et al.
2029—Beatty vs. Conner, Sheriff, &c.	1037—Sanford vs. Flanagan.
1257—Carrie, survivor, &c., vs. Mercantile M. Ins. Co.	313—Brodie vs. O'Brien, Sheriff, &c.
1259—Heath vs. Austin.	1955—Adrience et al. vs. Brennan, Sheriff.
	1957—Bacharach et al. vs. Brennan, Sheriff.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Speir, J.

Nos.	Nos.
1194—Hennessey vs. Brennan, Sheriff, &c.	1168—Thurber et al. vs. Fay.
892—Canfield et al. vs. B. and O. R. R. Co.	1634—McCourt vs. D. D. E. B. and B. R. R. Co.
660—Wright vs. Equitable Life Ass. Society.	468—Condon vs. Martin, Executor, &c.
1150—Gerne vs. Fiske et al.	830¼—Van Valkenburgh et al. vs. Sinclair.
1164—Strong et al vs. Munzesheimer et al.	778—Fellows vs. Dickinson et al.
1726—Sturn vs. Williams.	862—Lundy vs. Goble.
1036—Roberts vs. Pomeroy et al.	918—Eagleton Manuf'ng. Co. vs. Shepperd et al.
792—City Ins. Co. of Pittsburg vs. N. Y. C. and H. R. R. R. Co.	

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Gross, J.

Nos.	Nos.
3203—Jocks vs. Baecht.	2256—Ogden et al. vs. Rullman.
2315—Crane vs. Walker.	2352—Ruble vs. Creamer.
2323—Thomas vs. Schultz.	4007—Marquand vs. Douglas, Jr.
2763—Butler vs. Snyder et al.	4076—Oibrecht vs. Lohman.
3249—Fitzhugh vs. Black.	1557—Pell vs. Schmidt.
386—Cameron vs. Aughiltree.	2431—Epstein vs. Beling.
1285—Marthaler vs. Frey et al.	2432—Claflin et al. vs. Nussbaum.
1819—Tuthill vs. Burstead et al.	

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Joachimsen, J.

Nos.	Nos.
2391—Leahy vs. Ryan et al.	1839—Bachrach vs. Burke.
2250—Holman vs. Lighthall.	1938—Feldman et al. vs. Rau.
2288—Goble vs. Hutton, &c.	2376—Welp vs. Merte et al.
2255—McEntyre vs. Ing.	2433—Powers vs. Feeny.
427—Luke vs. Smith.	2434—Babbe vs Jenkins.
657—Goepp et al. vs. Hetzel.	2439—Rosenberg et al. vs. Pennsylvania Co.
513—Krudop vs. Dela Vergne.	2441—Dudent vs. Currier.
	2442—Deering vs. Tracy.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART III.

Held by Alker, J.

Nos.	Nos.
3465—Henderson et al. vs. Sullivan.	3813—Makim vs. Hardenbrook.
3706—Friedel vs. Kirk et al.	2862—Allen vs. Asbestos Felting Co.
3967—Carpenter vs. George	2397—Lefevre et al. vs. Garrison.
3684—McGaughen vs. West	2974—Riffel vs. Eisner.
3429—Wilson vs. Long I. R. R. Co.	3660—Keating vs. Ostendorff.
3275—Salomon vs. Kassell.	3555—Wise vs. Roberts.
3031—Kenyon vs. McManus.	3593—Dickerman vs. Daly.
2370—Georgeault vs. Greiff.	

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Sutherland, J.

Jeremiah O'Coynor, arson (continued).	John Meyers and Melville Regensberg, grand larceny.
James Duffy, felonious assault and battery.	John Clary, burglary.
James Brewer, burglary.	

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

Held by Barrett, J.

John J. McCarthy, homicide.	Michael Cunningham, homicide.
Charles Williamson, homicide.	Dominoco Polico, homicide.
Elizabeth Minker, homicide.	Edward McLaughlin, homicide.
Philip Olwell, homicide.	William Lyons, homicide.
Kate O'Toole, homicide.	

BASE-BALL.

THE ATLANTICS DEFEATED WITHOUT A RUN BY THE HARTFORD CLUB.

The Atlantics were again defeated by the Hartford Club yesterday, on the Union Grounds. On this occasion, however, they made a more respectable show both in the field and at the bat than on Saturday, when they were beaten by a score of 8 to 1. It was the fourth game between these clubs, and was witnessed by about 1,500 persons. The Hartfords were short the services of Allison, their catcher, but his position was very creditably filled by a substitute. Play was called by the umpire, Mr. Martin, of the old Eckford Club, at 3:55 P. M., with the Hartfords at the bat. An error of judgment on the part of the umpire, in allowing Cummings to take three bases on a foul-hit ball, gave them two runs in the second inning, when they should have been put out without scoring. The umpire's decision caused considerable dissatisfaction among the spectators, and he was heartily hissed by them at almost every other decision he was called on to give during the game. By good batting on the part of Remsen and Bond, and a wild pitch by Clinton, the Hartfords increased their total by one in the fifth inning. The Atlantics, who up to the closing of the fourth inning had not scored, made a desperate effort to do so in this inning. Patterson, their first striker, led off with a terrific grounder straight at Ferguson, which the latter failed to stop. Knowdell fouled out to Harbridge, after which Patterson stole to second base. The side was put out without scoring by Carey's beautiful catch of Clack's line hit. Yorke scored another unearned run for the Hartfords in the seventh inning by good base running. In this inning the Atlantics were again disposed of without scoring. Both sides retired in one-two-three order without scoring in the eighth inning. Cummings opened the ninth inning for the visiting club with a splendid hit to left field. He was sent on to third base by Yorke's base hit, and scored his run on another poor decision by the umpire. For the Atlantics Boyd, Kessler, and Clinton furnished the outs in the last inning without having made a single tally throughout the game. Yesterday's game was the third one during this season in which the Atlantics have been retired in nine successive innings without having scored a single run. This is more remarkable from the fact that the Atlantics are capable of playing as good a fielding game as any other club in the profession. Yesterday they outfielded the visitors without any difficulty, but their extreme weakness at the bat lost them the game. For the visitors Burdock did some excellent service at second base, and Harbridge played well as catcher. Yorke and Cummings led the batting score. On the Atlantic side Nicol, Knowdell, and Boyd did the most effective work. Appended is the score:

HARTFORD.	R.	1B.	P.	O.	A.	ATLANTIC.	R.	1B.	P.	O.	A.
Harbridge, c.	0	1	5	0		Boyd, 2d b.	0	1	2	4	
Burdock, 2d b.	0	0	4	2		Kessler, s. s.	0	2	1	4	
Carey, s. s.	0	0	1	1		Nichols, 3d b.	0	1	0	2	
Cummings, p.	2	2	0	2		Clinton, p.	0	0	0	4	
Yorke, l. f.	1	3	3	0		Crane, 1st b.	0	2	15	0	
Ferguson, 3d b.	1	1	1	1		Patterson, r. f.	0	0	0	0	
Remsen, c. f.	1	1	2	2		Knowdell, c.	0	0	5	1	
Mills, 1st b.	0	0	11	0		Clack, c. f.	0	0	2	0	
Bond, r. f.	0	1	0	0		Pabor, l. f.	0	0	1	0	

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	
Hartford	0	2	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	—5
Atlantic	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Umpire—Mr. Martin, of the Eckford Club.
Time of Game—One hour and thirty minutes.
First Base by Errors—Hartford, 1; Atlantic, 3.
Runs Earned—Hartford, 1; Atlantic, 0.

To-day the Atlantics and Athletics will play on the Union Grounds.

In a game of base-ball at Boston yesterday, between the Bostons and the Athletics, the former were victorious by a score of 12 to 0.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Rev. Dr. Warren, of Chicago, is at the Gilsey House.

Lieut. Commander W. C. Wise, United States Navy, is at the Hoffman House.

Rev. Dr. T. K. Conrad, of Philadelphia, is at the Hotel Brunswick.

Theodore Lyman, of Boston, and William Hamersley, of Hartford, are at the Brevoort House.

A. M. Clapp, Congressional Printer; Capt. S. Brooks, of the steam-ship City of Richmond; ex-Gov. Sidney Perham, of Maine; and Mrs. Ann Eliza Young, of Utah, are at the Grand Central Hotel.

H. C. Johnson, Commissioner of Customs; Judge John P. Usher, formerly Secretary of the Interior, and N. G. White, President of the Boston and Maine Railroad Company, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Hon. James G. Blaine, of Maine; Judge Theodore Miller, of the Court of Appeals; State Engineer Sylvanus H. Sweet, of Albany; William D. Bishop and Nathaniel Wheeler, of Connecticut, and Henry Wells, of Aurora, N. Y., are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

ANOTHER DISEASE OF CIVILIZATION.

The London *Medical Record* has the following: "The frequenters of theatres have doubtless observed, with more wonder than admiration, that peculiar evolution of the ballet-dancer which consists in coming down the stage on the points of her toes. This, we believe, is considered the crowning feat of the art of the danseuse, and, like all great achievements, is not attained with impunity. It appears that at a meeting of the Society of Physicians in Vienna, reported in the *Wiener Medizinische Presse*, Dr. Schulz described a new form of disease which hitherto he had observed only in ballet-girls, and which manifested itself in a cramp of the muscles of the calf of the leg. The disease appeared to be similar in its character to writers' palsy, and occurred chiefly among those who were in the habit of performing a *pas seul* on the points of the toes. The position indispensable for this feat, which is accompanied by a rigidity of the whole limb, can only be maintained when the foot is supported by a shoe made for this particular purpose. It is satisfactory to learn that the cramp is susceptible of relief, which is afforded by the application of that form of electricity known as [illegible]."

The New-York Times.

WITH SUPPLEMENT.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, MAY 18, 1875.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—MACBETH—Mr. George Rignold, Mr. F. B. Warde, Miss Clara Morris, Miss Mary Wells.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—THE RIVALS—A HAPPY PAIR—Mr. H. J. Montague, Miss Ada Dyas.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—THE BIG BONANZA—Mr. Charles Fisher, Mr. James Lewis, Mr. W. Davidge, Miss Fanny Davenport.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—THE TWO ORPHANS—Mr. John Parselle, Mr. C. R. Thorne, Jr., Miss Fanny Morant, Miss Kate Claxton.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—GIROFLE-GIROFLA (Opera Bouffe)—Mlle. Geoffroy, Mlle. Minelli, M. De Quercy, M. Valaire.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—TWELVE TEMPTATIONS—Miss H. Irving, Miss Andrews, Mr. Francis Foster.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—VAUDEVILLE AND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

PARK THEATRE.—L'OMBRE—By an amateur company, under direction of Signor Agramonte.

BOWERY THEATRE.—DANIEL BOONE—ROBERT MACAIRE—Mr. J. P. Winter.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.—SUMMER-NIGHT CONCERT under the direction of Theo. Thomas.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—MINSTRELSY and NEGRO COMICALITIES—Messrs. Birch, Wambold, and Backus.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—ANNUAL EXHIBITION of Paintings. Day and Evening.

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART.—EXHIBITION OF ANCIENT STATUARY, PAINTINGS, &c. Day only.

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☞ Advertisements for THE WEEKLY TIMES must be handed in before 10 o'clock this evening.

This morning THE DAILY TIMES *consists of* TEN PAGES. *Every news-dealer is bound to deliver the paper in its complete form, and any failure to do so should be reported at the publication office.*

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES *is located at No. 1,257 Broadway, between Thirty-first and Thirty-second streets. It is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of* THE TIMES *for sale. Dealers supplied at 4 A. M.*

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

Gov. TILDEN is not likely to suffer in public estimation from his liberal exercise of the veto power. His predecessor in office did more than any Governor during the last decade to elevate the standard of legislation by showing that he might be counted on to veto all bills which he considered to be out of harmony with certain obvious principles of public morality. For example, the practice of giving validity to corrupt or doubtful claims by means of retrospective legislation was uniformly resisted by Gov. DIX. But for the healthy precedent established by his predecessor, the veto power of Gov. TILDEN would have been more frequently in requisition. It is but just to the latter to say that so far he has shown a disposition to maintain the high standard of Executive duty which he found existing. His vetoes of the bill amending the course of procedure at trials for felony and that enabling the Police Board to grant new trials are sustained by reasons which will commend them to public approval. His veto of the bill for legalizing certain acts of the Common Council of Elmira ennunciates principles which it is the interest of every city in the State to see established. Now, will the Governor follow up these vetoes by one disposing of the Special Sessions bill?

Those queer people, the Chinese, have hardly finished their "official" mourning for the late Emperor, when they are called upon to begin a second series of lamentations in behalf of his unhappy consort, who departed this life about two months after her lord. According to rule, the whole Empire should for one year be drowned in the depths of woe on account of the death of the late TUNG-CHE; but an edict from his baby successor mercifully shortened the term to sixty days. TUNG-CHE'S widow, who was expected to give birth to a possible heir to the throne, died March 24, and her demise is now to be lugubriously celebrated. The fact that she was probably "put out of the way" has nothing to do with the official proclamations concerning her departure. It would have been very inconvenient to the new government if she had become the mother of an heir to the throne. Her death makes things pleasant all round, and the old Regency has a new lease of life.

JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE, although dying in the prime of life, as we reckon men's years, has filled many important public stations, and has had an eventful career. A lawyer of repute, an officer in our war with Mexico, a capital popular orator, a skillful legislator, Congressman, Senator, and Vice President of the United States, candidate for the Presidency, and Major General and Secretary of War in the Confederate service, he certainly had a right to expect that his name and the story of his life would occupy much space in the history of his country. He passed the most active portion of his career in the stormiest period of our Republic; and, when peace returned, he retired from public affairs. Since the collapse of the rebellion he has maintained an absolute reserve; and his life closes unmarred by any of the public follies with which several of his companions in arms have been chargeable.

The official term of Mr. STEPHENSON, one of the Commissioners of Emigration, has recently expired. Instead of waiting for the appointment of his successor, he has sent in his resignation to the Governor, and has taken occasion to express his conviction that the management of the commission has been and continues to be wasteful and extravagant. He indorses the vote of censure passed by the Assembly Committee on the administrative methods of the department, and he lays at the door of the *ex-officio* members—the Presidents of the Irish and German Societies—the responsibility for resisting every movement in the direction of economy. Whatever may be said about the animus of Mr. STEPHENSON'S letter, it is not likely to improve the chances of the bill now pending at Albany for the purpose of increasing the head-money and mortgaging the property in the hands of the Commissioners.

A committee from the managers of the New-York House of Refuge make a forcible appeal to the Senate against the House bill governing religious exercises in penal institutions. We publish the appeal this morning, and invite general attention to it. It will be found moderate in tone, and presents very candidly the peculiar circumstances of the Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents. Whatever may be thought of the general policy of the bill in question—and we believe it to be an absurd and foolish attempt to ingraft an impracticable principle on the management of our penal institutions, for the gratification of a single sect—this society is, on special grounds, entitled to a hearing.

The East River Bridge may be regarded as secured by the act recently signed by the Governor. This act makes it necessary for the City of New-York to raise three millions of dollars, and Brooklyn six millions within the next three years. This will, it is claimed by the friends of the enterprise, serve to complete it. A new Board of Directors will have to be chosen by the authorities of the two cities. The old board met yesterday and accepted a number of contracts, and took preparatory steps toward paying back the money received heretofore from private stockholders—$450,000 in all.

HOLLOW PEACE.

There can be very little doubt that Europe has once more been upon the brink of war—a war which would inevitably have dragged within its vortex nearly every one of the great powers. Russia and England together have temporarily managed to preserve the peace, but that the train was already laid by BISMARCK, and the match about to be applied, there is no room for question. Germany is not satisfied, even with the wonderful victory she gained in 1870. The Paris correspondent of the London *Times*—in a letter which was briefly referred to in a cable message on May 7—explains the reason of this dissatisfaction. The five milliards exacted from France seemed to BISMARCK himself at the time "a monstrous sum." It was thought that the payment of it would nearly ruin France, and many persons besides BISMARCK held that view. But, as we all see, France is not ruined. Then, Belfort remains in her hands, and while that continues to be the case there can be no security for Germany. She is afraid of her neighbor. So she says, and of course we cannot do otherwise than believe her. But M. DE GIRARDIN is right in suggesting that the situation recalls vividly to the mind LA FONTAINE'S fable about the wolf and the lamb.

Then, again, it appears that the war party in Germany cry out loudly concerning the expense to which the country is put in keeping up large armaments. The German military system is no doubt very effective in work, and very splendid to look at—but it costs a severe strain on the people to keep it up. Perhaps there is no other free nation in the world which would submit to it, certainly not in times of peace. And yet, if Germany disarms, France will fly at her throat. This is the cry of the BISMARCK party, and of course it is not without a great deal of force in it. No great nation ever rests long under a humiliation, after it has found the means of avenging it. No human being can doubt that the last war between Germany and France was not decisive—that it will have to be fought over again. BISMARCK perceives that as clearly as anyone, and all that he asks is to be allowed to renew the contest now, when his nation is quite ready and the French people are not. "Germany," says the *Times* correspondent, "is troubled by the knowledge of having only half crushed her enemy, and of being able to defend herself only by sleeping with one eye open. What to-day promptly executed would cost only an insignificant sacrifice, two years hence would cost oceans of blood, shed for the sake of gaining uncertain victories. It is necessary to enter France, march on Paris, take up a position on the sheltered plateau of Avron, whence one could destroy the capital, and sign a new peace, depriving France only of the territory of Belfort, limiting its active Army, and fining it ten milliards in twenty yearly installments, with interest at five per cent., and without the option of paying it off sooner. Paris would only be attacked in the event of France refusing to sign such a treaty." Such is, or was, the programme, and we have no doubt that to the German mind it will seem to be a very attractive, and even a reasonable, one.

But, when examined fairly, it looks like a proposition which is only worthy of banditti. A Treaty has been signed on both sides—there is no pretext on either side for reopening the questions which it settled. If France were to declare war for the purpose of recovering her lost provinces, she certainly could not expect to have the moral support of Europe with her. There would be even less excuse for Germany declaring war against France because she refused to sign a new and most oppressive treaty. The original demands of Germany, great as they were, were complied with. Would it be just to go to France now with a fresh series of demands, still harsher than the first? That is certainly not the way in which civilized nations have usually acted, although, under the influence of "universal progress" and "advancing civilization," it may be adjudged perfectly right and proper. Thus, the Bismarck party virtually address the Emperor in this strain, as reported by the *Times* correspondent: "You led us to war in order to insure peace; that peace we have not gained, for you only half vanquished the enemy. If France will not fight, impose on it a reassuring Treaty without shedding blood. If you have no pretext, find one. If you do not find one, do without it. Your foreign contemporaries will censure you, no doubt; but Germany, strengthened, flourishing, and tranquil, will forever bless you." How large a proportion of the German people really take this position we have no means of knowing. For the sake of the honor of the nation, we hope it is not so large as some writers have alleged.

England and Russia, for once acting together, have given BISMARCK and the Emperor to understand that they would not stand idly by while France was being assassinated. The cable dispatch which we published one day last week shows that this announcement was clearly made. If Russia has any interests opposed to those of England, she has no desire to press them at this moment. It has been thought that Russia wants India, but if she does, the chances are ten to one that she will never get it. But, at any rate, she certainly is not going to try just at present. And therefore she can with perfect consistency act with England in maintaining the peace of Europe. It is probable that the effort will be successful for a time, but the great struggle is only deferred. France will constantly be growing more and more prepared for it, and Germany less and less so. Such are plainly the facts, and it will answer no good purpose to deny or conceal them. If BISMARCK is foiled for the moment, we may rest assured that it is only for the moment, and that the new "irrepressible conflict" will sooner or later break out again.

COMPETING RAPID-TRANSIT BILLS.

A Tammany member of the Board of Aldermen has assured the public that the Husted Rapid-transit bill does not emanate from the Governor. In that case the Executive will be able to decide with perfect impartiality between the claims of this bill and the other which now awaits his signature. The question of the constitutionality of the latter measure we leave to be settled between the Governor and the "eminent counsel," with whose opinion the Aldermen are prepared to sustain the bill favored by them. As an authority on railroad law, Mr. TILDEN is second to none in the country, and it is tolerably certain that the opinions of all the "eminent counsel" in New-York will not be able to induce him to sign the Common Council bill if he believes it to be a measure likely to entail tedious litigation and to defeat its ostensible purpose. For any such consequences of the act the Governor would certainly be held responsible, and that consideration alone will render him perfectly inflexible in his refusal to sign any Rapid-transit bill not in harmony with the fundamental law of the State.

What the public are mainly concerned about is that these local and legislative squabbles over the proper methods of providing for local steam railroads should not result in cheating them out of any general Rapid-transit law whatever. Should the Legislature become responsible for any such failure, it will certainly dissolve with a most unenviable reputation. We believe there are very few people outside of the New-York Board of Aldermen who believe that the Husted bill is not superior in point of comprehensiveness, clearness, and accuracy to the bill which was introduced by Senator MOORE. The Aldermanic Committee of Nine, who have been deputed to urge the Governor to sign the latter measure, will hardly be able to convince him that a bill which provides for but one quick-transit road, and that, possibly, over a very limited section of the City, deserves the name of a general law. So far as it applies to New-York, the bill would simply prove to be a piece of special legislation which would render as distant as ever the prospects of opening up to population the north-western section of the island. We have not been able to approve of all the demands made by the West-side property-owners, but we should regard it as a monstrous injustice were any Rapid-transit bill to become law which would leave property north and west of the Central Park less accessible from the lower part of the City than property thirty miles out in Westchester County. That result might easily follow from the enactment of the Moore bill, and were there no other objection to the measure, this one would be fatal to it. If capital can be found to build steam railroads along both sides of the Island, there ought certainly to be no lack of legal provisions to facilitate its investment.

Last night the Husted bill passed the ordeal of a running fire of amendments designed to kill it, and was ordered in the Assembly to a third reading. It will probably be put on its final passage to-day, and can easily reach the Senate in time to become law this week. This would be a very satisfactory result for all who are interested in rapid transit in this City. All the eloquence of the Aldermanic Committee will certainly be unable to convince the Governor that he ought to sign the Moore bill in preference to the carefully-drafted and comprehensive measure which has been so promptly put on its final passage in the House. The passage of this act will probably do more than anything which the Legislature has achieved during the session to redeem its record from the charge of being barren and commonplace.

BUILDING ASSOCIATIONS.

We have frequently called attention to the great benefit it would be to New-York to introduce here the system of Building Associations so successful in other cities, and we are glad to find that steps are now being taken in that direction. Omitting the details of their operation, this is their general plan. Each member subscribes for a certain amount of the stock, and agrees to pay in so much a week or month toward each share so subscribed, until these payments, together with the interest they have earned, shall have paid up in full the share or shares so subscribed for.

The funds of the Association are advanced to the members only, and no member can borrow more than the amount of the stock for which he has subscribed, thus making the companies purely mutual or co-operative.

When the company has money to lend, it is put up to competition among the members, and the one bidding the highest premium for the loan gets it. To secure the repayment of the loan, the member pledges to the association the stock to which he has subscribed, to an amount equal to the loan, giving to the association a mortgage upon the house he has bought or built with the money so borrowed, as a security for the future payments upon the stock for which he has so subscribed, and which he has thus pledged to the association. When the stock so pledged shall have been all fully paid up, it is exchanged with the association for the mortgage. The mortgage is thus released, and the stock is then canceled. When all the members of any one series shall have paid up in full all the stock subscribed for, the affairs of the association, so far as that series of subscribers is concerned, are closed up, and the assets divided.

The existing law for the formation of these associations in New-York provides that no dividends shall be declared, and that when the stock shall all have been paid for, the association shall settle up its affairs. This contemplates that the stock shall all be paid up at the same time, and necessitates that all the members should join at the same time, or should upon joining pay in a sum equal to what the others shall have then paid in. The last alternative practically excludes new members after the association has been in operation more than a few months, and it is very seldom that enough members will be ready to join an association at the start to insure its successful operation. As in all co-operative undertakings, a considerable number must be concerned in order to realize its benefits.

There is now before the Legislature an amendment to this law, which, under proper restrictions, authorizes the companies to declare dividends, and its object is to enable members to join at different periods, or, as it is called, in different series. This is the plan adopted in the companies of this description in other cities, and it is probably owing to this defect that the companies have never been largely introduced or successfully operated in New-York.

The dividends are declared annually or semi-annually, and are credited to the different series of members in proportion to the amounts to their several credits. When the amount to the credit of a member is equal to the par value of his stock, he receives a certificate of full paid stock, after which he can draw his dividends in cash, or can withdraw the money which his shares represent. If he has a loan upon his stock, or if it has been redeemed, as it is termed, then the one balances the other, and his connection with the association ceases. The association always advances on the stock its ultimate par value, and takes a mortgage to secure the payments which are to make it worth this sum. Of course, a member may only borrow on a portion of his shares. The associations do not allow the members to withdraw the dividends until their stock is worth par. Until that time they are passed to their credit; after that they can draw them in cash.

In Philadelphia, Baltimore, San Francisco, and other cities, these societies have been of the greatest service in furnishing to laboring men the means of acquiring homes of their own. The newly-annexed portions of our City furnish a peculiarly good field for these societies, and, should we secure rapid transit, they might, by this means, be quickly filled up with small houses, costing from one to four thousand dollars. This would be of great benefit to the laboring men, who now pay enough rent for indifferent apartments in a tenement-house to secure them in a few years a comfortable home; besides which, it would greatly increase the taxable property of the City.

We hope the Senate will not fail to pass the bill, (Assembly bill No. 397,) which is now before it, and which has already passed the House.

FOG-SIGNALS AT SEA.

The history of the principal ocean disasters of late years shows that adequate provision has not yet been made against the greatest danger of the sea. It is fog, rather than fire or storm, that is most dreaded in mid-ocean and off the coast. The wreck of the *Schiller* is only one of the large number of instances in which hundreds of lives have been lost by running on rocky shores in a fog. Of the dreadful collisions at sea, where one or both ships have gone down with nearly all on board, we have some memorable examples; and if we could know the story of missing steamers and sailing-vessels, we should probably have a longer list of such disasters. It is estimated that eight or ten steam-ships, plying between this country and Europe, daily cross the Banks of Newfoundland. That part of the Atlantic is liable to fogs during many months in the year, and it is dotted with numerous fishing craft. How many of these little vessels, reported "missing," are run down in the darkness and fog nobody can tell. Considering that sailing-vessels have no night-signals more efficient than a set of oil-lamps, the wonder is that collisions are not more frequent. The Cunard line of steamers is run in what is called an ocean lane, so far south of the banks as to be clear of ice-bergs, fogs, and fishermen. By taking a certain line in going, and another in returning, an ocean highway is established, and some of the dangers of the sea are avoided. But fog is liable to be met anywhere on the ocean, and, as steamers drive through it as rapidly as possible, it must remain a great peril. Experience proves that the danger is not lessened by passing through a fog at a low rate of speed. The time of exposure is increased, and the chances of collision are multiplied. Moreover, as a speaker in the Social Science Congress the other day very pointedly suggested, what would become of mail contracts and passengers, if steamers crept slowly through the four hundred or more miles of fog which may be met on the Atlantic?

Approaching a rock-bound coast in thick weather is so dangerous that experienced voyagers always share the anxiety of the officers. The frightful borders of the coasts of the British Isles, the ragged line of Lower and Upper California, Oregon, and British Columbia, as well as the dangerous shores of our North Atlantic States and the British Provinces, are all covered with gloomy memories of ships cast on the rocks and reefs in fogs and thick weather. The temptation to rush on a little while longer, hoping for a lift in the fog before danger strikes, is very great. This is particularly true of the Transatlantic lines. Competition is brisk. Travelers demand the swiftest ships, the shortest possible passages. To all intents and purposes, each passenger steamer runs a race with some other ship; and no words can express the average passenger's disgust with a ship that brings him in a few hours later than he might have arrived by some other line. When a fog prevails off the coast of Great Britain or this continent, for days at a time, as it often does, ship-masters coming on the coast must navigate by dead reckoning—always a hazardous undertaking. Nearly all the data for their calculations are guessed at. What effect the drift of the currents may have on the ship's position cannot be told. And when the vessel is once off her course, she is practically in an unknown sea. It was said that the *Schiller* was only half a mile out of her course when she struck; but that half mile was as fatal as twenty miles, for it brought the ill-fated steamer crashing on to the Scilly Isles. It is said of the *Schiller*, as it was of the *Atlantic*, that she might have been saved if the speed had been lessened and the lead used. Perhaps so; the speed is seldom slackened, and the lead is little used. It is always the same. When the ship is gone, and the passengers are swallowed in the sea, it is easy to say that the collision might have been averted, the rocks avoided, and precious life saved, if—something had been done. That terrible "if" always comes too late. That "something" never is done.

So long as people will rush to the ships that study chiefly the best "record" for speed, science and skill, though heavily drawn upon, are not able to insure their safety. The strength of steel, oak, and iron is of no avail when a ship is driven headlong upon the rocks of the Scillies or Nova Scotia. Collisions would be far less frequent if a better system were adopted in the management of lights and signals of danger on ships. In most instances, the fog-whistle of a steamer is abaft the fore-sail, and forward of the smoke-stack. The "sound-shadows," as they are called, cover precisely the directions into which the warning should be sent. It is possible, most probable, indeed, that some of the later inventions of sirens and steam-trumpets would be much more efficient danger-signals than the ordinary steam-whistle now in use. Then, instead of the comparatively weak light employed on ship-board, a more powerful means of illumination is certainly needed. Major ELLIOTT, Engineer-Secretary of the United States Light-house Board, favors the consideration of the magneto-electric light for sea-going steamers, since the means of operating them are always at hand. Great improvements have been made in the methods of coast lights, but much more remains to be done. It is said that fog will so quench the rays of any light, that it may be wholly ineffective in the very spot where it was designed to be a warning. The *Schiller* struck on a rock within the natural limit of two or three lights; none were visible until too late to save the ship. Major ELLIOTT, in his report of his inspection of foreign light-houses, testifies to the superiority of the gas electric light over all others in fog and thick weather. Most of these lights are not readily capable of being increased in power when an exigency requires; but the electric light, as well as some combinations of gas-burners, may be multiplied many times if thick weather makes it needful.

We hope that this subject of fog-signals for ship and shore will receive the careful attention of our own and other Governments. Meantime, it is clear that only a great change in public demands can work a change in the tactics of the sea. The people who cross the ocean demand speed before all other things. They get it at great risk. When travelers are willing to submit to the delay and discomfort of a few hours or days at sea, for the sake of insuring safety, ocean disasters will occur less frequently.

LEVEL CROSSINGS.

It is satisfactory to find that there is at last a growing conviction in the public mind that something must be done, and that speedily, to put a stop to the increasing number of railroad accidents which are caused by the system of level crossings. All that we have said upon the subject is fully justified by daily experiences. Protests and warnings have in one direction been of no avail. The companies go on in their reckless manner of driving fast trains through crowded thoroughfares, and no increased precautions are taken by them to prevent those mutilations or homicides which, under the present conditions, are inevitable. But if the public will take the matter up in the spirit in which they are working in New-Jersey, we may confidently look forward to some kind of reform. So far, therefore, we are glad to see that our admonitions have already had the desired effect.

If the evil is not greater in New-Jersey than anywhere else, it is certainly as great. The railroads there diverging from New-York are numerous, and the number of trains, consequent upon the large amount of passenger traffic, is larger than on most other roads. Many parts of that State traversed by these roads are also very thickly populated, and yet on all of them level crossings are the rule. It is not, therefore, a matter for surprise that accidents are of almost daily occurrence. It was only on Friday last that we directed attention to two incidents of the kind on the Morris and Essex Road at Maplewood, where the lives of five or six people were very seriously imperiled, and both of which might have been prevented if the company had chosen to exercise the commonest precaution. On Sunday a horrible accident occurred at Port Jervis, on the Erie Road, where a young lady was knocked down and killed by a freight train. These, however, are no exceptional cases. They are of constant recurrence. It is no exaggeration to say, as it has been said, that within a circle of a few miles round New-York accidents from this same cause are taking place every day. The companies are well aware of this, but so long as they persistently refuse to take the slightest means to prevent them, or indeed to evince the smallest concern about the cruelties they are inflicting, it is to be hoped that, in every instance where a death occurs, a Coroner's jury will follow the example set by one at Newark on Saturday. By such means it may reasonably be expected that the companies may ultimately be compelled to do what they are so reluctant to do voluntarily, and have a little regard for the safety of the public.

On Thursday it fell to the turn of the Pennsylvania Railroad to kill and horribly mangle a man at one of their crossings in the centre of Newark. It is not always that an inquest follows such accidents, but one was held on this occasion, and the jury pronounced a strong opinion as to the policy of holding the Presidents, Directors, and Superintendents of the roads, as well as the executive officers of the city, personally responsible for such casualties. This shows, at any rate, that popular feeling has been aroused in Newark, as it has been in Jersey City and Hoboken to some extent, to the necessity of putting a stop to the system which causes such slaughter. The remedy proposed is also one that may be commended on the ground of justice, and we should be glad to know that by any sure and summary process of the law it would be practicable. It would be exceedingly satisfactory to feel that for every instance of death or mutilation caused to people by the custom of running railroad trains not only across, but sometimes along, the course of public roads, the chief officers of the company, as well as those of the municipality, could be proceeded against in a manner at once simple and expeditious. But this ground for satisfaction does not exist. The friends of the victims of these companies are often poor people. They can afford neither the time nor the money to undertake legal proceedings. And there is the same difficulty in the case of persons who are much less deficient in leisure and money, for few care to enter into a contest with a wealthy and powerful corporation on the chance of paying more to lawyers and the courts than they could recover under a favorable verdict, to say nothing of the vexation that would certainly be the fruit of such litigation.

The true remedy rests with the Legislature. By legal enactment, the companies may be compelled, as they should be, to cease running trains on the highways. By the same means the superior officers of those companies could be made personally responsible for accidents which result from their continuing to do so, and a summary process might readily be devised for sufficiently protecting the public in that way. To this object their attention must be constantly directed, for there is no other point where complete relief is to be found. But, meanwhile, municipal bodies have it in their power to do a great deal for their own immediate localities, and town and village residents will be only serving their own interests by insisting upon the performance by their officers of all the functions that pertain to them in their legislative and executive capacities.

AMUSEMENTS.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.

The story of the Irishman who, on being asked whether he could play the fiddle, answered that he had never tried, was suggested by the representation of "Macbeth" at Booth's Theatre last evening, with Mr. George Rignold and Miss Clara Morris in the principal rôles. It was, however, only suggested, for it should be said that in the case of the familiar tale the hearer is left in agreeable doubt as to whether the Irishman at once made the attempt or not, while in the present instance, the two actors essayed the play and inflicted upon a patient audience a performance which neither of them was in any way fitted to render interesting or impressive. After Miss Morris' exertions in "Evadne," very little hope could be entertained that she would win laurels in anything approaching tragedy. But Mr. George Rignold had been admired in "Henry V.," in which he did not, indeed, assume a particularly trying character, but in which his reading of the text was at least respectable, while his bearing had a great prestige—and from this it was inferred that a passable portrayal of *Macbeth* might be expected at his hands. Mr. Rignold, we are constrained to say, caused general and profound disappointment. We have never, in fact, witnessed a less creditable effort. If we except one or two passages, which were delivered in a tone expressive of a slight appreciation of their meaning, some portions of the scene with the ghost of *Banquo*, and the transactions with the witches in the fourth act, we are not able to accord to Mr. Rignold the poor praise of an intelligent interpretation of his lines. Neither his voice, nor his phrasing—which sometimes was so bad as to utterly conceal the sense of the words set him—nor his countenance afforded the faintest indication that he realized the beauty, the might, or even, now and then, the common significance of the poet's verse. He took the witches' predictions with absolute coolness. He spoke of the "suggestion whose horrid image doth unfix my hair," but from his manner he was quite in ignorance of the existence of such a thought. He was but mildly surprised at the honors bestowed upon *Malcolm*, and so it could not be marveled at that his apostrophe to the stars to hide their fires that light might not see his "black and deep desires" was a very placid appeal; and after he had made his hearers gaze upon each other in amazement at the destruction of "If it were done when 'tis done," which any schoolboy can recite so that it can be understood, he kept on the fine soliloquy concerning the murder of *Duncan* without once betraying a conception of the profundity of its theme or of the music of its language. We might follow Mr. Rignold step by step through the tragedy, were the labor grateful or profitable. We must cite the dagger scene as so weak as to almost force one to the belief that Mr. Rignold was possibly ill and unequal to any exertion severer than the mere utterance of the text, but we do not propose to pursue the enumeration of the salient features of a more than mediocre personation. The two lines commencing "Hear it not, Duncan, for it is a knell" were not wholly without eloquence, nor was the reappearance of *Macbeth* after *Duncan's* assassination devoid of dramatic effect; but the impression of these incidents was swiftly dispelled by a half-ludicrous rendering of the exquisite appeal to sleep, the synonyms of which the performer rattled off as though they were included in an auctioneer's catalogue, and the sale were progressing; and, to conclude, save in the banquet scene, there was nothing to call for the most qualified commendation. Although Miss Morris's representation of *Lady Macbeth* is nearly as unlikely to be accepted or remembered as Mr. Rignold's picture of the Thane, it was marked by some traits which, if well-recognized, were, at all events, not unwelcome. She is, manifestly, too feeble intellectually and physically for the personage, but she did not mangle Shakespeare, and some difference was observable in her delineation of the several passions which are supposed to stir her bosom. Still it must be declared from the outset that she bore no closer resemblance to *Lady Macbeth* than did *Hamlet* to *Hercules*. Mr. Augustin Daly is by no means infallible either as a manager or a playwright, but he is to be complimented upon the possession of considerable judgment in the choice of his artists. Mr. Daly discovered, so to speak, Miss Morris, and assigned her to duties to which she always approved herself equal. Her irregular and mobile face, her highly sympathetic presence, the gift of tears, and, above all, a certain tempting atmosphere—if one can so call it—which seems to surround her, instantly assigned her a foremost place among the heroines of the French plays of the period. Of grandeur, of simplicity, of innocent tenderness, Miss Morris has little or none; but so long as dramas of "The Sphinx" type, or purer but as violent pieces are in favor, they will find no more striking interpreter than this lady. Her feminine ways, her *chatteries*, her sudden transitions—not transitions such as Salvini, Mme. Ristori and Mme. Janauschek have accustomed us to, but those which might be looked for from a spoiled child, or from a woman whose anger was more pettish than dignified—are, however, of no avail in "Macbeth." We miss in *Lady Macbeth's* first scene with her husband the surroundings of a Parisian boudoir; we seek, when she greets *Duncan* to her lord's manor, a French villa in the background, and her sleep-walking scene—the most telling passage of her work—is best matched by the mad wanderings of a clever prima donna in "Lucia" than by the palest reflection of Janauschek's majestic show of remorse or of Ristori's appalling realism. We scarcely think it necessary to enter into further details of the performance of two actors of merit who have unquestionably been led, if they have not gone, astray. Miss Morris' portrayal of *Lady Macbeth* is symmetrical and balanced in its mediocrity; Mr. Rignold's has no redeeming excellence. There was applause last night, and there were also recalls; we cannot, however, imagine that they carried with them any pleasant sound to impartial spectators. The general acting was good, Mr. F. B. Warde playing *Macduff*, Mr. George Clarke being *Malcolm*, Mr. J. B. Studley representing *Banquo*, and Messrs. Bishop and Leclercq and Miss Wells picturing *The Witches*. "Macbeth" is recited with Locke's music, and the scenery and costumes leave no room for fault-finding. The tragedy only wants a *Macbeth* and a *Lady Macbeth*; the choice of Mr. Rignold and Miss Morris for these rôles is more than Talleyrand's bugbear: it is a crime and a blunder.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.

We lack space to do more than mention the fact that the Central Park Garden was last evening opened for the season, and that an immense and fashionable concourse welcomed home Mr. Thomas and his band from the Cincinnati festival. The place has been improved and decorated afresh, and is, if anything, more attractive than ever. For the present we must confine ourselves to noting that it may be visited nightly.

THE COURT OF CLAIMS.

OPINION ADVERSE TO A CLAIM FROM NASHVILLE IN 1862—THE CORLISS STEAM-ENGINE CLAIM DECIDED IN FAVOR OF THE CLAIMANT.

WASHINGTON, May 17.—The Court of Claims to-day delivered an opinion in the case of Alexander L. P. Green, who in 1862 was domiciled in Nashville, but just before the capture of that city went further South, taking with him a large amount of money of a firm for whom he was indorser. When leaving he was possessed of certain buildings in Nashville, which in 1864 were seized by Supervising Treasury Agents as abandoned property. The claimant averred in his petition that he was always a loyal citizen, but this the court said did not strengthen his case, as he voluntarily entered the enemy's lines. The act of seizure of the property was a war measure, and it made no difference whether it was seized by the Army or by a Treasury agent. The claimant sought to recover on the ground of an implied contract and the liability of the Government for the acts of its officers.

The court says no action can be maintained on that ground, and that if the claimant was entitled to recover he ought to have prosecuted his case under the Abandoned Property act, which he failed to do. The case was dismissed.

The court also decided the case of the Corliss Steam-engine Company. The claimant had contracted with the Navy Department for the construction of steam-engines. Subsequently the department decided not to complete the engines, and in accordance with a written agreement, the Company delivered the boilers, engines, and appurtenances at the Boston Navy-yard in their unfinished condition. The court, through Chief Justice Drake, said: "The agreement between the claimant and the Navy Department was singularly clear and altogether free from taint. It was the duty of the Government to comply strictly with its obligations to the contractor." Judgment was given in behalf of the claimant to the amount of $257,688.

A motion was made by the Assistant Attorney General for a new trial of the Elgee Cotton case.

The opinion in the Pacific Railroad Transportation case will not be announced before next Monday, to which time the court has adjourned.

DANGERS OF THE SEA.

VESSELS DAMAGED BY ICE ON THE CANADIAN COAST—ASHORE IN A SNOW-STORM—THE STEAMER POLYNESIAN AFLOAT.

QUEBEC, May 17.—The intelligence from St. Thomas on Saturday evening that the steam-ship Polynesian was ashore caused considerable excitement and inquiry, and the report received this morning that she came off at 3 o'clock A. M. and proceeded, is received with much satisfaction. Dominique Girard, the pilot in charge of the Polynesian, is said to be one of the best men on the river. The steam-ship Severn arrived in port yesterday afternoon. The Captain reports the ship City of Montreal ashore to the eastward of Kamouraska, having run on during the snow-storm of Saturday afternoon. Passed the steam-ship Prussian, bound east, about 7:30 A. M. on Sunday. Encountered large quantities of ice between the Gut of Canso and the Magdalen Islands. The snow-storm on Sunday was so thick that he had to anchor. The first timber ship, the Algiers, arrived in port on Sunday morning. The Captain reports: Met with a heavy field of ice and icebergs when ten days out; on May 2 spoke the ship Ravenscraig in the ice; also the Cotopaxi; on Sunday, the 9th, spoke the ship City of Montreal, and cleared the ice the same afternoon.

The steam-ship Derwent, reported inwards at Father Point, is making water, having been damaged by the ice. The steam-ship Strathay is also reported damaged by the ice.

THE MERRY MONTH OF MAY.

We quote from the London *Punch*: "*Mr. Punch*, remembering the many changes in the weather that marked the course of last week, begs to offer the following suggestions as likely to be useful during the present month: Fashions for May: In the morning, the lighest gauze dresses for ladies, and the thinnest tweed suits for men. Thermometer 85° in the shade. In the afternoon furs and the thickest cloaks for ladies. Ulsters worn over great-coats for the men. Thermometer 5° in the sun. In the evening, waterproof wraps and umbrellas for both sexes. Rain, hail, thunder, lightning, and snow. Thermometer uncertain. Amusements for May.—Mondays and Fridays, garden parties, games of croquet, flower-shows, and lawn tennis. Tuesdays, skating on the Serpentine. Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, floating down Regent street, Piccadilly, and Pall Mall in gondolas. Refreshments for May.—Meats—Curried meats, poultry, and game. Ices—Strawberries, artichokes, and apricots. Drinks—Mulled claret, iced sherbet, spiced ale, cider, and brandy, and (boiling) water. The theatres for May. Covent Garden, opera three three nights a week; grand Christmas pantomime on the off nights. Drury Lane, opera, Signor Salvini, skating on wheels, and promenade concerts. Lyceum, "A Midsummer Night's Dream" on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, and during the rest of the week "A Winter's Tale." Further hints for May.—Taking a Walk.—People leaving their houses during this trying season of the year should be careful to avoid sun-stroke or freezing. To cure the first, apply ice; to prevent the last cover over the part attacked with the frost by snow. On hot days wear felt helmets, as in India; on cold, fur caps, as in Siberia. The Garden.—On cold days it will be as well to cover over even the hardiest plants with straw, cocoa-nut matting, &c. When the glass begins to rise orchids and other exotics may be safely exposed to the sultry breezes of the Summer's night. Yachting.—Persons disliking a sudden change of temperature can scarcely do better than by taking a cruise, the course of which should be bounded on the north by Greenland and the Arctic Zone, and on the south by the west coast of Africa. Motto for the month of May.—'O, what a time we are having!'"

THE VACANT GOVERNORSHIP OF ONTARIO.

TORONTO, Ontario, May 17.—The Lieutenant Governorship of Ontario, made vacant by the death of Hon. Mr. Crawford, has been tendered to Hon. George Brown, but gratefully declined. No appointment has yet been made, but the names of several prominent men are freely spoken of as likely recipients of the high position.

CONNECTICUT GOSSIP.

THE POLITICAL SITUATION.

SLOW WORK IN AN INCOMPETENT LEGISLATURE—THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS—A LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY IN TROUBLE—SPELLING MATCHES IN HARTFORD.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HARTFORD, Monday, May 17, 1875.

The Legislature has been in session two weeks, but has accomplished nothing. Some of the committees have not yet organized, and but a few have done any business whatever. Very many new men have taken seats in the House this year, and the affairs of the session must of necessity move slowly, if legislation is to be understood, and intelligently performed. This is the second year of Democratic supremacy in both branches of the General Assembly, and, considering the high moral principle involved in the so-called reform movement, by which the State was revolutionized, it is somewhat astonishing that so few men of brains have come forward to give character to the reformation. There have been no two years within the recent history of the State during which legislation has been committed to a less capable body of legislators than in these two periods of Democratic success. On the whole, however, the present assemblage has a more reputable majority in personal standing than its predecessor of last year, but to what straits of partisanship it may be led remains to be seen. There was a precautionary signal against extreme policies in the reduced force of Democratic membership, and if heeded, the party may somewhat redeem itself from the gross extravagance of its record last year, when offenses against every protest in the platform on which the majority carried the State characterized all legislation. There is little to be done this year in the natural drift of things, but of course there is always an opportunity for general legislation. The ground was pretty well covered, however, last year in the amendation of the Registry and Alien laws, by which the door to fraud was swung wide open, and in my judgment the Republicans cannot carry a State election on a popular vote until they re-establish protective enactments for the security of the ballot-box. So long as certificate voting is allowed, and inferior courts are permitted to naturalize, the Democratic Party is forearmed in every contest.

THE ELECTION OF JUDGES.

The election of Judges will be one of the matters which this Legislature must dispose of. Judge Phelps, of the Supreme Court of Errors, having been elected to Congress from the New-Haven District, will, of course, resign his judicial position, and that will make necessary a promotion from the Superior Court Bench to supply the vacancy. These promotions have always taken place in the order of seniority, and Judge Loomis, Republican, is now entitled to the honor, and probably will receive it. This will leave a place in the Superior Court to be filled, and the most prominent candidate is Moses Culver, of Middletown, who is pressed by locality interests, because he is a resident of the same county in which Judge Phelps lives, and that county (Middlesex) has no Judge upon the bench. There are two other candidates also from that county, Washington F. Wilcox, of Essex, who has the personal indorsement of Judge Phelps, and who is a member of the Senate, and Arthur W. Bacon, of Middletown, who is warmly urged by Curtis Bacon. Neither of these gentlemen will be selected, and if the choice goes to Middlesex county, Mr. Culver probably will be named. There are several more aspirants for judicial places, but there are not offices enough to go around, and it is probable that the effort of last year to increase the number of Superior Court Judges from six to eight, will be repeated, though I think the Senate is opposed to the movement. The terms of two Superior Court Judges—Sanford, of New-Haven County, and Granger, of Litchfield County—expire this year, and they will both be re-elected. The former is a Republican and the latter a Democrat. By promoting Judge Loomis and electing a Democrat in his place, there will be three Republicans and two Democrats on the Supreme Court, and four Democrats and two Republicans on the Superior Court Bench, making the two courts Democratic six to five. The Constitutional amendments proposed, and which are to come up for a two-thirds vote this year, I have already described in detail. There is as yet no opposition developed to any of them. It is certainly to be hoped that the most important—relating to Fall elections and January sessions of the Legislature—will be submitted to the people.

TROUBLES OF A LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The affairs of the American National Life and Trust Company of New-Haven are to be subjected to legislative examination. There was a long hearing at New-Haven on a petition brought by the Insurance Commission in the Probate Court for the appointment of a Trustee, and Judges Bradley and Phelps dismissed the petition because they found that the assets of the company exceeded three-fourths of the liabilities, but were less than all the liabilities. The law under which the Commissioner acted is similar to the New-York law, except that it provides that in determining the reserve of a life company, there shall be a four instead of a four and a half per cent. valuation; if the commissioner finds that the assets of a company are less than three-fourths of the liabilities he shall petition for the appointment of a Trustee. If he finds that the assets are less than the liabilities, he shall order the company to cease the issue of new policies and the declaration of policy and stock dividends, and may apply for the appointment of a Trustee. In the minds of all disinterested people, the Commissioner showed that the assets were not up to the three-fourths limit, and though the court decided otherwise, there was nothing in the decision showing the character of the assets selected to make up the necessary amount, and the company has not yet made a report to the Commissioner showing what its position under this decision is, and in not making a statement is declared, as the law provides, insolvent by the Commissioner, who has made a long and valuable report to the Legislature on the company's affairs. The company was the old American Mutual, which took only twelve new policies from 1865 to 1871, and was then merged by no change of assets into a stock company called the American National Life and Trust Company, which then took the business of the unfortunate National Life of New-York. The value of certain assets will be what the Legislature must consider. The building of the company has been put in at $350,000 (!) during the trial of the case. Gov. English and other large real-estate holders in New-Haven called it worth from $100,0000 to $150,000. There is an asset of $26,000 in a Virginia coal mine, which has no market value; one of $20,000 in Brighton (Ill.) bonds—which the town issuing them has repudiated; "a cash capital paid in" of $100,000, not one dollar of which has been paid; a guaranteed capital of $75,000, on a three years' guarantee, which expires next November, and the collaterals of which are mostly unmarketable—yet the company pays six per cent. per annum for the use of them. These are specimens only. A joint Select Committee on Insurance has been raised, and this and other matters will be referred to it.

SPELLING MATCHES IN HARTFORD.

During the last week we have had in Hartford the spelling-match mania to the extent of drawing in several of our leading citizens. Judge Carpenter, of the Supreme Court, went down on his first word, spelling gizzard with one "z," being caught by the spelling of "lizard" and "wizard," the two words put out immediately preceding. Gen. Hawley gave up on trisyllable, though the word was incorrectly pronounced tris-yllable when given out. Mark Twain left his base on "chaldron"—spelling it "cauldron," which is really the common way.

THE TURF.

LOUISVILLE JOCKEY CLUB—OPENING MEETING.

LOUISVILLE, May 17.—The inaugural meeting of the Louisville Jockey Club opened to-day under more favorable auspices than was hoped by the most sanguine of its managers. Upward of 12,000 spectators were in attendance. The grand stand was thronged by a brilliant assemblage of ladies and gentlemen. The quarter stretch and other stands were crowded, and the centre field was filled with hundreds of carriages. The order was perfect, and every arrangement carried out to the letter.

The great event of the day was the Kentucky Derby, which was won by Aristides, making the fastest time ever made by a three-year-old, and is only second to the time made by Tom Bowling, as a four-year-old. The fifteen horses started at the first tap of the drum, and got away in beautiful style.

The mile-heat race won by Fairplay was also made in almost unprecedented time.

Altogether to-day's meeting was extraordinarily successful. The weather was everything that could be expected, the track was in fine order, and there was everything to indicate an eminently satisfactory meeting. The following are summaries of the four races run:

FIRST RACE.—Association purse of $300, for all ages; dash of 1¼ miles:

W. Cottrill's ch. f. Bonaventure, 4 years old, by Harry of the West, dam Maggie G.	1
M. M. Welsh's b. g. Capt. Hutchinson's, 6 years old, by Voucher, dam Zero	2
R. B. Cheatham's blk. c. Vanderbilt, 4 years old, by Vandal, dam Melrose	3
A. Buford's ch. c. Kilburn, 4 years old, by Ringmaster, dam Ontaro	0
K. K. Alcock's ch. f. Orphan Girl, 4 years old, by Muggins, dam by Wagner	0
A. B. Lewis & Co's b. m. Bessie Lee, 6 years old, by Hunter's Lexington, dam by Chorister	0

Time—2:13¼.

Bonaventure was the favorite in the betting at $100 to $80 for the field.

SECOND RACE.—The Kentucky Derby for three-year olds; entrance, $50, play or pay; association to add $1,000; second horse to have $200. Dash of one and a-half miles. Forty-two nominations, fifteen of which started.

P. McGrath's ch. c. Aristides, three years old, by Leamington, dam Sarony, 90 pounds	1
George H. Rice's b. c. Volcano, three years old, by Vandal, dam Iodine, by imp. Sovereign, 90 pounds	2
C. A. Lewis' ch. c. Verdigris, three-years old, by Versailles, dam Belle Brandon, 90 pounds	3

Time—2:37¾.

The following horses also ran, but were not placed: Bob Woolley, Bashford's Baywood, colt by Lute; Ten Broeck, Ascension, Searcher, Vagabond, Goldmine, McCreery, Warsaw, Bill Bruce, Eulister, and Chesapeake.

THIRD RACE—Purse of $500, second horse to have $100. Mile heats for all ages.

Fair Play	3	1	1
Vicksburg	1	3	2
War Jig	4	4	ro
Mary L.	5	d	ro

Time—1:44½, 1:44½, 1:44¾.

FOURTH RACE—Extra purse for all ages; one mile dash.

P. McGrath's b. c. Aaron Pennington, four years old, by Tipperary, dam Lucy Fowler	1
D. Swigert's ch. c. Egypt, four years old, by Planet, dam Lady Barry	2
Logan & Bruce's ch. f. Georgie Bowman, 4 years old, by Lexington, dam Annie C.	3

Twelve other horses ran in this race, but were not placed.

Time—1:43¼.

THE STARTERS IN TO-DAY'S RACES AT LOUISVILLE.

The racing at Louisville to-day promises to be the finest of the year thus far. The opening race is the Alexander Stake, for two-year olds, half a mile, and there will be a very large field of starters, as follows: Congressman, by War Dance; Vandal, by Engineer; Vissman's b. c., by Leamington, dam by Lexington; Grit, by Melbourne; Bazar, by Jack Malone; Russ Butler, by War Dance; Vigil, by Virgil; Creedmore, by Asteroid; Melnotte, by Melbourne; Funk's br. c., by Virgil, out of Lark, by Lexington; Vagrant, by Virgil; Pluto, by Planet; Bruce, by Hunter's Lexington; Berlin by Australian; Ceylon, by Asteroid, and Mediator, by Daniel Boone. The second race is one of two-mile heats, and the entries are Excel, Hazum, Transfer, Oxmore, and Arizona. The third race is a dash of a mile and an eighth, for all ages, with Calvin, Astral, Egypt, Mainsail, Century, Mary L., Nellie Knight, Lady Greenfield, Vanderbilt, Brakesman, St. George, Modoc, War Call, Whisper, Eulister, and Georgie Bowman. With such fields as these, the prospect for an exciting day's sport is extremely good. The dispatches announcing the starters were not received at the Turf Exchange until nearly 11 o'clock last night, and consequently there was no pool-selling. To-day, however, the speculators will have an opportunity of investing. At Johnson's a few pools were sold on the two-mile heats, at the following rates:

Arizona	$25	$20
Hazum	13	10
Transfer	5	6
Oxmore, Excel	5	
Total	$48	$36

THE MEETING AT FLEETWOOD PARK.

The Spring trotting meeting at Fleetwood Park will begin to-day, with indications of an admirable day's sport. There will be two contests, the first being the $1,000 purse for horses that have never beaten 2:50, and the second a purse of $2,000, for horses that have never beaten 2:26. Both have large fields of horses, and the pool-selling on both events was very spirited at the Turf Exchange and at Johnson's. The prices obtained were as follows:

2:50 PURSE.

Effie Dean	$40	$40
Ben Bruce	20	20
Burlew	16	15
Field	16	16
Total	$92	$91

2:26 PURSE.

Blanche	$50	$50
May Bird	20	25
Tanner Boy	20	25
Lady Banker, Charlie Green, Sea Foam, Lydia Thompson, Royal George, Tom Keeler	45	40
Total	$135	$140

NEW-HAMPSHIRE POLITICS.

BOSTON, May 17.—Gov. Weston, of New-Hampshire and four out of five of his council decide that the votes cast for "Natt" Head, the Republican candidate for State Senator from the Second District, are to be treated as blanks, claiming that the name is Nathaniel. They also threw out the votes cast for the Prohibition candidate for State Senator, declaring him ineligible on account of not having been a resident of the State as long as the law prescribes. This gives the two disputed seats in the Senate to the Democrats.

THE MISSISSIPPI JETTY IMPROVEMENT.

NEW-ORLEANS, May 17.—Capt. Eads, Col. Andrews, Capt. Boffinger and party returned from the Passes this morning. Capt. Eads reports the condition of affairs there more favorable for opening of the jetty work than he had anticipated. He has no doubt that within twelve months he will have twenty feet of water in the Pass. The Government engineers will complete their surveys by Friday.

PEDESTRIANISM IN CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, May 17.—O'Leary, the pedestrian, commenced his attempt to walk 500 miles in 156 hours, at 4:30 o'clock P. M. yesterday. He accomplished the first 50 miles in 8 hours, 56 seconds, his eleventh mile being made in 8 minutes, 10 seconds. Up to 9:15 o'clock this morning he had completed 76 miles in 14 hours, 10 seconds. He will walk the next 25 miles without rest. He expects to accomplish the feat by midnight of Saturday next.

THE WHISKY SEIZURES IN CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, Ill., May 17.—The Internal Revenue officials here deny that any further steps have been taken in the distillery cases. It is stated, nevertheless, to-night, that criminal warrants have been issued against George L. Crosby, distiller, of this city, and Hines and Turner, of Gagetown, Ill., and that similar warrants will be issued against other distillers here to-morrow.

THE CHAMPLAIN CANAL.

WHITEHALL, N. Y., May 17.—Boats will commence locking in the Champlain Canal at Waterford and Whitehall to-morrow morning. The levels are full and the canal is reported to be in good condition.

JOKES ON THE EX-JUDGE.

A Georgia paper relates that in open court in Albany, that State, the other day, ex-Judge Strozer sought to place a demand for trial on the minutes, and referred to the "former practice in this court" in support of his motion, when Judge Wright playfully remarked, "That is not good authority in this court." Here Gen. Morgan, a member of the Bar, interposed a remark as to what Judge Strozer once required him to do in a similar case, to which the ex-Judge quickly replied, "Oh, I am not talking about what I did; I am talking about what's right."

WORTHLESS INVESTMENTS.

From the Pall Mall Gazette.

It will be reasonable and prudent to defer specific inferences from the evidence taken by the Foreign Loans Committee until its report is before Parliament. But some of the weapons employed against the inquiry in the course of the subterranean campaign waged against it may as well be met at once. It is said to be unconstitutional, and it is said to be a usurpation of the powers of judicial tribunals; and more than a column of dissertation on this thesis has appeared in a quarter where one would have supposed that there would have been peculiar reluctance to embarrass an effort to expose a vast body of undoubted commercial villainy, whoever, (and who this is we do not know,) may be responsible for it. As for the unconstitutionality of these proceedings, it is to be observed that the charge means nothing more than that they are not warranted by custom; and, however cautious a country which has no written constitution is bound to be in the admission of new precedents, we ought not to forget that, if there is to be no innovation on custom, Parliament and all legislators had better close their doors. The only question of the least importance is whether there is an emergency sufficiently grave to justify a somewhat new method of investigation. One answer to this is attempted in the second accusation against the committee, that it has usurped the powers confided to the courts of equity and common law. The writer who has dwelt at greatest length on this point has taken such pains to show how widely a judicial inquiry would differ from that which the committee follows as to have made his own conclusion absurd. He has gone as near as possible to proving that no court of justice could have successfully dealt with such a case as that of the Central American loans. There are, however, other reasons for thinking that if the authors of these frauds, whoever they may be, were only menaced with technical judicial proceedings, they would certainly go scot-free.

It is beyond question, we believe, that the real money invested in these worthless securities is that of very poor men. We see it stated that the purchasers of Honduras bonds are chiefly clergymen, widows, and retired officers. These are the classes which are usually referred to when a call is made on the public compassion; but all educated persons fall more or less under the sweeping condemnation which Mr. Gladstone once passed in a burst of genuine eloquence on the modern appetite for high interest and large profits. The fact, we are assured, is that the securities about which the committee is asking so many unpleasant questions have been bought by classes even less able to throw money away than those just mentioned, and less protected against fraud by the most elementary information respecting the relative credit of foreign States. One of those changes of social habit which are not the less important because they are imperceptible has introduced the small tradesman and the small farmer of England, and even men of lower station, to the practice of investment. This new taste has been gaining ground all over Europe, concurrently with the enormous growth of wealth in this part of the world, and in France it has been greatly encouraged and deliberately turned into a particular channel. The peasant who once invested his savings in land or in mortgages on land was carefully taught under the French Empire to put them into Government securities; and the great extent of these investments is probably the chief secret of the hold which Bonapartism still possesses over large populations in the French departments. The Englishman of the same relative means and position has been left, as is the way of this country, to shift for himself. Land under our agrarian system has become the luxury of the rich; and nobody can put a few hundred pounds into land or into mortgages on land. English Government securities are very dear; and, even if they were not, the mechanism of dividends and the formalities of sales are excessively ill-adapted to the case of the small investor. The man whose savings have gone beyond the point at which he can make use of the savings banks has been driven to choose for himself; and the bait of high interest has entrapped him into foreign loans. Probably some Turkish or Egyptian investment was the first step to Honduras, Costa Rica, or San Domingo; and when he is told that he ought to have known better than to trust such commonwealths, he might plausibly retort by asking what his betters knew of the financial resources of the Sultan or the Khedive, to whom so many of them have trusted so much. Anyhow, it is the fact that the securities before the Foreign Loans Committee are held in small amounts by extremely poor men. To tell them that they ought to have filed a bill in equity, if it be not a foolish piece of professional pedantry, is nothing less than insolent mockery. They have neither the money nor the facilities of combination which are the first condition of such a step. Nor do the institutions of this country provide the persons wronged with the means of punishing those who have wronged them which are forthcoming in other communities. If there has been fraud in raising the Central American loans, a public prosecutor in France—in any country but England—would have charged himself with unearthing it. In England there is no resource but the expedient (a clumsy one, we admit,) of a Select Committee of the House of Commons.

It is true that the small English investor might be supposed to have a protection of a peculiar kind against his own folly or against the impunity of those who take advantage of it. Is there not the press? Cannot a moment be spared from censuring the peccadilloes of statesmen, and devoted to exposing the conspiracies of financiers? Is the private suffering caused by an ill-judged measure or an unwise tax to be compared for a moment in extent or acuteness with that occasioned by the successful dessemination of the worthless securities of a fraudulent loan among a multitude of poor men? The answer is one which, we think, ought to be distinctly given. As respects certain of its functions, the English press (not wholly without its own fault) is absolutely terrorized by the courts of law. In order to understand what the English press might do, but does not do in such matters, let us consider what the American press has done. There have never probably in the whole history of the world been frauds comparable to those committed a year or two ago by the members of the New-York Municipality. Americans are much too wide awake to be taken in by some of the appeals to avidity and credulity which have recently been successful with Englishmen; but, in the case of the New-York frauds, the cheats were in league with a great political party; they had the Judges of the courts of law in their pay, and they had the funds of a great railway company at their disposal. Yet, all this vast and compact fabric of conspiracy against the public interest and the public property was shattered to pieces by a single newspaper, THE NEW-YORK TIMES. By steady laboring at its duty of exposure, it at last brought the citizens of New-York round to its side, and the plunderers of the Municipal exchequer are now working out their time in prison. No such public service could be rendered by an English newspaper, for some very obvious reasons. It would be impossible to effect such an exposure as that for which the New-York public were indebted to THE NEW-YORK TIMES without doing a certain amount of injustice, absolute or relative, to somebody. In every combined effort to steal public or private money there will always be dupes mixed up with the rogues, and the champion of the public interests always runs a risk of confounding one with the other. This limited class of dupes has been taken under the special protection of the English Judges, who have used all their influence with juries to punish with the utmost severity any mistake in not distinguishing those intimately but innocently mixed up with great commercial frauds from their consciously guilty managers. We do not say whether this determined repression of newspaper criticism is reasonable; we merely wish to call attention to the manifest fact that the press, which theoretically could confer the greatest of services on the English public by warning it or avenging it, was never so mealy-mouthed in its language on the subject of commercial impositions.

The circumstances, then, which justify the inquiries of the Foreign Loans Committee appear to be these. There has been impudent fraud, somewhere, on the vastest scale, causing a prodigious amount of misery. But the victims are poor men, and the only tribunals open to them, and equal to the investigation of their wrongs, are the Courts of Chancery, proverbially the luxury of the wealthy. The press, their natural protector, is virtually silenced. In such a state of things it is mere superstition to prate of custom and precedent. The Select Committee, it is true, may be doing a good deal of injustice to individuals, and this is reason enough for employing so trenchant an instrument with the utmost caution and at the longest intervals of time. But a case for exceptional treatment appears really to have arisen. Meantime, we do not believe that anybody who comes before the committee with a plain story to tell has anything to fear from it.

A CASE OF PREMATURE INTERMENT.

A case of probably premature interment is thus recorded in the London *Jewish World*. It occurred at Wilna: "A Jewish young woman, aged twenty-five, was pronounced by two Jewish doctors to be dead. The friends of the woman desired, for some reason best known to themselves, the funeral to take place on the same day, and, having obtained the necessary certificate from the medical attendants showing that the person had died, she was removed to the Jewish mortuary. While washing the body the women engaged in the operation discovered to their terror that it had gradually assumed a life-like appearance, and their dismay rose to its height when it raised itself to a sitting posture. The resuscitated woman begged those around not to bury her alive. The doctors were called in, and at their solicitation she drank some medicine which they offered to her. Ten minutes after she was again pronounced to be dead, and presently she was buried." The *World* goes on to say: "We do not know whether the Jewish authorities at Wilna sanctioned this premature interment. If they did they are deserving of severe censure. What aggravates the nature of the case is the fact that the husband of the poor creature was absent from home at the time of her alleged decease."

VETOES BY THE GOVERNOR.

A BUNDLE OF BILLS RETURNED TO BOTH HOUSES.

CRITICAL EXAMINATION OF THE OBJECTIONABLE MEASURES—THE HOUSE BILL TO REGULATE TRIALS FOR A SECOND FELONY DEFECTIVE AND LOOSELY DRAWN—THE SENATE BILL TO AUTHORIZE NEW TRIALS BY THE NEW-YORK POLICE BOARD PREJUDICIAL TO DISCIPLINE—THE SENATE BILL TO LEGALIZE A CONTRACT FOR PAVING IN ELMIRA SWEEPING ENOUGH TO COVER EVERY DESCRIPTION OF FRAUD AND STRIKE DOWN ALL PRIVATE RIGHTS ASSAILED BY IT—THE TAXING POWER REFUSED TO A CAMP-MEETING ASSOCIATION.

ALBANY, N. Y., May 17.—The Governor sent in the following veto Messages this evening:

TRIAL FOR FELONY AFTER A PREVIOUS CONVICTION FOR FELONY.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, ALBANY, May 17, 1875.

To the Assembly:

I return herewith, without my approval, Assembly bill No. 322, entitled, "An act to regulate the course of proceedings at a trial on a charge of felony, after a previous conviction for felony." This bill provides that upon the trial of a person charged with felony, after a previous conviction of that crime, the offender shall first be arraigned on so much only of the indictment as charges the subsequent offense; that if a plea of "Not guilty" is entered, the jury shall first inquire whether he is guilty of the subsequent offense; if he pleads guilty, that then the jury shall inquire concerning the previous conviction. There is no express provision for any inquiry as to the fact of the previous conviction where the prisoner is found guilty of a subsequent offense after a trial on the merits, and as penal laws are to be construed strictly, it is at least doubtful whether such an inquiry could be had. Well-settled rules of the administration of the criminal law should not be altered for light reasons, nor without the exercise of great care to avoid the introduction of new and doubtful questions of construction. This bill is loosely drawn and does not fully provide for all the exigencies which may arise under it. For instance, where the prisoner pleads guilty of the subsequent offense, and the jury disagree as to the fact of the previous conviction, it cannot from the language of this bill, be gathered whether the prisoner is to be sentenced for the lesser offense, or whether there must be a new trial upon all the issues. The apparent purpose of the bill is to guard against the jury being prejudiced by the fact of the previous conviction. With an intelligent jury, acting under the guidance of an experienced and learned judge, there can be no danger of serious injury to the rights of the prisoner at all comparable to the evils which result from a hasty and ill-considered change in the well-settled rules of conducting trials of criminal cases. Besides, under this bill, as amended in the Senate, the jury might be informed of the previous conviction by the reading of the indictment. So long as several different misdemeanors can be charged in the same indictment and tried at the same time, there can be no impropriety in trying at the same time all the questions involved in the allegations of a single crime, although they involve distinct issues.

(Signed) SAMUEL J. TILDEN.

POLICE TRIALS.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, ALBANY, May 17, 1875.

To the Senate:

I return, without my approval, Senate Bill No. 249, entitled "An act to authorize the Board of Police of the City of New-York to grant new trials." This bill is objected to by every member of the Board, and by the experienced officers of the Police. Their unanimous judgment has been communicated to me that if it becomes a law it will seriously impair the discipline of the Police force, on the efficiency of which the good order of the Metropolis depends. It is said to have been introduced in the interest of two dismissed policemen, who would like to be restored, but whose hopes would be sure to prove illusory. I have no doubt in forming an independent conclusion that the bill ought not to become a law. Certainty in the punishment for infractions of discipline, disobedience, or neglect of duty is of far more importance than severity. Celerity in the infliction of penalties and finality in the trial are the essence of discipline. Such trials now consume an afternoon session, on about three days of each week. Every person convicted will desire a retrial, and will struggle to make a case for restoration. Evidence will be lost, the fear of punishment weakened, and the effect of punishment actually imposed will be impaired by the continuing hope of eventual escape. The board will be overwhelmed by trials. If an injustice to an individual does sometimes happen by a misjudgment, it is an insignificant evil compared with the introduction of a new and potent element of disorganization and demoralization to the whole service. The act provides that, in case of a decision in favor of the policeman, on a new trial, he shall be restored by operation of law. In the meantime the office will have been filled, and this provision would produce two incumbents in one office, and would be prolific of claims for back salaries.

(Signed) SAMUEL J. TILDEN.

THE BILL LEGALIZING AN ELMIRA STREET-PAVING CONTRACT.

STATE OF NEW-YORK EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, ALBANY, N. Y., May 17, 1875.

To the Senate:

I return herewith, without my approval, Senate bill No. 262, entitled, "An act to confirm and legalize certain acts of the Common Council of the city of Elmira." The bill enacts that a resolution of the Common Council of the city of Elmira ordering the paving of a street with a special patent pavement, the contract of the Mayor under such resolution, and the resolution of the Common Council assessing for the expense of the work, "are hereby declared valid and legal, and in full force and effect." It then adds that "all official acts of the said Common Council and Mayor," under the said resolutions, "the contract made pursuant thereto and all acts relative to the ordering and paving" of the street and "the assessment for the cost and expense thereof" shall be held "valid and legal and in full force and effect." The last clause does not specify what acts it legalizes. It does not confine its operations to acts of the Mayor and Common Council or of any public officer. No part of the bill specifies the nature of the illegalities which it cures. It is not limited to information of irregularities which involve no substantial wrong to individuals and no violation of public policy. If there were surprise, fraud, or corruption; if there were a total want of jurisdiction; if there were a breach of a sound public policy which established guards for the protection of private rights against abuses in assessments; if there were substantial injury and injustice to individuals; if there were every conceivable wrong possible to occur in such a matter, this bill in as sweeping terms as human language can supply adopts them on the part of the legislative power of the State, strikes out of existence the private rights which have been disregarded, and annuls all judicial remedies by which they can be asserted or defended. In a similar case where the language of the bill was certainly no broader, and where the defects were not alleged to be more than technical or formal, the Mayor and other officers of one of our principal cities attended in person to show the great evils that would result if the defects were not cured. But I felt it to be a clear duty to withhold my sanction from a bill expressed in language of dangerous generality. Such loose legislation is of evil example upon the statute book, even if it works no actual injustice in the case which is the first precedent. Those who seek these bills are anxious to be sure to make them broad enough for their own present object, and are not concerned as to the possible injury and injustice to others, or the evil policy that may inadvertently result. The loosest precedents are most likely to be copied. A bad practice in a few cases grows into all authority. Healing statutes are enacted where public policy would sustain official acts that are invalided by reason of oversight or inadvertence, and some private rights are benefited and some harmed by the confirmation. On the same principle, instruments executed by private persons are sometimes aided. Out of such precedents has arisen a disposition on the part of municipalities to apply for statutes curing informalities or irregularities in the acts of their officers in respect to local assessments. A natural inclination to favor their own powers, and to fall in with expedients which increase the fund at their disposal for expenditure out of the same taxes, tends to enlarge the scope of such bills. Questions between the municipality and particular tax-payers become frequent. Hearings before the Governor are asked for. In a recent instance numerous parties and several counsel attended. In the present instance nine suits were pending when the bill passed. In such cases every variety of conflicting rights and conflicting equities are presented. It is quite clear that such bills, if tolerated at all, in cases that are disputed, or in the process of litigation, should show on their face that they are carefully limited in their operation, that they will not contravene the policy which imposes reasonable restraints for the protection of individual and personal rights of innocent third parties. It is a sufficient objection to the present bill that it contains none of these qualifications, but is expressed in the broadest terms. But to this objection is added the fact that the several remonstrances of the tax-payers of Elmira allege that substantial wrongs were committed in the assessment, that jurisdiction was never acquired, that the proceedings were tainted by fraud and bribery, and that Aldermen were interested in the contract, which was thereby rendered void by an express provision of the charter of Elmira. I do not assume that these allegations are true in fact, but I cannot see that those who make them should be cut off from the right of trying to prove them in the courts, or that the issues they raise ought to be tried in the Executive Chamber. The saving clause in the bill saves nothing, for the nine suits existing when the bill was passed, being instituted by the City, have been, as I am informed, are or about to be discontinued for the purpose of renewing them after the bill should become a law.

(Signed) SAMUEL J. TILDEN.

THE CHAUTAUQUA LAKE CAMP MEETING ASSOCIATION BILL.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, ALBANY, N. Y., May 17, 1875.

To the Assembly:

I return herewith, without my approval, Assembly bill No. 345, entitled "An act in relation to the Chautauqua Lake Camp Meeting Association of the Erie Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church." The corporation named in the title of this bill is the owner of a large tract of land a portion of which has been subdivided into lots and leased for long terms to various persons who may or may not be corporators, and who have erected cottages thereon. I am informed that these leases contain no reservation of rent, and no provision authorizing any assessment to be made by the corporation upon the leased property for any purpose. This bill provides that the corporation may levy a tax upon the real and personal property within or upon its grounds, for the purpose of paying the salary of a janitor and improving and protecting the property, not exceeding $500 in any one year, unless otherwise ordered by a vote of two-thirds of the property holders. It provides for the election of an Assessor and a Collector, and the mode of assessing and collecting the tax corresponds generally with that prescribed for the assesment and collection of town taxes. In my opinion it would be a dangerous innovation for the State to delegate any of its taxing power to a private corporation. The object sought to be obtained by this bill can be better accomplished by an agreement between the persons interested.

(Signed) SAMUEL J. TILDEN.

All the vetoes were laid on the table for future consideration.

MR. PROCTOR AND THE KENSINGTON CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY.

Mr. Richard A. Proctor writes to the editor of the London *Daily Telegraph*:

SIR: I observe in a leading article in the *Daily Telegraph* for Friday, April 23, the remark that my declining the Professorship of Mathematics and Astronomy in the new Catholic University at Kensington is significant. My action will not appear significant to those acquainted with my views respecting the requirements of a life of scientific study. Hitherto, I have invariably declined not only to accept professorial office, but also to become a candidate for any professorship or official post whatever, simply because I desire to retain perfect freedom in the disposal of my time and in selecting methods of work. There was, in reality, no more significance in the particular case referred to than in other cases of a like nature, or than there has been in my declining to be put in nomination for Fellowship in the Royal Society, or omitting, during the last thirteen years, to take my M. A. degree.

Whether other considerations, if my personal tastes had not thus influenced me, might not have come into operation, is a point on which I scarcely have a right to speak. What duty required from me I have done. I have defined my own position in the plainest words, and without any reservation whatever, on several occasions since the beginning of 1874, when, considerably to my own surprise, I found my name connected with the Catholic University. No one who attended or read the reports of my third course of lectures in New-York, (April, 1874,) or the course delivered at the Royal Institution immediately after my return from America, can for a moment misunderstand my position with regard to the doctrine of evolution, which, using the word in its most general sense, is in our day the touchstone of science. If plainer speech is needed, it will be found in my essay on "The Past and Future of our Earth," in the *Contemporary Review* for December last. There is still clearer evidence (though only incidental) in my essays on "Saturn and the Sabbath of the Jews," and on "The Endowment of Research," in the *Contemporary Review* for March last and next month respectively. My position thus indicated, as well as the direction in which the study of science is guiding me, it can be no fault of mine if my views continue to be misapprehended or incorrectly represented.

AERONAUTICS.

Under this head *Galignani's Messenger* has the following: "Up to this time the French Society for the Promotion of Aërial Navigation has already received thirty-seven proposals from both physicists and engineers, offering to solve the great problem of maintaining life in the higher regions of the atmosphere. Of all these projects only one has been considered *prima facie* practicable, and will, if the experiments to be effected at the Sorbonne turn out favorably, be put into execution. The author of the plan is M. Trouvé, civil engineer, who offers to go up to the height of twelve kilometres (seven and a half miles) and even beyond, altitudes hitherto unattainable, and there to continue the curious observations so unfortunately interrupted by the death of the aeronauts on board the Zenith. His system is worth describing, for it appears to possess the double merit of averting asphyxia, and the still more fatal danger of a sudden difference of pressure, which causes pulmonary apoplexy. The car of the new balloon is to be provided with a reservoir of compressed air sufficient to maintain the life of one man without discomfort for several hours. Its capacity will be a cubic metre, and the air will be compressed into it to the extent of five atmospheres. Now, since a cubic metre of air weighs nearly thirteen kilogrammes, the contents of the reservoir will alone weigh about sixty-five kilogrammes; however, the whole apparatus with its contents and accessories is not to exceed 100 kilogrammes. As soon as the balloon attains a height at which breathing becomes difficult, the aeronaut will put on a sort of india-rubber diver's dress, provided with an air-tight mask for the face. This mask has two tubes, which he inserts between his teeth; one of them has a valve opening inward for the supply of pure air from the reservoir; the other has a valve opening outward for the expulsion of the vitiated air. This constitutes the breathing apparatus. To avoid undue pressure, air from the reservoir is introduced into the diver's dress, which is composed of double india-rubber stuff. The projector is so sure of success that he proposes to enter the iron chamber of the Sorbonne, where a vacuum can be produced, and there, provided with his apparatus, he promises to bear a rarefaction equivalent to an altitude of 15,000 metres, (nearly nine and a half miles.)

THE REGULATION OF VIVISECTION.

The bill introduced in the English House of Lords by Lord Henniker "for regulating the practice of vivisection" has been printed. It proposes to enact that vivisection shall be performed only in places registered for the purpose; that an inspector of anatomy may at any time visit and inspect these places; and that vivisection shall not be performed on any animal unless anæsthetics are employed. A Justice of the Peace, on receiving information on oath that there is reasonable ground to believe that vivisections are performed in an unregistered place, may grant a search warrant. Offenses against the act are to be punishable by a penalty not exceeding £20, and they may be prosecuted before a court of summary jurisdiction. The term vivisection is defined as including "the cutting or wounding, or treating with galvanism or other appliances, any living vertebrate animal for purposes of physiological research or demonstration, also the artificial production in any living vertebrate animal of painful disease for purposes of physiological research or demonstration.

ARRIVAL OF THE BALTIC.

The White Star steam-ship Baltic, from Liverpool May 6, via. Queenstown 8th, arrived here late last night.

WEAK LUNGS are cruelly racked, and the general strength gradually wasted by a persistent, deep-seated Cough, which Dr. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT may be relied on to cure. You will derive certain benefit from it also, if troubled with either Asthma or Bronchitis.—*Advertisement.*

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published THIS MORNING, contains the very latest telegraphic and general news; editorials on matters of current interest; a page of carefully-prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports items of agricultural and domestic interest, and other interesting reading matter.

Copies for sale at THE TIMES OFFICE; also, at THE TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY. PRICE, FIVE CENTS.

The Voice of the Great West.

The voice of the great West accords to HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS the foremost place among specifics for malarial disease, and this opinion is echoed wherever upon this continent the Bitters have been introduced as a remedy for intermittent and remittent fevers. Those maladies being the peculiar scourge of vast regions of country in the Western and South-western States, it is not surprising that the Bitters should be the great medicinal staple of such localities, or that their inhabitants should regard this article as indispensable in the household. The experience of the Western emigrant proves that it is the very best means of acclimating him to unaccustomed air or water, and old residents of fever and ague regions say that it is the only thing that protects them with certainty against the visitation of miasmatic disease. An equally high estimate is placed upon its virtues as a remedy for stomach, bowel, and bilious complaints, and as a general tonic and corrective.

Dr. R. V. Pierce, of the World's Dispensary, Buffalo, N. Y., whose medicines have won golden opinions and achieved world-wide reputation, after patient study and much experimenting, succeeded in perfecting a compound extract of smart-weed, or water pepper, that is destined to become as celebrated as his other medicines. It owes its efficacy not entirely to the smart-weed, which, however, is a sovereign remedial agent, but largely to a happy combination of that herb with Jamaica Ginger and other vegetable agents. The combination is such as to make it a very pleasant remedy to take. Taken internally, it cures diarrhœa, dysentery, (or bloody flux,) Summer complaint, cholera, cholera morbus, colic, cramps and pain in the stomach, breaks up colds, febrile and inflammatory attacks. It is sold by all druggists and dealers in medicines.

Wilbor's Cod Liver Oil and Lime.—The friends of persons who have been restored from confirmed consumption by the use of this original preparation, and the grateful parties themselves, have, by recommending it and acknowledging its wonderful efficacy, given the article a vast popularity in New-England. The cod liver oil is in this combination robbed of its unpleasant taste, and is rendered doubly effective in being coupled with the lime, which is itself a restorative principle, supplying nature with just the agent and assistance required to heal and reform the diseased lungs. A. B. WILBOR, Boston, is the proprietor. Sold by all druggists.

Lundberg's Perfumes
Are like natural flowers and bouquets.

A Fearful Bunion—Unable to wear a shoe for two years; GILES' LINIMENT IODIDE OF AMMONIA destroyed it. MARIA ESTERBROOK, Pelham, Westchester County, N. Y.
Sold by all druggists. Depot, No. 451 6th av., New-York. Only 50 cents and $1 per bottle.

The Dentist's Forceps
will never be required to wrench a decayed tooth from the mouth of any one who habitually manipulates his or her teeth with SOZODONT. It prevents all dental disease.

No Medicine Ever Had Stronger Recommendations for its intrinsic merit than the PERUVIAN SYRUP.

Don't Buy an "Elastic Truss" till you have seen POMEROY'S. Price, $4, at No. 744 Broadway.

Dr. Lyon's Tooth Tablets
Preserve the teeth beautifully.

Wm. Everdell's Sons, No. 104 Fulton st. Established 1815. LABEL PRINTERS.

Deshler's Pills Are the Best and Safest remedy for chills and fever and malaria.

MARRIED.

CECIL—MERRY.—In Pawtucket, 16th of May, by Rev. E. Porter, ADELE G. MERRY to GEORGE J. CECIL, of Brooklyn.

MELVIN—HAZLET.—May 17, 1875, by Rev. Thomas S. Preston, D. D., at St. Ann's Church, WILLIAM P. S. MELVIN to LENA S. HAZLET, daughter of the late Dr. S. W. Hazlet.

DIED.

BROADWAY.—On Monday, May 17, ALLIE, youngest son of Alexander H. and Hattie B. Broadway, aged 11 months and 17 days.
Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at No. 30 Lincoln av., Woodside, (Newark, N. J.,) on Wednesday morning, at 11 o'clock.

CLARK.—On Saturday, May 15, P. F. CLARK, M. D., in the 74th year of his age.
Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at his late residence, No. 314 West 33d st., on Tuesday, the 18th inst., at 4 P. M. Interment at Bedford, Westchester County, N. Y.

CLARK.—At Paterson, N. J., on the 15th inst., suddenly, EDWARD CLARK, in the 69th year of his age.
Funeral from his late residence, Ellison st., Paterson, N. J., on Tuesday, the 18th inst., at 2 P. M.

CLARK.—On Saturday, May 15, PETER F. CLARK, M. D., in the 74th year of his age.
Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 314 West 33d st., on Tuesday, the 18th inst., at 4 P. M. Interment at Bedford, Westchester County, N. Y.

CORNISH.—On Saturday, the 15th inst., after a lingering illness, ANNIE E., wife of Charles L. Cornish.
Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 780 5th av., on Tuesday, the 18th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

DAVIES.—On Monday, 17th inst., ESTHER, youngest daughter of Phœbe M. and the late David Davies.
Funeral from the residence of her mother, No. 77 West 50th st., on Thursday morning at 10 o'clock.

ESPIE.—On Saturday, May 15, AGNES M., widow of the late James Espie.
Her relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Tuesday, at 3 o'clock, from the residence of Wm. G. Chave, No. 416 East 116th st., without further notice.

FRENCH.—At his residence in East Orange, on Saturday, May 15, 1875, THOMAS G. FRENCH, son of the late Dr. Robert French, United States Army, aged 45 years.
Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services at Christ Church Tuesday, May 18, on arrival of the 1:10 train from foot of Barclay st. Carriages in waiting at Brick Church Station.

HOWELLS.—Suddenly, on Sunday morning, the 16th May, JOHN HOWELLS, in the 49th year of his age.
Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 201 West 20th st., on Tuesday, the 18th inst., at 1 o'clock.

HATFIELD.—On Friday evening, May 14, 1875, at the residence of her step-sister, Mrs. C. St. John, No. 471 Tompkins av., Brooklyn, Long Island, JUDITH, daughter of Adrienche and Hiram Hatfield, and granddaughter of John Butler, of Elizabeth, N. J., in the 80th year of her age.
Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral on Tuesday, 2 P. M.

HOLME.—At Yonkers, on Monday, 17th inst., JOSEPH C., second son of William and M. A. Holme.
Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services on Wednesday, 19th inst., at 3 P. M., at the residence of his father, Warburton av., Yonkers. Carriages will meet the 2 P. M. train from Grand Central Depot.

HYATT.—On the 17th inst., CHARLES EDWIN, eldest son of Charles Edwin and Drucilla J. Hyatt.
The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of St. Luke's M. E. Church, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his grandfather, William Westerfield, Esq., No. 53 West 47th st., on Thursday, at 1 o'clock, without further invitation. His remains will be taken to Cypress Hills.

KIRBY.—On Sunday morning, May 16, ADALINE, wife of William H. Kirby.
Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 229 East 26th st., on Wednesday, the 19th inst., at 2 P. M. Interment at Woodlawn Cemetery.

LEAR.—On Sunday evening, May 16, 1875, after a lingering illness, MARY A. LEAR, daughter of the late John and Hannah Lear, aged 41 years, 4 months and 11 ds.
Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of Mr. Williard Rolf, Prospect, near Elizabeth av., Lyons Farms, N. J., on Tuesday afternoon, the 18th inst., at 2 o'clock. Interment at Evergreen Cemetery.

LOUDERBACK.—On Saturday, May 15, DAVID LOUDERBACK, in his 71st year.
Friends and relatives are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 44 West 28th st., on Tuesday, 18th inst., at 1:30 P. M.

MABBETT.—At Calcutta, India, on Sunday, March 21, of cholera, JAMES H., eldest son of Mary L. and the late Henry J. Mabbett.

McCLELLAND.—On Monday, May 17, 1875, AGNES J., widow of the late John McClelland, in the 35th year of her age.
The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 32 7th av., on Thursday, the 20th inst., at 1 P. M.

McNULTY.—In Brooklyn, N. Y., May 17, Mrs. HANNAH B., wife of Rev. Joseph M. McNulty, aged 48 years, 1 month, and 7 days.
Friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at the Presbyterian Church in Woodbridge, N. J., at 1 o'clock P. M. on Thursday.
☞ Newburgh papers please copy.

NELSON.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, May 16, S. WILLIAMS NELSON, youngest son of the late Hon. Samuel Nelson.
The remains will be taken to Cooperstown for interment.

POST.—At Westbury, Long Island, on Second day, Fifth month, 17th, MARY H. POST, in the 81st year of her age.
Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from Friends' Meeting-house, Westbury, on Fifth day, Fifth month, 20th, at 11:30 A. M. Carriages will be in waiting at the depot to meet the train that leaves Hunter's Point at 10 A. M.

ROSE.—On Sunday, May 16, ELIZA A., wife of George W. Rose, in her 61st year.
Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, 69th st. and 11th av., on Wednesday, 19th inst., at 2 o'clock.

RONALDS.—At Paris, France, on Saturday, May 15, GEORGE LORILLARD RONALDS.

SILKMAN.—In Jersey City, May 17, 1875, JOHN B. SILKMAN.
Friends and relatives are invited to attend the funeral from the Second Reformed Church, Wayne st., Jersey City, Wednesday, at 1 o'clock P. M.

SMITH.—At Washington, Conn., on Sunday, May 9, ANTHONY SMITH, aged 92 years.

SMITH.—On Monday, May 17, at Port Richmond, Staten Island, of disease of the heart, ADELAIDE, wife of Charles Howden Smith, and daughter of John Davis, M. D., of New-York.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

STUART.—On Sunday, May 16, CORNELIA, youngest daughter of Laban C. and Marian Stuart, aged one year and eight months.
Funeral from the residence of her parents, No. 223 Cumberland st., Brooklyn, on Wednesday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO PRESERVE THE TEETH, USE BROWN'S CAMPHORATED SAPONACEOUS DENTIFRICE. For sale by all druggists: 25 cents a bottle.

AS A FAMILY LINIMENT, BROWN'S HOUSEHOLD PANACEA and Family Liniment is invaluable. Immediate relief will follow its use in all cases of pain in the stomach, bowels, or side; rheumatism, colic, colds, sprains, and bruises. For internal and external use.

MORE PEOPLE, ADULTS AND CHILDREN, are troubled with worms than would be supposed by those who are not physicians. A poor appetite to-day, and a ravenous one to-morrow, often result from these pests, whose existence is never dreamed of. Eat BROWN'S VERMIFUGE COMFITS or Worm Lozenges, and if the cause be worms, you will be cured.

"THE CENTENNIAL."

To do their share to promote the success of the Great National Jubilee, BAKER & GODWIN, printers, No. 25 Park row, New-York, have just issued THE CENTENNIAL, a handsome eight-page paper, containing large engravings and a description of the principal buildings now being erected on the exhibition grounds in Philadelphia. This paper (filled with interesting reading matter) is intended for gratuitous distribution in every part of the country, and will be eagerly read by all interested in the coming celebration.

Merchants, tradesmen, business men, officers of public institutions, and others, desiring to aid in the circulation of THE CENTENNIAL, will be furnished with copies free of charge, (except cost of sending by express,) upon application to

BAKER & GODWIN, Printers,
No. 25 Park row, New-York.

BRIGHT'S DISEASE, DIABETES, DROPSY Gravel, Calculus, Gout, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Diseases of the Liver, Kidneys, Bladder, Prostate Gland, Premature Prostration, Organic Debility, and Chronic Affections, (incurable by general practitioners.) A sixty-paged 12mo. pamphlet, explaining their successful treatment by Nature's Specific, Bethesda Mineral Spring Water, and Dr. A. HAWLEY HEATH, the author, and proprietor, free to any address. Letters from physicians and others of hopeless cases cured sent. Depot and reception-rooms, 200 Broadway, N. Y.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION, CLINTON HALL, ASTOR PLACE, NEW-YORK, May 15, 1875.

AT A MEETING OF THE REGULAR ORGANIZATION, held at the Westminster Hotel on the evening of the 14th inst., the following ticket was nominated:

FOR DIRECTORS.
CHARLES B. WILSON, with H. B. Claflin & Co.
WILLIAM H. GUION, JR., with Williams & Guion.
W. D. SEARLS, with Farmers' Loan and Trust Company.
GEORGE D. FARRAR, with Cobanks & Theall.
Election TUESDAY, 18th inst. Poll open from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counselor at Law, Notary Public, No. 192 Broadway, Room No. 4 New-York.
N. B.—Special attention paid to "estates," conveyancing, and City collection.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE BILL TO ABOLISH CHAPLAINS AND THE HOUSE OF REFUGE.

BEFORE SENATE COMMITTEE.

As Managers and friends of the New-York House of Refuge, in charge of the Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents, in the City of New-York, we object to this bill, and for the following reasons:

I. It classes together prisons and reformatories, mature criminals and juvenile delinquents. This goes back to the spirit of the last century, the cruelties of which John Howard then exposed, and from which, in this country, we emerged fifty years ago, when this Refuge was founded.

As we do not deal with prisons, we do not interfere with legislation concerning them, but we appear in behalf of a reformatory of children and youth, managed by an incorporated society, adopted by the State as its care-takers of young delinquents, not committed for punishment, but for instruction and reformation.

II. Our charter commits them to our care in all things, and has operated successfully for fifty years, within which nearly 16,000 children have been received, and our Refuge has been taken as a model both abroad and at home.

Yet this bill prohibits every officer and all persons not clergymen from teaching any religious truth to its inmates. So youth committed for larceny shall not be told, "Thou shalt not steal," nor those committed for lewdness, "Thou shalt not commit adultery." And the profane shall not be taught that "The fear of the Lord is the beginning of wisdom." And the penitent inquirer shall not be told, "Believe on the Lord Jesus Christ and thou shalt be saved."

It prohibits every officer; so chaplains are abolished, and managers are silenced. It prohibits every lay person; so ladies' committees and volunteer Sunday-school teachers are shut out. It allows only priests, or other clergymen, who are sent by their ecclesiastical authorities with a commission from them. So outside unnamed ecclesiastical powers are made supreme in that which is the very life of the work the Reformatory was appointed to do, while the Reformatory is cut off from it entirely. And if among the hundreds of these children there should be some not claimable by any of these ecclesiastics whatever, they are placed by this bill beyond the reach of any moral teaching, for if God and the Bible are excluded there can be no effective moral teaching.

III. These priests or clergymen are to be, (1,) chosen by the child's parents. But it may not have any, or they may neglect or be unfit to choose. Such parents are often the cause of the child's delinquency. Or, (2,) they are to be selected from some supposed belonging at some time, of child or parent, to some church, thus calling in by law external unnamed ecclesiastical authorities to search for, claim and take control of the children and youth, however much they may be averse to this.

IV. And by this bill all such priests or clergymen are to be supplied, on their requisition, with room and furniture, and all things needful for the practice of their religion. Thus new structures may be demanded, and undefined expenditure for these and other things with them. And as each separate ecclesiastical authority may alike make such demand, and as sects are numerous, these demands may overwhelm this Society, which has never seen the time when it could comply with a single one of them.

And the means required for these objects must be the proper funds of the Society, or those supplied it by the State; but a law for taking either for these sectarian objects would be unconstitutional.

V. Such ecclesiastics may also demand the time of the children on week days as well as Sundays, as their practice may require, thus putting all contract work at the risk of interruption from calls by outside irresponsible ecclesiastical powers for the withdrawal of the inmates claimed by them respectively.

VI. The teaching by this Society has ever been unsectarian, giving none offense in anything, while this bill compels sectarianism, and prohibits any other religious teaching than what these sectarian clergymen and priests may do.

It is a complete revolution, and changes our life of peace and order into one of jealousies, rivalries, and dissensions.

VII. The bill exactly reverses the fundamental law prohibiting compulsion by the State in respect to religious opinion and practice, for it both denies freedom and exalts into power and authority unnamed ecclesiastical organizations, subjecting to their dominion both persons and property.

VIII. Neither the charter nor the practice of this society conflicts in any wise with the constitutional provision securing freedom of religious opinion and religious worship. The rules require a decent regard for the first day of the week, Sunday. They suspend labor.

And as the society governs children committed to it as delinquents otherwise ungovernable, it does on Sunday assemble them for the worship of the God of the Bible, with appeal to Whom our legal oaths are taken, and in this worship sectarianism has no place, nor anything that can offend a youthful mind not hating truth and goodness.

IX. The class "Youthful Delinquents" is not the class "Professors of religion," accustomed to the higher life known as the Christian. Some of them come to us depraved; many of them unlettered. Many indeed have gone but a little way in evil. But with none is coercion needed or employed to bring them to public worship, which their whole demeanor shows is pleasant and beneficial to them.

X. Our children and youth are in fact with us but a short time, averaging from one to two years. What religious teaching they had before coming to us did not save them from evil doing. After their discharge they are perfectly free, as all others.

Let not this bill break up our system and destroy our work carried on with a success now world wide.

XI. This Reformatory being the only one in the State conducted by an incorporated society, we ask on this and the above grounds, if this bill is to pass, that an amendment may be inserted in it excepting this society from its operation.

NEW-YORK, May 17, 1875.

EDGAR KETCHUM, President.
J. W. C. LEVERIDGE,
JAMES M. HALSTED,
BENJ. D. SILLIMAN,
ANDREW WARNER,
E. RANDOLPH ROBINSON,
ROBERT KELLY,
Committee on Legislation.

AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY.

REMOVAL.

The Branch Office of this Company, corner of 4th av. and 27th st., has been removed to No. 940 Broadway, corner of 22d st.

The Company has also Branch Offices at:
Nos. 55 to 61 Hudson st.
No. 296 Canal st., corner of Broadway.
No. 696 Broadway, corner of 4th st.
Grand Central Depot, corner of 45th st.
New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Depot, West 30th st.

The attention of shippers is particularly called to the advantages offered by the Company in facilities for late afternoon shipments.

ALL BUSINESS RECEIVED AT OFFICES BEFORE 6 P. M. WILL BE FORWARDED BY TRAINS LEAVING SAME NIGHT, except matter for Poughkeepsie and local points between there and New-York, which must be received by 5 P. M. Business received at the offices, 45th and 30th sts., up to the time of departure of trains.

SPECIAL RATES

for the forwarding of business packages from New-York, of Seedsmen, Publishers and News-dealers; also for Samples, Advertisements, Circulars, Hand-bills and Posters, Sheet Music, Insurance Blanks, Flexible Patterns, Wood Cuts and Electrotypes.

Packages of the above described articles, not exceeding two pounds in weight and $10 in value, to any office of this company ......25 cents each
If weighing over two pounds and not exceeding five pounds and $10 in value, to any office of this Company, in the States of New-York, New-Jersey and Pennsylvania ......25 cents each
Or in the States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, and Kentucky ......40 cents each
And in the States of Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, and Missouri ......50 cents each

AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY,
General Offices, No. 65 Broadway.
NEW-YORK, May 1, 1875.

FINE PRIVATE LIBRARY

Now on exhibition at the Clinton Hall sale-rooms, comprising choice selections in all the departments of literature. ILLUSTRATED AND STANDARD WORKS, mostly in fine bindings, affording an unusual opportunity for purchase of rare and valuable works. To be sold at auction on TUESDAY, May 18, and following evenings, at 7:30 o'clock.
The Messrs. LEAVITT, Auctioneers.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The mails for Europe for the week ending SATURDAY, May 22, 1875, will close at this office as follows: On TUESDAY at 12 M., on WEDNESDAY at 12 M., on THURSDAY at 11:30 A. M., and on SATURDAY at 11:30 A. M. and 12 M.
T. L. JAMES, P. M.

JERE. JOHNSON, JR., AUCTIONEER.—ON WEDNESDAY, at No. 37 Nassau st., ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, Fine Chickering pianoforte, satin parlor suit, black walnut and gilt bed-room sets, Moquet, velvet, and Brussels carpets, &c.

BUTTER.—BEST ALDERNEY FOR SALE BY W. H. JACKSON, grocer, No. 182 5th av., New-York.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

WILL BE PUBLISHED SATURDAY, MAY 22,

A NEW BOOK BY MARION HARLAND.

BREAKFAST, LUNCHEON, AND TEA.

A second volume in the

COMMON SENSE IN THE HOUSEHOLD SERIES.

BY MARION HARLAND.

1 vol., 12mo, uniform with *Common Sense in the Household*, (General Receipts;) cloth, $1 75.

The thousands who have found MARION HARLAND'S *Common Sense in the Household* such a safe and satisfactory guide in the perplexities of the kitchen, and of housekeeping in general, will cordially welcome a second volume in the "Common Sense" series, devoted to BREAKFAST, LUNCHEON, AND TEA. In the domestic economy nothing taxes the ingenuity and resources of a housekeeper more than providing for these meals. BREAKFAST, LUNCHEON, AND TEA is made up very largely of receipts, not one of which was given in the previous volume, and these are accompanied by MARION HARLAND'S eminently practical and sensible suggestions touching subjects which come up constantly for consideration in every household. The volume must become quite as popular as its predecessor.

EARLY ORDERS FROM THE TRADE SOLICITED.

SCRIBNER, ARMSTRONG & CO.,
Nos. 743 and 745 Broadway, New-York.

POLITICAL.

THE REPUBLICAN CENTRAL COMMITTEE will meet on TUESDAY EVENING, 18th inst., at 8 o'clock, at Republican Hall, in 33d st., east of Broadway.

By order, JOEL W. MASON, President.
GEORGE W. LYON, WM. HARRING, Secretaries.

RUSSIA AND KHIVA.

A letter from Berlin in the *Continental Herald* notices a forthcoming work entitled *The Russian Campaign against Khiva*, by Lieut. Hugo Stumm a Prussian attached to Gen. Kauffmann's Headquarters during the campaign. The letter says:

"The first volume, which contains an historical and military statistical survey of the Russian operations during the campaign in Central Asia, is divided into two parts, of which the first gives a review of all expeditions undertaken against Khiva from the end of the sixteenth century till the present day, and describes more especially the preparations for the Russian campaign against Khiva in 1873. The second part records the basis of the Russian operations in Central Asia, and affords a clear insight into the Russian military, financial, and commercial power in general. The area on which the campaign was executed comprises a surface of land equal to France, Germany, and Italy. The author describes minutely the manner in which the three expeditions from the Caspian Sea, Orenburg, and the Caucasus advanced quite independently of each other toward Khiva, and received their different orders from the General Staff in St. Petersburg. Similarly to a game of chess, the movements of the Russians from immense distances toward the capital of Khiva are not revealed until they on one given day surround the town and compel it to surrender. The statistical reports of the commercial and administrative relations of the Caucasus and the countries lying on the Russian frontier in which the three expeditions were drawn together, will be especially interesting for England. All the data were collected with great difficulty from the official administrative records of the different local Governments, and present a complete survey of the positive strength of the Russian Empire. Three maps are annexed to the work, drawn by the celebrated cartographer, Prof. H. Kiepert, from sketches made on the spot and carefully arranged by Lieut. Stumm, which surpass in accuracy and distinctness all maps of Khiva hitherto published. While, for instance, the principal map in the latest work of Sir Henry Rawlinson's *England and Russia in the East* contains scarcely anything of Khiva, and specifies as the principal stream of the Amu Daria an old dried-up arm of the river, the map of Lieut. Stumm embraces the distinct course of the principal stream discovered during the campaign and explored last year by a scientific expedition on the steamer Perowski, which proved the river to be navigable as far as Fort Petro Alexandrovski. The maps of Lieut. Stumm also mark out about forty places in the vicinity of the capital of Khiva, give the height of the principal mountains in the Khanate, and show us the delta of the Amu Daria to be a numerously-inhabited fertile country. Even the forts built by the Russians in the Steppes during their march are marked out in the maps, and one of them, giving also an historical survey of the extension of the Russian Empire in Asia, is exceedingly interesting. We see from it how Russia, from an insignificant beginning, constantly increasing in dimensions, obtains the supremacy in Central Asia, and, as though intentionally, gradually approaches the British possessions in Eastern Asia."

SENOR CASTELAR AND RELIGIOUS ABSOLUTISM.

Señor Castelar has just addressed the following protest to the Rector of the University of Madrid: "I am a partisan of liberty and law. As soon as, in the course of historic events, I see a sect attack the principles of freedom, I combat it. That course is now of exceptional importance, especially since the decrees of the Vatican Council have imprinted on the Church a stamp of absolutism full of danger for political institutions. Never shall I advise that this absolutism should be opposed by force, for its semi-Asiatic power is based on the human conscience, in the moral depths of which authority does not penetrate. But, as a man, as a member of one of those associations which are called universities, and which represent eternal science, I demand that, to estimate and judge those institutions, I should be left that plenitude of intellectual liberty which I received from nature, and which the law has sanctioned. As long as I do not possess that full and entire freedom, I shall not reascend my chair, the inalienable rights of which are constantly menaced by the purely administrative power of the first comer who happens to be Minister at the moment."

OLD BENDER.

The Kansas City *Times* states on the authority of a person asserted to be trustworthy, and who has recently come directly from Los Angeles, California, that the reported capture of "old Bender" was a hoax from beginning to end. The interview which was published in the Los Angeles paper, and copied extensively throughout the West, was purely fictitious.

AUCTION SALES.

SALE OF PATENT RIGHTS OF BANZETT'S IMPROVED LEACH TUB AND IMPROVED APPARATUS FOR RECTIFYING SPIRITS.—In pursuance of an assignment and sale made and entered in the above entitled patent matters bearing date the 22d day of December, 1870, and recorded in United States Patent Office June 7, 1871, I, the undersigned, the Assignee named in said assignment, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 18th day of May, 1875, at 12 o'clock, noon, of that day, by E. A. Lawrence, auctioneer, the interests and rights conveyed in said assignment as follows: One-half (½) interest in the patent granted to William Banzett, by the United States, for an improved Leach Tub, dated Oct. 13, 1868, and numbered 83,020; and one-third (⅓) interest in United States Letters Patent for improvement in apparatus for Rectifying Spirits, granted to William Banzett as one of the Assignees of L. S. Snediker, on the 31st day of May, 1870, and numbered 103,790. F. C. BOWEN, Attorney for Assignee, No. 7 Warren st. R. G. RUTHERFORD, Assignee.

SAVINGS BANKS.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 396 and 398 Canal st., corner Laight.
Open daily from 10 to 3, and Monday evenings 5 to 7.
Assets, Over Eleven Million Dollars.
Surplus, One Million Dollars.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.
Books in English, French, and German.
G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer. | N. J. HAINES, President.
T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.—THE FIRM OF G. SCHMIDT & CO., (established in 1853,) is this day dissolved. New-York, May 15, 1875. GUIDO SCHMIDT.

The business heretofore carried on by said firm has been transferred to ADOLPH GIRNDT, the former manager of G. Schmidt & Co., who will continue the same at the old premises, No. 18 1st st., for his sole account, under the firm name of G. SCHMIDT & CO.'S SUCCESSOR, (G. Schmidt & Co.'s Nachfolger,) he having assumed all liabilities and obligations of the firm of G. Schmidt & Co., and being also authorized to collect and receive all outstandings due said firm.
G. SCHMIDT & CO.'S SUCCESSOR.
New-York, May 15, 1875.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE partnership lately subsisting between DAVID ALLERTON, ARCHIBALD M. ALLERTON, and JOHN B. DUTCHER, under the firm name of ALLERTONS & DUTCHER, is dissolved this 10th day of May, 1875, by mutual consent. All debts owing to the said partnership are to be received by the said DAVID ALLERTON, and all demands on the said partnership are to be presented to him for payment.
NEW-YORK, May 10, 1875. A. M. ALLERTON, DAVID ALLERTON, JOHN B. DUTCHER.

NEW-YORK, May 3, 1875.
THE INTEREST OF PULASKI BENJAMIN in our firm ceases from this date.
W. L. STRONG & CO.

FINE ARTS.

ART!

JOHN FAULKNER, R. H. A., prior to his departure for Europe, will exhibit his entire collection of WATER COLORS at the KURTZ GALLERY, 23d st. Now on exhibition.

MARBLE MANTELS.

STEWART'S SLATE MANTELS, MARBLE AND Wood Mantels. Rich and elegant designs at the lowest prices. 220 and 222 West 23d st. bet. 7th and 8th avs.

ELECTIONS.

NEW-YORK HOSPITAL.—NOTICE.—AN ELECTION for twenty-six Governors of the Society of the New-York Hospital will be held at the office of the hospital, No. 8 West 16th st., on TUESDAY, the 18th of May, 1875. Poll opens at 12 o'clock M.
D. COLDEN MURRAY, Secretary.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Ice! Ice! Ice!

The CONSUMERS' ICE CO., office, No. 146 Horatio st., will supply ice to families and offices at the following prices, viz.:
8 to 10 pounds daily....30c. per week.
12 to 15 pounds daily....40c. per week.
20 pounds daily....50c. per week.
25 pounds daily....60c. per week.
30 pounds daily and upward....30c. per 100 pounds. Orders by mail promptly attended to.

STATIONERY.

A VISITING PLATE AND FIFTY CARDS only $1 50; 100 cards from plate only $1; wedding cards best and cheapest in the city. COCHRAN, No. 896 Broadway, near 19th st.

FURNITURE.

SHOW-CASES AT REDUCED PRICES.—The largest assortment of all styles and shapes in the City at HOFFMAN & FERSCH'S, No. 148 Chatham st.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &C.

WATCHES, CLOCKS, AND JEWELRY repaired by first-class workmen for many years with Bishop & Rein, Fifth Avenue Hotel. GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 1,190 Broadway, near 29th st.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON MONDAY, MAY 17, PROBABLY IN front of Arnold & Constable's store, 9th st., a note-book, black leather binding. A reward will be paid on delivery at No. 21 East 37th st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

AN ENGLISH LADY, RESIDING NEAR London, wishes to travel on the continent with a family or ladies; is acquainted with the different countries; speaks French, German, and Italian, and has musical and artistic accomplishments; the engagement must be suitable for a lady and one where she would be on equal terms with the party; a reasonable salary required. Address Box No. 138, Station A, New-York.

A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WISHES TO get a gentleman's house to take care of for the Summer; has the best of references. Call at No. 482 9th av., near 37th st.

AT PELTON & CO.'S, NO. 645 6TH AV., (formerly with Bedell,) competent and reliable servants, male and female, Protestant and Catholic, for City or country.

A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WISHES TO TAKE charge of a gentleman's house for the Summer; ten years' City reference. Call at No. 334 East 21st st.

CHAR-WOMAN.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN wishes to go out by the day to wash, iron or do house-cleaning; good references. Call at No. 303 East 26th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A neat, intelligent young girl, who understands her duties in every branch; is quick and orderly with her work, and a good waitress; understands the care and cleaning of silver, glass, &c.; has good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—By a tidy, respectable German Protestant young girl, who understands her duties as chamber-maid, and is a good seamstress; can operate on sewing-machines; has good City reference. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A SWEDISH CHAMBER-maid and nurse; neat, willing, and good natured; excellent references as nurse and seamstress; no objection to help with the chamber-work; City or country. Can be seen at No. 602 6th av. between 35th and 36th sts.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A neat, tidy, willing, and obliging young woman, who is an experienced chamber-maid and a first-class waitress; would like a place in City or country; can furnish undoubted references. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A neat, respectable Scotch girl, who is quick and orderly; understands the care and cleaning of silver, glass, &c.; best recommendations; City or country. Call at No. 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., up stairs.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL; speaks French, German, and English; for chamber-work and serving in a first-class family; best City reference. Call or address for two days in the butcher store, No. 2 Essex st., corner of Division.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A SWEDISH YOUNG woman; is a good chamber-maid, seamstress, waitress, &c.; is respectful, tidy, pleasant, and willing to be generally useful; City or country; has good references. Call at the Protestant Home Bureau, 138 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as chamber-maid and waitress, or chamber-maid and assist in washing and ironing; very good references. Can be seen for two days at No. 256 West 32d st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL as chamber-maid; would assist with washing and chamber-work; in a small private family; good City reference. No. 252 (candy store) 10th av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable girl, as chamber-maid and waitress in a private family; has good City reference from her last place. Call at 307 7th av., between 27th and 28th sts.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable young woman, with good references, as chamber-maid and waitress in a private family. Call at No. 117 West 38th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young woman as chamber-maid and waitress; has the best City reference; no objection to the country. Call at No. 159 East 28th st.

CHAMBER-MAID OR PARLOR-MAID.—Willing to assist in the pantry; would go in the country; three years' City references. Call at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL as first-class chamber-maid and seamstress; best City reference; City or country. Apply at No. 230 East 22d st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY a Welsh woman as chamber-maid and plain sewing; would be willing to assist in anything else. Apply for two days at No. 331 East 12th st., second floor, back.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS OR Nurse.—By an excellent girl; has several years' references from her former employer; is neat, active, faithful; City or country; wages $16; aged twenty-nine. Call at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th st., up stairs.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A capable young woman as chamber-maid and waitress, or chamber-maid and seamstress; country preferred. Apply, for two days, at present employer's, No. 5 East 47th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY a young woman, in a private family, as chamber-maid and plain sewing, or assist in washing; five years' reference from last place. Call at No. 254 6th av.; ring three times.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as chamber-maid in a private family; no objection to assist in washing and ironing, or plain sewing; the best City reference given. Call at No. 15 East 11th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG woman as chamber-maid, and to assist in washing, or waiting and sewing; City or country; best City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th st., near 7th av., first floor.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A YOUNG GERMAN woman; is a first-class chamber-maid and nurse; also family seamstress; has excellent City reference; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 131 East 13th st., between 3d and 4th avs.

CHAMBER-MAID AND LAUNDRESS.—BY a respectable widow woman as chamber-maid and laundress; no objection to a private boarding-house; one year's best City reference. Can be seen at present employer's, No. 328 West 30th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY a Swedish girl with good reference; speaks good English; can sew nicely by hand or machine, or will do washing. Can be seen at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st., near 4th av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A NEAT PROTESTANT young woman as chamber-maid and seamstress; would wait on a lady and go to the country; is willing and obliging; has three years' City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th st., near 7th av., first floor.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable young girl, as chambermaid and waitress; five years' reference from last place. Call at No. 246 East 23d st. for two days.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL as chamber-maid, would do washing or waiting or both if required; best City reference. Apply at No. 159 East 28th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young girl as chamber-maid and waitress, or the care of grown children; seven years reference from last employer. Call at No. 227 East 46th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant young woman, lately landed, to do chamber-work and mind children. Address 512 West 27th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as nurse and chamber-maid; good reference. Call for two days at No 923 8th av.

COOK.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT WOMAN; is a thorough cook; meats, game, pastries, soups, &c.; can get up nice side dishes; is an excellent bread and biscuit baker; best testimonials from first-class families: sober, honest, neat, tidy, and obliging; country or City. Apply at Bookham's, No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

COOK—WAITRESS—SEAMSTRESS—LAUNdress.—A lady leaving town the first week in June wishes to find good homes for four servants, namely, cook, waitress or chamber-maid, seamstress, and laundress, all of whom she can well recommend. Apply for two days, between 9 and 11 A. M., at No. 715 5th av.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID.—BY TWO STRONG, active Swede girls as cook and chamber-maid and waitress; best family cooking and excellent laundress; milk and butter if required; wear print dresses and keep their places; City or country. Call at No. 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., up stairs.

COOK—WAITRESS.—BY TWO RESPECTABLE girls; one as cook; the other as waitress; both understand their work perfectly; are willing to do the work of a private family; City or country; best of reference. Call or address No. 241 East 75th st., between 2d and 3d avs.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, AS FIRST-class cook: makes all kinds of nice soups, desserts, jellies, preserves, pastry, creams, ices, &c.; bones and lards; can furnish undoubted references. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS A THOROUGH family cook; understands game, roast, broil, good soups, desserts, jellies, ice cream, &c.; is neat and tidy; has seven years' City reference from her last place; would assist with washing, if required. Apply at A. Pelton & Co's., No. 645 6th av.

COOK.—BY A QUIET, RESPECTABLE PROTESTant woman, who is a good cook in every branch; cooks meats, fish, game, poultry, &c., in best style; is also a good baker and pastry cook; has best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A neat, industrious girl as cook, washer, and ironer, or general house-work servant; good cook and excellent washer and ironer; highly recommended; is a reliable, trustworthy, and economical servant; City or country. Call at No. 115 Atlantic st., Brooklyn.

COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—BY A strong woman as good family cook; makes nice bread and biscuit, soups, desserts, &c.; is also an excellent washer and ironer, and can furnish undoubted references. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS GERMAN COOK, IN A private family or Summer hotel; is thoroughly efficient and orderly; not afraid of work; will go with or without a kitchen-maid; best reference; City or country. Call at No. 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., up stairs.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, (PROTESTANT,) with excellent City references, for either country or City; City preferred. Can be seen at No. 1,233 Broadway, French Office.

COOK, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN; will assist with the washing, or will cook, wash, and iron for a small private family; good City reference. Call at No. [illegible]7 West 33d st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN IN A SMALL private family; is an excellent cook, and will assist in the washing and ironing; best of City references from her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 497 7th av.

COOK, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL TO DO down-stairs work; is a good plain cook and a good washer and ironer; is honest and willing; has lived four years in her last place; has good City reference. Call at No. 786 5th av., corner 63d st.

COOK AND HOUSE-WORK.—BY A TIDY, USEful, good, colored young woman, about thirty; is an excellent cook and thorough washer and ironer; City or country; has good references. Call at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av.

COOK AND HOUSE-WORK.—BY AN ENGLISH Protestant young woman, who is a good plain cook and good washer and ironer; is a tidy, good girl; City or country; has good references. Can be seen at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE FRENCH WOMAN as first-class cook in a private family; understands French and English cooking in all its branches; has excellent City reference. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WOMAN COOK; CAN get up dinner parties; also an excellent economical family cook; makes pastries, deserts, ice-creams, &c.; City or country, can furnish the highest recommendations. Call at 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT WOMan as cook; is an excellent cook, and has the best City references; none but a private family need apply. Call for three days at No. 290 3d av., between 22d and 23d sts.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A young German woman; is a very good family cook and laundress; has excellent City references; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 131 East 13th st., between 3d and 4th avs.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GERMAN WOMAN as first-class cook; would like to take full charge of the kitchen in a private family; best City references. Address Cook, Box No. 300 TIMES UPTOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH woman as first-class cook; will do the coarse washing; best of references; country preferred. Call at No. 306 East 24th st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; WILL ASSIST with washing; no objection to short distance in the country; can see last employer; good baker. Call at No. 544 2d av., near 30th st., first floor.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook in a private family; no objection to a country hotel as pastry cook; best of reference. Call at No. 114 West 23d st., second floor.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH GIRL, AS first-class cook in a private family; country preferred for the season; best City reference. Call at No. 3 West 51st st., near 5th av.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; will assist with the coarse washing if required in a private family; best City references. Call at No. 156 West 28th st., second floor.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN AS first-class cook in a private family; no objections to the country for the Summer months. Call or address No. 431 West 46th st.

COOK.—BY A GERMAN WOMAN; EXPERIENCED; good references; City or country. Address No. 44 Taylor st., Williamsburg; second floor.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT COOK IN A PRIVATE family; best City reference can be produced. Can be seen at her present employers, No. 7 East 35th st.

COOK, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN as good plain cook, washer, and ironer, in a private family; City reference. Call at No. 563 3d av.

COOKS.—BY A MOTHER AND DAUGHTER AS first and second cook in a first-class boarding-house or hotel; Saratoga or Newport preferred; wages, $50 per month; best City reference. Address Cook, Box No. 254 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID.—BY TWO REspectable girls, one as cook, washer, and ironer, and the other as chamber-maid and waitress; both willing and obliging; would separate; best City reference from last places. Call at No. 227 West 31st st., between 7th and 8th avs.; ring third bell.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS EXCELlent cook; can bone and lard; is a good baker, and makes nice desserts; can furnish excellent references. Call or address No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts., first floor.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; understands English and American cooking; no objection to the country; best City reference. Address A. R., Box No. 254 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK.—BY A SWEDISH WOMAN AS FIRST-CLASS cook; gives the best City reference as a professional cook; economical, cleanly, and of a good disposition. Call at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st., near 4th av.

COOK.—BY A SMART, TIDY WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; good bread and biscuit maker; understands cooking in all its branches; good City reference. Apply at No. 159 East 28th st.

COOK.—BY AN ACTIVE YOUNG WOMAN AS thorough cook in a private family or boarding-house; is an excellent baker; City or country; best City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A competent person as cook, washer, and ironer; no objection to do the entire washing of a small private family; good reference. Call at No. 160 West 28th st.

COOK—WAITRESS.—BY TWO RESPECTABLE young women, one as first-class cook, the other as first-class waitress or chamber-maid; both have first-class City reference. Call at No. 209 East 40th st.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, IN A PRIvate family, as cook; understands meat, soups, bread, pastry; best City references from last places. Call at No. 254 6th av.; ring three times.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, AS FIRST-class cook; meats, soups, &c., in every style; best reference; City or country. Call for two days at No. 166 West 27th st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A German girl, qualified in cooking, washing, and ironing; wishes a suitable situation in a small American family. Address M. Tonich, Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

COOK OR LAUNDRESS.—BY A COLORED woman, as cook or laundress with a family leaving the City for the Summer. Can be seen till engaged at present employer's, No. 131 East 17th st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; FULLY COMpetent in all branches; no objection to the country; City reference. Call for two days at No. 307 7th av., between 27th and 28th sts.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; THOROUGHLY understands her business in all its branches; best City reference. Call at No. 50 East 41st st., near Madison av.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, WITH EXCELlent City references, for either country or City; City preferred. Can be seen 1,233 Broadway French Office.

COOK.—BY A GERMAN GIRL TO COOK, WASH, and iron; City or country. Call at No. 247 Bowery

DRESS AND CLOAK-MAKING, OR AS A general family seamstress, by the day or month; can cut, fit, and trim suits and dresses for ladies and children; also boys' clothes; terms low. Address Dress-maker, No. 146 Spring st.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY AN EXPERIENCED dress-maker, a few more engagements to go out by the day. Address C. T., Box No. 268 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

DRESS-MAKING—OR ANY KIND OF SEWING, by the day, or at home. Call or address, No. 316 West 41st st.; ring second bell.

DRESS-MAKING.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS dress-maker in a private family; can make dresses over and trim handsomely, and operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; family not going to the country preferred; best reference. Call or address care Mrs. Crandall, No. 76 West 36th st.

DRESS-MAKER.—A FIRST-CLASS DRESS-maker would go out by the day or take home work; walking suits made in the latest styles, at moderate prices; best City reference. Call at No. 259 6th av.

DRESS-MAKER.—A YOUNG GIRL WISHES TO make a few more engagements by the week or day; can trim in the latest style, and do all kinds of family sewing. Apply at No. 225 West 23d st., corner 7th av.

DRESS-MAKING.—LADIES' AND MISSES' suits cut, fitted, and basted from the best London and Paris fashions, by Mrs. BATSFORD; experience over twenty years in this particular branch; can guarantee a perfect fit. Residence No. 360 West 17th st., near 9th av.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A FRENCH DRESS-maker from Paris, to go out by the day or week. Address A. H., Box No. 141 *Times* Office, for two days.

GET YOUR FIRST-CLASS COLORED SERvants, male and female, for every capacity, at SELECT AGENCY, No. 543 6th av., at the shortest notice.

HOUSE-MAID.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman as house-maid, and to do plain sewing. Call at No. 316 East 31st st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG SCOTCH WOMAN, strong, obliging; knows how to cook, wash, and iron well; wants a good home in City or country; good reference; willing to take general work. Call at No. 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., up stairs.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl to do general house-work for a small family, or chamber-work or waiting; has good reference from last place. Call at No. 1,213 3d av., in grocery store.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, TO do cooking, washing, and ironing, or general house-work; best City references. Apply at 348 East 60th st.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY AN ELDERLY WOMAN as housekeeper in a small family or to a widower, or as companion and monthly nurse to a lady, or would take care of a house in the absence of the family; has a Wheeler & Wilson machine, and can do all kinds of family sewing. Call at her present employer's for three days, No. 111 East 70th st.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A LADY BREAKING UP housekeeping, a position for her housekeeper; accustomed to the charge of servants and family sewing; understands good cooking; a good home more desirable than large salary; City or country. Call or address Mrs. Bolinser, 124 East 23d st., third floor.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED PROTestant woman as housekeeper in a gentleman's family; can make all kinds of nice pastry and jellies; can be highly recommended by last employer. Address B. C. D., Box No. 268 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY AN EXPERIENCED WOMan as working housekeeper or in any position of trust; highly recommended. Address Miss R. S., Box No. 260 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A FRENCH SUISSE PERSON as first-class lady's maid; understands her business thoroughly in dress-making and hair-dressing; speaks German, English, and French; best of references. Address Suissesse, Box No. 279 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL; would like to go with a family traveling to Europe, as lady's maid, or to take care of children; best of reference from present employer. Call at 238 East 12th st.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A German girl; is willing to take charge of a child; best City reference. Apply at No. 116 East 8th st., third floor.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A LADY, FOR HER MAID; has lived with her six years; is fully competent in every way. Call at No. 155 West 33d st.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A SWISS PROTESTANT PERson as lady's maid; first-class hair-dresser, dress-maker, and seamstress, or to take care of an invalid lady; good reference given. Call for two days at No. 525 6th av., first floor.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A competent young woman as lady's maid and seamstress; understands her business in all its branches; can be recommended from her present employer. Call at No. 19 West 21st st.

LADY'S MAID OR NURSE, &c.—BY A GERman young woman, as lady's maid, or take care of growing children; is a good seamstress and hair-dresser. Call or address No. 425 8th av., candy store.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman, highly respectable and a first-class laundress; understands French fluting, box plaiting, puffing and polishing, and all kinds of fine work; best testimonials; sober, honest, neat, and obliging; country or City. Apply at Bookham's, No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS FIRST-class laundress; flutes, puffs, polishes, &c.; can do up all kinds of ladies' fineries in superior style; can furnish undoubted references from last employer. Can be seen at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

LAUNDRESS, &c.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, AS first-class laundress, or as chamber-maid and to do the fine washing, in a private family; good City reference. Address Laundress, Box No. 291 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant woman as first-class laundress; understands all kinds fine washing, French fluting, &c.; has four years' City reference from her last place. Apply at A. Pelton & Co's., No. 645 6th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOman as first-class laundress; understands ladies' fineries and French fluting; will go to a private family or a boarding-house; best City reference. Call at No. 205 West 27th st., near 7th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS SWEDISH girl, Protestant, as laundress or chamber-maid; no objection to the country; best of reference. Call at the Swedish Office, No. 203 East 37th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN AS laundress; thoroughly understands her business; has several years' reference. Call for two days at No. 16 East 16th st., between 5th av. and Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS FIRST-class laundress; has the best City references; would go with a private family to the country for the Summer. Apply at No. 199 East 46th st.

LAUNDRESS.—A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS wishes family or gentleman's washing; terms seventy-five cents per dozen. Call or address Mrs. Anderson, No. 4 18th st., near 7th av., White's store.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS, with the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 254 6th av. Ring three times.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS in a private family; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; good City reference. Address Laundress, Box No. 319 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A SWEDISH GIRL AS A first-class laundress; thoroughly competent in all branches; steady and a good and beautiful worker. Can be seen at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st., near 4th av., over Russian Baths.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS SCOTCH laundress, with best City reference for either City or country, country preferred. Can be seen at No. 1,233 Broadway, French office.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A WOMAN TO GO OUT BY THE day to do washing and ironing; is capable of any kind of work. Address No. 458 West 17th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS first-class laundress in a small private family. Call or address No. 131 Bleecker st., Room No. 19.

MAID.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT MAID for a middle-aged lady or an invalid; understands taking care of such, and traveling; speaks French perfectly; has excellent City references; will assist with chamber-work or plain sewing. Can be seen at No. 1,233 Broadway.

MRS. HARDMAN, FORMERLY NO. 1,325 Broadway, removed to No. 1,282 Broadway, corner 33d st.—Select servants, all nationalities; City, country, boarding-house, hotels; lady attending.

NURSE.—BY A QUIET, WELL-TEMPERED AMERIcan girl who is fond and attentive to children; is also a good family seamstress; can operate on sewing-machine; no objection to be generally useful; has good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

NURSE.—BY A LADY, FOR A MOST RELIABLE, faithful woman as nurse; she is fully competent to take the entire charge of an infant from its birth; long experience in nursing; would wait on a lady; has no objections to travel; very best City references. Apply at No. 88 Madison av.

NURSE.—BY AN AMERICAN PROTESTANT YOUNG woman as nurse, care of children, or care of invalid lady; is an excellent seamstress; can operate on different machines; will go to country or city; has good references. Can be seen at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A SWEDISH Protestant young woman, who is fond and kind to children; is also a good seamstress and can operate on sewing machine; no objection to help with chamber-work; has good recommendations. Call at No. 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., up stairs.

NURSE.—BY A LADY FOR A MOST RELIABLE, faithful, Protestant woman as nurse; she is fully competent to take the entire charge of an infant from its birth; long experience in nursing and the best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 18 East 36th st.

NURSE, &c.—BY A NEAT, ACTIVE YOUNG woman as nurse and seamstress; can do all kinds of family sewing and operating; will assist with chamberwork if required; City or country; best City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th st., near 7th av., first floor.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—BY A YOUNG French nursery governess or companion; teaches Parisian French and German; speaks both languages perfectly; is a very good seamstress; has excellent City reference. Address E. D. B., Box No. 297 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

NURSE, &c.—BY A FRENCH YOUNG WOMAN; speaks good English; is a competent infant's nurse; is also good seamstress, or understands house-work; will go to the country or City; has good reference. Can be seen at the Protestant Home Bureau, 138 6th av.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG PROTESTant woman as nurse and seamstress; operates on Wheeler & Wilson machine; cut and fit for children; has excellent City reference. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG FRENCH WOMAN IN A private family as nurse and seamstress for growing children; is a good operator on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; good City reference. Address No. 227 East 42d st., second floor.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, AS COMpetent nurse; can take full charge of a baby, or see to grown children, or wait on a lady; has lived in first-class families; the country preferred. Call or address No. 117 West 38th st., for two days.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—UNDERSTANDS her duties perfectly; has good City references; will go the country. Can be seen at 1,233 Broadway, French Office.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT WIDOW AS NURSE for young children; can take care of a baby from its birth; has good references. Call at St. George's Chapel, No. 408 East 19th st.

NURSE.—BY A PROFESSIONAL NURSE TO TAKE care of an invalid gentleman; those only who prefer a Protestant need apply. Address Y. D., No. 313 East 32d st.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A GERMAN young woman; is a first-class seamstress and very experienced nurse; has excellent City reference. Apply at No. 131 East 13th st., between 3d and 4th avs.

NURSE.—BY A FIRST-CLASS NURSE; UNDERstanding the entire charge of a baby; very best reference; willing to travel with a respectable family. Can be seen for two days at No. 109 West 15th st.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN AS NURSE and plain sewing, or assist with chamber-work; satisfactory reference given. Call at No. 690 3d av., between 43d and 44th sts.

NURSE.—TO WALKING CHILDREN; LONG EXperience; a good sewer; with excellent City reference; wages moderate. Address No. 156 West 18th st., front house, Room No. 9.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN AS nurse, to take charge of a baby or grown children and sew; good City reference. Call at No. 302 West 20th st.

NURSE.—BY A FIRST-CLASS NURSE; CAN TAKE the entire charge of an infant from its birth; has five years' reference. Apply at Bedell's, 342 4th av.

NURSE, &c.—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT woman as nurse; is capable of taking full charge of an infant from its birth; can't be beat with a bottle baby; no objection to the country; good City reference. Apply at No. 602 6th av., first floor, between 35th and 36th sts.

NURSE, CHAMBER-MAID, OR SEAMstress.—By a nice, tidy Swedish girl, with the best testimonials for competency and character; is willing, and kind to children. Can be seen to-day at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

NURSE AND MAID.—BY A FRENCH PROTestant young woman, well recommended; is fond of children; a good seamstress; very willing, neat, and a first-class girl; speaks English. Can be seen at the Swedish Servants' Office, 108 East 27th st.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN as nurse; thoroughly understands the care of an infant from its birth; satisfactory references. Apply at No. 159 East 28th st.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS A COMPEtent nurse; will wait on a lady; has experienced traveling. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 7 West 56th st.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT WIDOW, AS NURSE for young children; can do plain sewing; no objection to the country; has City reference. Call at St. George's Chapel, No. 408 East 19th st.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT INFANT'S NURSE; fully understands the care of children from birth; is a good plain sewer; a nice, fine washer; good City reference. Call at No. 100 50th st., corner 6th av.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS NURSE, who is thoroughly competent in bringing up an infant on the bottle; the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 471 6th av., in the hair store.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, AS children's maid; is willing and obliging; has good City reference. Call at No. 160 East 52d st.

SEAMSTRESS OR LADY'S MAID.—BY A young woman as seamstress or lady's maid; understands all kinds of family sewing; has good knowledge of dress-making; can operate on several machines; no objection to the country; good reference. Call or address No. 253 West 37th st.

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE middle-aged woman as seamstress and assist with growing children; willing to make herself generally useful; City or country; good reference; wages not so much an object as a comfortable home. Address Mrs. Burke, No. 106 East 15th st.

SEAMSTRESS AND DRESS-MAKER.—BY a Swedish girl as first-class seamstress; sew by hand or machine; gives the best of City references for competency and character; will do some chamber-work. Can be seen at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS seamstress and to care growing children; would assist in chamber-work; operates on machines; family going to the country for the Summer preferred; good reference. Call at No. 60 West 24th st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant young woman to do plain sewing and take care of children, or chamberwork and sewing; has lived more than six years in her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 246 West 20th st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A COMPETENT OPERATOR on fine white work, on Wheeler & Wilson's machine, a few engagements to go out by the day. Address K. T., Box 268 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,257 BROADWAY.

SEAMSTRESS OR LADY'S MAID.—BY A young English Protestant; present employers going to Europe. Call or address for one week Emily, at present employer's, No. 20 East 23d st.

SEAMSTRESS.—WISHES WORK OUT BY THE day or week; understands all kinds of family sewing. Call at or address No. 537 2d av.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE PERSON as first-class seamstress; can cut and fit; is a good hair-dresser; will wait on a lady; best City reference. Can be seen at Mme. Golard's No. 525 6th av.

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman as seamstress; understands dress-making; or would wait on a lady; has good City references. Call this week at No. 223 West 31st st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS SEAMstress; understands all kinds of fluting, puffing, &c.; four years' best City reference. Call or address No. 244 East 30th st., second floor.

WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A few ladies' and gents' washing by the month or dozen; all kinds of fine muslin done; fluting by machine from 50c. to $1 per dozen; best of references. Apply at No. 308 West 44th st., second floor, Mrs. Moore's.

WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN TO go out two or three days in the week; is a first-class washer, superior ironer and polisher of shirts; or would take washing home; references. Call or address for two days No. 1,248 2d av., top floor.

WASHING.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS; will go out by the day or take care of a gentleman's house for the Summer; the best reference. Apply at No. 16 Downing st.

WASHING.—A SMART WOMAN WISHES FAMily washing, or would go out by the day. Apply at No. 866 2d av., Room No. 7.

WAITRESS, OR CHAMBER-MAID AND Waitress.—By a highly and well recommended young woman; is an excellent waitress; competent for either position; is willing and obliging; country or City. Apply at Bookham's, 307 4th av., near 23d st.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, as first-class waitress; no objection to do fine washing and ironing and chamber-work; has excellent City reference. Can be seen at No. 383 6th av., between 23d and 24th sts., first floor.

WAITRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, AS FIRST-class waitress; competent and trustworthy; best City reference from last place; country preferred for the Summer. Call or address A. R., No. 246 3d av., near 20th st.

WAITRESS.—BY A YOUNG PROTESTANT WOMan as first-class waitress, or as chamber-maid and waitress; no objection to the country; best City reference. Address Waitress, Box No. 265 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as first-class waitress; thoroughly understands the care of silver, and makes all kinds of salads; has unexceptionable City reference. Call at No. 316 East 32d st.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS first-class waitress; understands her business perfectly, as care of silver, salads, &c.; is neat and tidy; has three years' City reference from her last place. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av., near 38th st.

WAITRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS; thoroughly understands her business; gets up salads, dressing; has the highest of recommendations. Can be engaged at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts., first floor.

WAITRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS and fine washer, to go in the country with a private family; best of references. Call at No. 146 East 39th st., Room No. 14.

WAITRESS.—BY A SWEDISH GIRL, AS A first-class waitress; gives two years' City reference from last place; is very quick, tidy, and competent. Can be seen to-day at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

WAITRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS FIRST-class waitress in a private family; is competent and reliable; can furnish best City reference from last employer; would like the country for the Summer. Call at No. 246 3d av., near 20th st.

WAITRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS IN a private family; perfectly understands her business; no objections to the country for Summer; first-class references. Call at No. 453 3d av., near 31st st.; ring second bell.

WAITRESS.—BY A LADY BREAKING UP house-keeping, for a first-class waitress, who can be seen at her present employer's, No. 12 East 38th st., until suited.

WAITRESS.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT waitress; thoroughly experienced in the care of silver; is a good waitress and comes well recommended. Call at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

WAITRESS.—A GIRL AS FIRST-CLASS WAItress or chamber-maid; best of reference; City or country. Call at No. 155 West 31st st.

WAITRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS; thoroughly understands her business. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 7 West 56th st.

MALES

A SITUATION AS TUTOR WANTED IN A private family residing in the country, this Summer, by a young man with a splendid European education, and willing to make himself generally useful. Address A. L., Box No. 115 *Times* Office.

A RESPECTABLE MAN AND WIFE, GERman, would like to take care of a house for the Summer, or would go as janitor and janitress; best references. Address L. C., Box No. 320 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

A MAN AND WIFE WISH TO TAKE CARE of a house for the Summer; can give best of reference. Call on J. B., No. 314 East 36th st.

BOOK-KEEPER.—BEST OF REFERENCES given by a young man, aged twenty, wishing situation as book-keeper or assistant; has some knowledge of banking; would like to learn brokerage. Address, stating terms, O. E. R., Plainfield, N. J.

COACHMAN.—BY A MAN WHO THOROUGHLY understands the proper care and treatment of horses, carriages, and harness in all respects; unexceptionable City recommendations for strict sobriety, honesty, &c.; has driven for the last ten years; a most competent groom and good steady driver. Address Coachman, at March's Carriage Repository, No. 18 East 18th st.

COACHMAN, GROOM, &c.—BY A MARRIED man; is a first-class hand with horses; careful driver and good plain gardener; can milk, and is willing to make himself generally useful about a gentleman's place; obliging, trustworthy, and reliable; can give the very best references from former employer. Apply at or address No. 199 Joralemon st., Brooklyn.

COACHMAN—CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A MAN and wife, man as coachman, wife as chamber-maid and to assist with washing; both understand their business thoroughly; will be found willing and obliging; both Protestants; no objection to the country. Address Coachman, Box No. 328 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A STRICTLY temperate man; good, careful driver; six years' first-class City reference from present employer; cause of leaving, family going to Europe; any gentleman or lady needing such will not be disappointed. Call on or address P. C., No. 34 East 40th st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE MAN who thoroughly understands his business; good, careful City driver; no objection to go to any part of the country; seven years' City reference. Address M. K., Box No. 309 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A REspectable young man, who is a good driver and groom; can keep horses and carriages nicely; also milk, mow, and do vegetable gardening; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COACHMAN—COOK, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant man and wife; man as coachman and gardener or to take charge of a gentleman's place; wife as cook and laundress; willing and obliging; reference from last place; country preferred. Call at or address No. 150 West 11th st., for two days.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS PROTESTANT; understands the care of carriage or road horses; good City driver and groom; willing and obliging; best City reference for ability. Address, for two days, S. S. C., Box. No. 306, TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—OPEN FOR engagement, a first-class, good man; highly recommended; can milk, and do any work on a gentleman's place; City reference; can, if required, superintend a farm—has been so employed. Address until suited, Queally, No. 31 Sussex st., Jersey City, N. J.

COACHMAN.—BY A COMPETENT MARRIED MAN and wife not long in the country; understands the management of colts; the wife as chamber-maid or waitress. Can be seen at No. 322 East 26th st., or address T. M.

COACHMAN.—BY A MARRIED MAN, PROTESTant, who is strictly temperate, honest, and obliging; understands his business in all its branches, and a careful City driver; best City and country references. Call or address Livingston, No. 216 West 36th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN; Englishman; married, with one child; City or country; reference unexceptionable. Call or address Thomas Parish, care of M. Curley, carriage repository, No. 109 East 13th st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A PROTESTant useful man as coachman and groom; either City or country; good City reference. Address for two days A. E., Box No. 267 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN, who thoroughly understands his business in all respects; has thirteen years' very best City reference from last employer. Address P. S., Box 265 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A PROTESTant single man; can milk, and be generally useful; very good City reference. Address C. M., Box No. 222 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT MAN; IS A good careful driver and vegetable gardener; first-class reference. Address Coachman, Box No. 219 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN single man; has a thorough knowledge of the proper care and treatment of horses, carriages, &c.; best City reference furnished. Call or address J. W., No. 17 East 30th st., for two days.

COACHMAN.—BY A GERMAN, AGED TWENTY-two, who speaks English; is sober and industrious; knows everything about horses, fine harness, and carriages; is willing to make himself useful in a garden. Address H. W., Box No. 236 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A SOBER, STEADY MAN, WHO is not afraid to work; has been brought up with horses since a boy; twelve years' experience in this City; three years' City reference from his last employer. Call or address Coachman, 207 West 26th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN AS FIRST-class coachman; willing to take care of a gentleman's place; has fifteen years' best reference. Address F., Box No. 294 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE man of experience and capability; neat and of good habits; willing and obliging; no objections to the country; six years' best City references. Call or address M. T., No. 116 West 18th st., private stable.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN AS coachman, who thoroughly understands his business and all its branches; best City references as to sobriety and capability; City or country. Address M. B., at Stillings', No. 144 5th av.

COACHMAN AND USEFUL MAN.—BY A Swede; single; very industrious, and a thorough groom; understands the care of horses and carriages; can milk; has good references. Can be seen at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN; UNderstands the care of horses and carriages thoroughly; is sober, honest, and obliging; best reference. Any person wanting a good man will do well by calling at private stable, No. 109 West 18th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN AS coachman, who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; can give best City reference. Call or address, for two days, Private Stable, No. 119 East 22d st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE man; thoroughly understands the business; no objection to the country; willing and obliging; City references. Call at or address No. 109 West 18th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG ENGLISHMAN AS coachman; thoroughly understands his business; good span or tandem driver; best of references; willing and obliging. Address R. S., No. 35 Jay st.

COACHMAN.—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, BY A Protestant married man; no family; is a good groom and careful; will be found willing and obliging, with the best of City references. Call or address W. M. G., Nos. 4 and 6 West 45th st.

COACHMAN OR GARDENER.—BY A YOUNG Englishman; understands the care of horses and carriages; can milk; is willing to make himself generally useful. Address E. P. S., Box No. 234 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN, AS coachman and groom; has four years' best City reference from his last place. Call or address P. L., No. 66 Irving place.

COACHMAN OR GROOM.—BY A COMPETENT Englishman; has first-class testimonials. Can be seen at No. 130 West 28th st., or address Stuart.

COACHMAN.—A GENTLEMAN WISHES TO PROcure a situation for his coachman, whom he can highly recommend. Address A. B., No. 483 Broadway, or Box No. 1,781 Post Office.

COACHMAN.—BY AN EXPERIENCED ENGLISH Coachman; good City reference. Apply at No. 129 West 49th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A COMPETENT MAN WHO thoroughly understands the care and management of horses and carriages; is willing and obliging, and not afraid of work; is a good groom and careful driver; best City reference. Address B. C., No. 436 6th av., J. Rück's harness store.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE young man; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; can produce best City reference; no objection to country; willing and obliging. Address Coachman, Box No. 251 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN OF GOOD, REspectable character, as coachman or groom with a family to go in the country; best of references. Call or address for three days No. 241 East 29th st., in care of Miss Mary Hayde, for T. H. C.

COACHMAN OR GROOM.—BY A MARRIED man without incumbrance, as groom or coachman in City or country; a thorough groom and careful driver; first-class City reference. Call or address Coachman, London Harness Agency, 20 East 14th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG SINgle man as coachman and groom; thoroughly understands his business; is sober and obliging; good City and country references. Call or address L. L., at Brewster's & Co's., corner 5th av. and 14th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT MAN WHO has ten years' reference from his former and five years' from his last employer; who perfectly understands his business. Call for two days at No. 124 West 50th st., private stable.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN, FOR HIS coachman, whom he can highly recommend in every respect; is single, and willing to make himself useful. Call on or address John B. Pomeroy, No. 434 Canal st.

COACHMAN.—BY A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT man of long experience, single, and a Protestant; best of City references. Call on or address Coachman, No. 124 West 46th st.

COACHMAN.—IS SINGLE, AND UNDERSTANDS the business thoroughly; can milk and will be generally useful; the very best reference given. Address C. C., Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN; IS A GOOD groom and careful driver; best of City reference; no objections to the country. Call or address S., No. 355 9th av.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE man; thoroughly understands the business; no objection to the country; best City reference. Address Coachman, No. 7 East 28th st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A COMPEtent young man; is a careful and competent driver, which his reference will show. Address T. D., No. 127 West 31st st. Can be seen for two days.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A RELIABLE young man; eight years' best of City reference Call at or address No. 32 East 40th st., for M. F.

COACHMAN.—EIGHT YEARS' CITY REFERENCE. Address J. C., Box No. 275 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A RESPECTAble man as coachman and groom; no objections to City or country; willing to make himself useful around a small place; best of City and country references. Call at No. 1,251 Broadway, corner 31st st.

COACHMAN OR NIGHT-MAN.—BY A RELIable man; understands his business; best City reference. Call on or address Robert, No. 95 Union av., rear, Brooklyn, E. D.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A YOUNG man who understands his business; has good reference. Call or address No. 198 Broadway.

FARM-HAND AND DAIRYMAN—HOUSE-work, &c.—By a man and wife aged twenty-seven years; no incumbrance; man can do farm-work, milk, care cattle, &c.; wife is a good plain cook, also good washer and ironer, and can milk, make butter, &c.; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner of 6th av.

FARMER, GARDENER.—BY A GERMAN MARried man; understands his business; good references. Call at No. 27 Pitt st.

FARMER AND USEFUL MAN.—BY A SWEDE, aged twenty-eight; single, strong, and a first-rate worker; can drive, milk, and be generally useful. Can be seen at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st., near 4th av.

FOOTMAN.—BY A YOUNG FRENCHMAN, WHO speaks a little English, in a private family; will make himself useful; City or country. Call at No. 111 West 11th st. E. Cousin.

FOOTMAN OR GENERAL IN-DOOR SERVANT.—By a steady, reliable young man, a Protestant; has satisfactory reference from last employer. Address G. D. Box No. 304 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

GARDENER, FARMER, OR USEFUL MAN.—By a first-class Protestant man; understands the care of horses, stock, &c.; good, careful driver; excellent gardener of all kinds, or will do the work and take care of a gentleman's place; good milker; not afraid of work; best testimonials; country or City. Call at Bookham's, No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

GARDENER.—OF BROAD PRACTICAL ABILIties, who is eminently skilled in the cultivation of hot-house grapes, peaches, pineries, and other fruits, flowers, and vegetables; thoroughly versed in farming, and not afraid of work. Address S., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

GARDENER AND COACHMAN.—BY A MAN, aged twenty-six years, who understands vegetable gardening well, and is a good driver also; can milk, mow, and do all work on a gentleman's place; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

GARDENER.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED PROTESTant single man on a gentleman's place as vegetable and flower gardener; would take charge of a horse and cow; best reference. Call or address A. B., at No. 189 Water st.

GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE MAN; UNDERstands raising all kinds of vegetables and keeping a gentleman's place in order; the care of horses; can milk; will make himself useful; City reference. Address D. S., Box No. 215, *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant man as gardener; thoroughly understands the care of greenhouses and graperies; has unexceptionable reference. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

GARDENER AND FLORIST.—GERMAN; single; well acquainted with his profession, and well recommended. Address German Gardener, care of Klurider & Long, florists, No. 918 Broadway.

GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE MAN; UNDERstands raising all kinds of vegetables and keeping a gentleman's place in order; also, the care and treatment of horses; can milk; will make himself useful; five years' City reference. Address J. B., Box No. 202 *Times* Office.

OFFICE BOY—BY AN INTELLIGENT BOY IN AN office; is a good writer; can furnish good references from last employer. Call at or address No. 495 Myrtle av., Brooklyn.

VALET, OR ATTENDANT ON AN INVALID, or Footman.—By a young man, twenty-eight years of age; single; refers to late employer. Address S. D. B., Box No. 241 *Times* Office.

VALET OR WAITER, OR TO ATTEND TO a sick gentleman.—By an Englishman; first-class references. Address N. A., BOX NO. 320 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WANTED—SITUATION, BY A YOUNG MAN, WHO has had experience in life and fire insurance business, and also as salesman of dry goods and notions; has a very large acquaintance throughout Ohio, Indiana and Illinois; would prefer to engage with some reliable life insurance company on salary; correspondence solicited as to either of above branches of business respecting an engagement; references exchanged. Address for ten days WILLIAM M. McNAMEE, No. 461 North East st., Indianapolis, Ind.

WAITER—COOK.—BY A MAN AND WIFE; THE man as first-class waiter; the wife as first-class cook; both together or separate; no incumbrance; the man knows how to drive; both Protestants; City or country; best City reference. Address for two days G., Box No. 297 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE PROTestant man as first-class waiter; understands the business thoroughly in all its parts; highest testimonials as to capability and character; City or country. Address J. M., Box 281 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A young, active, strong girl as good waitress and chamber-maid; City or country; has excellent recommendations. Call at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITER; FRENCH by birth; can give good City reference; no objection to the country; New-York preferred. Address B. C., Box No 328 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT man as waiter in a private family; understands his business thoroughly; can give the best of City references, and can refer to his last employer. Call at Corwin and & Co.'s, No. 1,138 Broadway, corner 26th st.

WAITER.—BY A SWISS, AS FIRST-CLASS family waiter; speaks several languages well, and is accustomed to traveling; age, thirty-five; best reference. Call or address H. Hirschi, No. 253 7th av.

WAITER.—BY A FRENCHMAN (SINGLE) AS waiter in a private family; excellent reference from his last employers. Address D. E., Box No. 269 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG MAN IN A PRIVATE boarding-house, or small hotel in the country; good reference. Address M. J. D., No. 338 East 24th st., room No. 12.

WAITER.—BY A MARRIED MAN, WHO THORoughly understands his business; can give the best of City references. Address A. P., Box No. 283, TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FRENCH WAITER in a private family; ten years of experience; first-class City references. Address Hubert, Box No. 264 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER OR VALET.—BY A RESPECTABLE Frenchman; is competent for his duties; the best City references given; City or country, or to travel. Address N. E., No. 108 East 11th st., rear house.

WAITER.—BY A SWEDE, WITH EIGHTEEN months' reference from last place; is a thorough waiter; several years' experience; trained in Sweden; single; willing and competent; speaks English. Can be seen at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

WAITER.—BY A FRENCHMAN IN A PRIVATE family; understands his business; good reference from last employer. Address G. H., 208 East 38th st.

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS

ON DEMANDE UNE FILLE FRANCAISE pour prendre soin d'un petit enfant et coudre. S'adresser au No. 54 East 61st st., near Madison av.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK AT NO. 9 WEST 10th st., willing to go in the country for the Summer months; best reference required. Apply between 9 A. M. and 3 P. M.

WANTED—A COACHMAN TO GO IN THE COUNtry; must be Protestant, and thoroughly understand his business, and bring reference as to good habits, &c. Address Coachman, Box 144 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT SERVANT FOR GENeral house-work in a small family at Elizabeth, N. J. Apply, with references, at No. 104 West 13th st.

WANTED.—A FIRST-CLASS CHILDREN'S NURSE. City references required. Call to-day at No. 37 West 47th st.

WANTED.—A PROTESTANT WAITRESS willing to assist with chamber-work; wages, $15. Call this morning before 12 o'clock at 38 West 38th st.

WANTED—A YOUNG WOMAN AS COOK. APPLY before 12 M. at No. 10 East 17th st.

WANTED.—A SINGLE, PROTESTANT MAN; ONE that understands the care of horses and cows, to work on a farm a short distance in the country. Apply at No. 122 Pearl st., first floor.

WANTED—A THOROUGHLY-COMPETENT COOK at No. 22 West 17th st.; City references required.

WANTED—A YOUNG GIRL TO ATTEND A BAKery and do plain sewing. Call at No. 624 6th av.

STEAM-BOATS.

PROVIDENCE & STONINGTON
STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
Consolidation of STONINGTON Line and PROVIDENCE Line between NEW-YORK and BOSTON.

STONINGTON LINE
For Providence, Newport, and Boston.

The elegant Steamers RHODE ISLAND, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays; and NARRAGANSETT, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, leave Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay st., at 5 P. M.

Through tickets to all principal points in New-England and the Provinces may be obtained at Railroad Depots and Hotel Ticket Offices. State-rooms may be secured in advance at the Offices of Westcott Express Company and No. 319 Broadway.

PROVIDENCE LINE,
Via Providence Direct.

The staunch and powerful Steam-ships ELECTRA, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays; and GALATEA, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, leave Pier No. 27 North River, foot of Robinson st., at 5 P. M. Direct route for Worcester and all Northern points via Worcester.

Freight via either line taken at lowest rates.
D. S. BABCOCK, President.
L. W. FILKINS, General Passenger Agent.

FALL RIVER LINE
FOR BOSTON,
VIA NEWPORT AND FALL RIVER.

Daily (SUNDAYS, June 27, to Aug. 29, inclusive,) at 5 P. M., from Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray st.

THE WORLD-RENOWNED STEAMERS
BRISTOL AND PROVIDENCE.
HALL'S CELEBRATED BANDS ENGAGED FOR THE SEASON.

Tickets and state-rooms secured at principal hotels and ticket offices and on the pier.
BORDEN & LOVELL, Agents, New-York.
GEO. L. CONNOR, General Passenger Agent.

PEOPLE'S LINE STEAMERS FOR ALBANY. —A BAND OF MUSIC ON BOARD. STATE ROOMS WARMED BY STEAM PIPES FOR THE COMFORT OF PASSENGERS. The DREW or ST. JOHN leaves every evening at 6 o'clock (Sundays excepted) from Pier No. 41 North River, foot Canal st., connecting at Albany with all railway lines for the East, North, and West. Tickets and state rooms for sale at Dodd's Express Office, No. 944 Broadway; also Carter's Express Company, No. 1,241 Broadway, and at Fifth Avenue Hotel, and baggage checked to destination same as on the wharf.

N.B.—GREAT REDUCTION IN FARE.—First-class passage, $1; deck passage, 50 cents.

HELEN.

Capt. H. B. Parker, for Red Bank and intermediate stations. Pier No. 35 North River, foot of Franklin st.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Tuesday, 18th...3:00 P. M.	Tuesday, 18th...6:30 A. M.
Wednesday, 19th.3:00 P. M.	Wednesday, 19th.6:30 A. M.
Thursday, 20th...3:00 P. M.	Thursday, 20th..6:30 A. M.
Friday, 21st.....3:00 P. M.	Friday, 21st.....6:30 A. M.
Saturday, 22d....3:00 P. M.	Saturday, 22d....7:00 A. M.
Monday, 24th....4:00 P. M.	Monday, 24th....7:00 A. M.
Wednesday, 26th.7:30 A. M.	Tuesday, 25th...8:00 A. M.

ALBANY AND TROY BY DAY-LINE.

The steamer ARMENIA will, on and after MONDAY, MAY 17, LEAVE NEW-YORK ON MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and FRIDAYS, from VESTRY STREET PIER, No. 39 N. R., AT 8:35 A. M., AND 24TH ST. AT 9 A. M., landing at WEST POINT, NEWBURG, POUGHKEEPSIE, RHINEBECK, CATSKILL, and HUDSON. Daily passages will be resumed on and after June 8, when the steamers C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW will be placed upon the route.

LLOYD'S DOCK, OYSTER BAY, LAURELTON, AND JONES' DOCK.—The steamer SAPPHO, Capt. Jay L. Clark, will leave New-York daily, (Sundays excepted,) for all the above places, from Pier No. 27 East River, upper side Peck slip, at 3:30 P. M., and foot 33d st., East River, at 3:45 P. M. Returning to New-York, from Jones' Dock, at 6:15 A. M.; Laurelton, 6:20 A. M.; Oyster Bay, 7 A. M.; Lloyd's Dock, 7:15 A. M.

Fare all landings, 60 cents.

CITIZENS' LINE STEAM-BOATS FOR TROY, connecting with all railway lines North and West. Fare, 50 cents deck; cabin passage, including berth, $1. Elegant steam-boats leave daily, Saturday excepted, at 6 P. M. from Pier No. 49, North River, foot of Leroy st. Through tickets sold over all connecting lines. JOSEPH CORNELL, Superintendent.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON, LANDING at Highland Falls, (near West Point,) Cornwall, Newburg, Marlborough, Milton, Highland, (New-Paltz,) and Esopus, the steam-boat THOMAS CORNELL, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, leaving Harrison st., Pier No. 34 North River, at 4 P. M.

OPPOSITION MERCHANTS' LINE FOR Albany and Troy, landing at Catskill.—Steamer J. B. SCHUYLER, from Pier No. 35 North River, Franklin st., Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, 6 P. M. Fare, 25c., deck; cabin, with berth, $1. $6 25 only to Buffalo. Freight at reduced rates. J. W. HANCOX.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON—LANDING at Cozzens, (West Point,) Cornwall, Newburg, Marlborough, Milton, Poughkeepsie, West Park, and Esopus—the steam-boat James W. Baldwin, every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, leaving Harrison st. pier, No. 34 North River, at 4 P. M.

REGULAR CATSKILL LINE UP THE CREEK.—Steamers NEW CHAMPION AND WALTER BRETT leave Canal st., south side, every night (except Sunday,) at 6 P. M. Passage, $1.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck slip for New-Haven at 3 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 11:30 A. M.

STORAGE.

STORAGE.

Haeger warehouses, 8th av. from 33d to 34th sts., No. 282 9th av., office No. 300 West 34th st., oldest, lowest in rate, most extensive and thoroughly equipped establishments of the line in the business; storage for furniture, baggage, goods, and wares of every description, in separate closed compartments; night patrol receive goods at all hours; inspection invited.

STORAGE OF FURNITURE.—FURNITURE will be taken on storage in the lofts No. 18 4th av.; terms reasonable. Apply to CONKLIN & SON, No. 18 4th av.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—MAY 17.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

1000 U. P. Ld Gts.s3. 97½	2600 Lake Shore..... 68
600 At. & Pac. Tel.b3. 25½	500 do.......... 68⅛
1900 Western Union. 77¼	500 do.......... 68⅛
3500 do.......... 77⅜	500 do.......... 68⅛
100 N. Y. C. & H..b3. 105½	500 do.......... 68
200 do.......... 105⅝	500 do.......c. 67⅞
2000 St. Paul.......... 36	2100 do.......s3. 67⅞
200 St. Paul Pref. 57½	1000 do.......... 68
200 do.......... 57¼	200 do.......c. 68⅛
2000 Pacific Mail.. 39¼	1500 do.......... 68⅛
1000 do.......... 39⅜	3000 do.......... 68
1100 do.......... 39¼	500 do.......s3. 67⅞
3800 do.......... 39⅛	1500 do.......... 67¾
8100 do.......... 39	1000 do.......... 67⅝
500 do.......c. 39	100 Union Pacific.. 76¼
2900 do.......... 39⅛	500 do.......... 76⅜
1100 do.......... 39¼	500 do.......... 76
800 do.......... 39⅛	500 do.......... 75¾
1300 do.......... 39	900 do.......... 76⅛
200 do.......c. 38⅞	600 do.......... 76⅜
2600 do.......... 38⅞	200 do.......c. 76⅜
2000 do.......... 38¾	300 do.......... 76⅝
1200 do.......... 38⅝	1000 do.......... 76¾
1100 do.......... 38½	500 do.......s3. 76⅝
100 do.......... 38⅜	500 do.......... 76
1100 do.......... 38¼	500 do.......... 75⅞
700 do.......... 38⅛	500 do.......... 76
600 do.......... 38	500 North-western... 40
500 do.......... 38¼	800 do.......... 39¾
500 do.......... 38⅜	600 do.......... 39⅞
100 Ohio & Miss.... 25¼	300 do.......... 39¾
400 do.......... 25⅛	200 do.......... 39⅝
1000 do.......... 25	500 do.......b3. 39½
100 do......s30. 24⅞	200 do.......... 39⅝
400 do.......... 25	800 do.......... 39½
7000 Erie Railway.... 26	300 do.......... 39⅝
2000 do.......... 25⅞	700 do.......... 39½
1800 do.......... 26	200 do.......... 40
500 do.......... 26⅛	200 do.......... 39½
1200 do.......s3. 26	100 do.......... 39⅝
3600 do.......... 26⅛	200 do.......... 39½
300 do.......... 26¼	50 do.......... 39⅜
1000 do.......... 26⅛	100 do.......... 39½
2000 do.......... 26	700 do.......... 39¾
700 do.......... 25⅞	300 do.......... 39½
3400 do.......... 25¾	200 do.......... 39⅜
1000 do.......... 25⅝	100 North-west. Pf... 53¼
1000 do.......... 25½	200 do.......b3. 53½
100 Rock Island....c.103⅞	40 do.......... 54
10 do.......... 103¾	100 Panama.......... 142

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$10,000 U.S.5-20r.'64.117¾	$10,000 U.S.5-20c.'67.123½
10,000 U.S.5-20r.'65.119⅛	80,000 do......12.123⅝
10,000 U. S. 5-20 c. '65.......b3.120⅛	10,000 U.S.5-20c.'68.123¼
20,000 U. S. 5-20 r. '65 N.....b. c.121½	20,000 U. S. 5s 10-40 reg.......116⅜
2,000 U. S. 5s.'81 c.116¼	40,000 U. S. 6s, Cur.124⅛

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$15,000 Tenn. 6s, old. 51¼	300 Erie Railway.b. c. 25⅜
10,000 Dist. of Colum. 3-65s.......s3. 74¼	250 do.......... 25⅛
30,000 do......b. c. 74⅜	300 do.......... 25⅜
1,000 Mil.& St.P.1st, LaCrosse Div.. 90⅝	1000 do.......... 25¼
	2000 do.......... 25⅛
2,000 do.......... 90½	300 do.......c. 25⅜
1,000 Chic.& N.W.C. 94	300 do......b3. 25¾
2,000 Chic.&N.W.C., Coup. Gold bs. 86¾	500 do.......... 25⅝
	1400 do.......s3. 25½
1,000 do.......... 86⅞	500 do.......... 25⅜
2,000 Del. L. & W. C.122½	200 do.......... 25⅛
1,000 Mor & Es.Con.105	500 do.......... 25⅛
6,000 Erie 2d........102	600 do.......... 25
4,000 Erie 4th....... 97½	100 do.......... 24⅞
2,000 C.,C.C. & Ind. 1st.......b. c.107½	500 do.......... 24¾
	600 do.......... 24⅞
	100 do.......... 24⅝
2,000 N. Y. C.6s,'83.101	100 do.......... 24¾
2,000 N. Y. C.6s,'87.102½	500 do.......... 24⅞
7,000 do.....b. c.102¼	1100 do.......... 25
1,000 O. & M. C., S.F. 99½	2700 do.......... 25⅛
1,000 Han. 1st 7s, C.109¾	100 do......s30. 24¾
6,000 Cen. Pac. 1st, San Joaq. B'h. 91⅛	3500 do.......... 25¼
	300 N. Y. C. & H.b. c.105½
1,000 West.Pac. bds. 97½	500 L. S. & M. S..b. c. 67¾
2,000 Un.Pac.R. 1st.100¾	1200 do.......... 67⅝
2,000 Un.Pac.7s,L.G. 97⅞	1200 do.......... 67¾
2,000 Hud. Riv. 2d S. F.......c. 111¾	300 do.......... 67⅞
	2100 do.......s3. 67⅞
11,000 N. Y. Cen. 1st, Coupon..b. c.117¼	1000 do.......... 68
	500 do......b10. 67¾
3,000 T., P. & W. 1st, Eastern Div.. 65	500 do.......s3. 67⅝
	900 do.......... 67½
1,000 Tol.&Wab.1st. 82¼	300 do.......... 67¾
2,000 Tol.&Wab.2d. 57½	300 do.......... 67½
2,000 Cle. & P C...F.106	3600 do.......... 67¾
500 Cle. & P. 4th.. 99	1300 do.......... 67¾
1,000 Chic.&Alt.1st.113¼	1400 do.......... 67⅝
1,000 S. S. R. L.S.F. 80	1700 do.......s3. 67½
20 Fourth Nat. B'k..100	500 do.......... 67⅝
36 Metropol. Bank..134	1000 Un. Pacific b. c. 76⅜
45 Tradesmen's B'k.146	1000 do.......... 76¼
1800 Pacific Mail..b. c. 38¼	500 do.......... 76⅜
1300 do.......... 38⅜	1300 do.......... 76¼
2600 do.......... 38½	300 do.......... 76⅛
600 do.......s3. 38½	5 P., Ft. W. & C. G'd. 99
200 do.......c. 38½	100 C. & R. I..b. c.103¾
1800 do.......... 38⅝	100 do.......... 103⅞
200 do.......... 38⅝	500 do.......... 103¾
3000 do.......... 38¾	1000 Chi.& N.W..b. c. 39⅜
500 do.......... 38⅝	900 do.......... 39¼
1500 do.......... 38½	1000 do.......... 39⅜
1700 do.......... 38⅜	300 do.......s3. 39½
1400 do.......... 38¾	900 do.......... 39⅜
500 do.......... 38⅝	800 do.......... 39⅜
400 do.......... 38½	300 do.......... 39½
400 do.......... 38⅝	500 do.......... 39⅜
1500 do.......... 38½	100 do.......... 39⅜
2400 do.......... 38⅜	100 do.......... 39½
50 Del. & H.Can.b. c.121⅜	300 do.......... 39⅜
100 At.&Pac.T.b. c.s3. 25	300 do.......... 39⅝
100 do.......... 25¼	500 do.......... 39½
100 American Ex... 64⅜	500 do.......... 39⅜
150 Mich. Cen....b. c. 71	100 do.......b3. 39⅝
200 do.......... 70	100 C.&N.W.Pf.b. c. 53¾
700 West. Un. T..b. c. 77¼	200 N. J. South..b. c. 4
6500 do.......... 77⅛	60 do.......... 4¼
200 do.......s3. 77¼	100 do.......... 4½
100 do.......... 77⅜	600 C., M. & St. P.b. c. 35⅝
5100 do.......... 77⅛	1100 do.......... 35½
8800 do.......... 77⅛	800 do.......... 35⅝
100 do.......s3. 77⅜	200 do.......b3. 35¾
10 N.Y.,N.H.&H.b. c.144	200 C.,M.&St P.Pf.b. c. 57½
300 Ohio & Miss.b. c. 24⅞	100 T., W. & W.b. c.b3. 11¼
600 do.......... 24¾	300 do.......s3. 11⅛
1100 do.......... 24⅝	400 do.......... 11
600 do.......... 24½	100 do.......... 11⅛
200 do.......... 24½	200 do.......... 11⅛
200 do.......b3. 24¾	300 do.......... 11¼
150 do.......... 24⅝	700 do.......... 11¼
200 do.......... 24½	100 D.,L.& W.b. c.b3.119
200 do.......... 24⅝	200 H. & St. Jo..b. c. 24¼
200 do.......... 24½	50 O. & M. Pf..b. c. 46
2500 do.......... 24⅝	400 C., C. & I C..b. c. 5

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

$5,000 C. C.C.&I. 1st...107	200 Consol. Coal..... 48¾
10,000 U Pac.S. Fd..... 92	100 Mich. Central..... 70
10,000 do.......... 92¼	200 Erie Railway...s3 25¼
5,000 do.......... 92⅝	200 do.......... 25⅛
7000 Detroit, M.& Tol. 91½	200 do.......... 25¼
9000 Western Union. 77	1600 do.......... 25¼
1000 do.......... 76⅞	200 do.......... 25⅛
1500 do.......... 76¾	500 Union Pacific..c. 76⅛
1800 do.......... 76⅝	600 do.......... 76
2000 do.......... 76½	200 do.......... 76⅛
700 do.......... 76⅜	200 do.......b3. 75¾
45 do.......... 76⅞	700 do.......... 75½
1000 do.......... 76½	200 do.......... 75⅝
500 do.......... 76⅝	1000 Lake Shore..... 67⅝
2300 do.......... 76⅝	100 do.......... 67¾
500 do.......s3. 76⅜	300 do.......... 67⅝
1000 do.......... 76½	500 do.......... 67⅝
800 do.......... 76⅝	200 do.......b3. 67⅞
200 do.......... 76½	800 do.......... 67⅞
100 do.......... 76⅜	200 do.......... 67⅞
2200 do.......... 76⅜	800 do.......... 67⅝
600 do.......b3. 76⅞	4000 do.......... 67¾
900 do.......s3. 76⅜	100 Panama.......... 141
650 do.......... 76⅞	400 Del.,Lack.& W'n.118⅝
1000 do.......... 76¾	300 North-western... 39¼
500 do.......... 76⅝	100 do.......... 39⅝
500 Rock Island...... 104	300 do.......... 39¾
100 do.......... 104¼	500 do.......... 39⅞
100 do.......... 104	200 do.......... 39¾
300 Pacific Mail...s3. 38¼	500 do.......... 39⅝
900 do.......... 38⅜	100 North-west'n Pf.. 53¼
1100 do.......... 38½	600 St. Paul.......... 35½
100 do.......... 38⅝	100 do.......... 35⅝
300 do.......... 38¾	100 Toledo & Wab... 11¼
600 do.......b3. 38⅞	600 do.......... 11⅛
300 do.......... 38⅞	1300 Ohio & Miss.... 24½
100 do.......... 38¾	700 do.......... 24⅝
300 do.......... 38⅝	300 do.......... 24½
300 do.......... 38½	500 do.......... 24⅜
400 do.......... 38⅜	100 do.......... 24½
200 do.......... 38¼	200 Han. & St. Jo.... 24½
500 do.......... 38⅜	200 Atlan. & Pac. P.. 16¾

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2 P. M.

$10,000 U. S. 6s, R.'81.122⅛	20,500 U. S. 5-20 C., '65......new.122
5,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '62.......b. c.116⅝	10,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '67.......b. c.122¼
3,500 U.S.5-20C.,'64.118	5,000 do.......... 122¼
5,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65.......b. c.120¼	29,500 U.S.5-20C.,'67.123¾
10,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '65......new..121½	1,000 U. S. Cur. 6s..124⅛

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$3,000 Dist. of Colum. bds. 3.65s...... 74¼	100 Erie R.....b. c.s3. 25¼
1,000 C. P. 1st. San Joaq. Branch.. 91¾	200 do.......... 25⅜
	400 do.......... 25½
2,000 Un. Pac. S. F.. 93	100 do.......... 25⅜
4,000 Un. P. 1st.b. c.100⅝	500 do.......... 25¼
6,000 M. & St.P.7s,G. 87	700 do.......... 25⅛
3,000 C. & N W C.b3 94	1600 do.......... 25¼
8,000 C.&N.W. Con. Coup. G. bds.. 86¾	200 do.......c 25¼
	100 Union Pac....b c. 75⅞
1,000 Inc. & A. Inc.103	500 do.......... 76
	100 do.......s3. 76
1,000 Erie 3d......... 99⅜	600 do.......... 76
17,000 Erie 4th......... 97⅜	300 do.......... 75⅞
10,000 L. S. 1st. C. R.103¼	200 do.......... 76⅛
2,000 L. S. Div. bds.101½	300 do.......s3. 76¼
3,000 West. U.T.bds 101½	900 do.......... 76⅛
5,000 Del.,L.&W..1st.101½	300 do.......... 76¼
6,000 C. & P. C. S.F.105¼	700 do.......b3. 76⅜
4,000 Gal. & C. 1st..106¼	300 do.......s3. 76¼
3,000 Mor. & Es. C..105	600 do.......... 76½
4,000 Mor. & Es 2d.10½	700 do.......b3. 76⅝
200 At. & Pac.Tel.b. c. 25⅛	500 L. S. & M. S.b. c. 67⅝
100 do.......... 25	600 do.......... 67¾
500 West. Un. Tel.b. c. 76⅝	1400 do.......... 67⅝
300 do.......s3. 76½	8900 do.......... 67½
600 do.......... 76⅝	100 C. & N. W..b. c. 39⅝
1500 do.......... 76¾	200 do.......... 39¾
1400 do.......... 76⅞	200 do.......... 39⅞
600 do.......... 77	300 do.......b3 40
3700 do.......... 76⅞	100 do......s30. 39¾
1100 do.......... 76¾	200 do.......... 39⅞
700 do.......... 76⅝	600 do.......... 39¾
200 do.......s3. 76½	300 do.......... 39⅞
700 do.......... 76¾	100 C.&N.W.Pf.b.c.s3. 54
10 American Ex.b. c. 64	75 New-Jersey..b. c.130
1100 Pacific Mail.b. c. 38¼	1500 C.,M&St.P.b.c.s3 36
600 do.......... 38⅜	200 C.,M.&St.P.Pf.b. c. 57
1000 do.......... 38½	100 Tol., Wab. & W.. 11½
500 do.......... 38⅝	100 do.......... 11
600 do.......s3. 38⅝	100 Ohio & Miss.b. c. 24½
300 Chic. & R. I..b. c. 104⅛	50 Ohio & M. Pf.b. c. 46
1000 do.......... 104	100 H. & St. Jo..b. c. 24½
700 do......s3.104	60 Mor. & Essex.b. c.102

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

$10,000 10-40 Reg.......116⅜	50 American Ex..... 64
1,000 P. R.of Mo.1st. 95½	100 N. Y. C. & Hud... 105⅝
10,000 Un. Pac. F.. 93	100 Mich. Central..... 69
10,000 do.......... 92¾	100 Panama.......... 142
5,000 Del., L. & W.C.122	100 do.......... 142¼
2,000 do.......... 122½	50 Illinois Central..104
2,000 Un. Pac. 1st.101	200 North-western... 39¾
5,000 do.......... 101¼	200 do.......... 39⅝
3,000 do.......... 101⅛	300 do.......... 39⅝
25,000 Harlem 1st......109¾	200 do.......... 39¾
1,000 C. P. Gold bds.103⅛	100 Ohio & Miss..... 24¾
10,000 H.&St.Jo.8s,C. 86⅛	400 Lake Shore..... 67⅝
1,000 do.......... 86¼	100 do.......... 67¼
400 Western Union 76⅞	600 do.......... 67½
500 do.......b3. 77	300 do.......... 67⅝
1500 do.......... 76⅞	1100 do.......s3. 67⅝
1900 do.......... 76⅞	600 do.......... 67⅝
100 do.......... 76¾	600 do.......... 67¾
1100 do.......... 76¾	1000 do.......... 67⅝
100 do.......s7. 76⅝	500 do.......... 67¾
1000 do.......... 76⅞	400 do.......s3. 67⅝
200 do.......... 76¾	2000 do.......... 67½
500 do.......b3. 76⅞	1000 do.......... 67⅝
100 do.......... 76⅞	2300 do.......... 67⅝
300 do.......b3. 77	800 do.......s3. 67⅝
300 do.......s3. 76⅞	1100 do.......... 67⅝
100 Canton.......... 66	400 do.......... 67⅝
100 At. & Pac. Tel.... 25	100 do......b10. 67⅝

200 Pacific Mail...... 38⅜	1800 Union Pacific.... 76⅜
200 do.......... 38⅞	1100 do.......b3. 76⅞
300 do.......... 38⅜	500 do.......b3. 77
200 do.......... 38⅝	200 do.......... 76⅞
300 do.......s3. 38½	800 do.......... 76¾
200 do.......b3. 38½	100 do.......... 76⅝
100 do.......... 38½	300 do.......... 76⅝
1600 do.......... 38⅝	200 do.......... 76⅝
200 do.......b3. 38½	100 do.......... 76¼
200 do.......... 38½	600 do.......... 76⅛
100 do.......s3. 38½	500 do......s30. 76
100 do.......... 38⅝	600 do.......... 76
200 do.......... 38⅜	500 do.......... 75¾
1100 Erie Railway.... 25⅝	700 do.......... 75⅝
200 do.......s3. 25⅝	700 do.......... 75½
200 do.......s3. 25¼	300 do.......... 76
200 do......b30. 25⅜	500 do.......... 75¾
600 do.......... 25¼	300 do.......... 76
100 do......s10. 25⅛	100 do.......... 76⅛
400 do.......b3. 25¼	300 do.......... 76¼
200 do.......c. 25⅛	300 do.......... 76
100 do.......... 25⅛	100 Rock Island...... 104⅛
400 do.......... 25¼	300 do......b3.104⅛
400 do.......... 25⅜	150 do.......... 104
1500 do.......... 25½	100 St. Paul.......... 36⅛
400 do.......b3. 25⅝	100 do.......... 36
200 do.......... 25⅝	100 do.......... 36⅛
400 do.......s5. 25½	100 Tol. & Wab....s5. 11⅛
100 do......s10. 25½	100 do.......... 11¼
2000 do.......... 25⅝	100 Han. & St. Jo..... 24⅝

MONDAY, May 17—P. M.

The depressed and unsettled tone which has characterized the Stock Market for the past week was more marked to-day than heretofore. There was a general decline in prices of ½ to 2 ₽ cent., accompanied by a free pressure to sell, chiefly in Erie, Pacific Mail, Lake Shore, Western Union, and North-western. Erie was conspicuously weak, declining from 26⅛ to 24⅝. The revelations in regard to the financial embarrassments of the company, contained in the report of President Jewett, are undoubtedly the main cause of the continued weakness in this stock. The candid and honorable course pursued by Mr. Jewett in allowing the stockholders to know the worst meets with cordial approval. In regard to the $15,000,000 loan negotiated by the London Banking Association, something should be done toward securing an equitable adjustment, as the manifest injustice of requiring the company to pay interest on a loan of nearly $15,000,000, when it actually received in cash only a little more than $6,000,000, is generally conceded, especially if the company has to part with its remaining valuable assets to meet such interest. Pacific Mail declined from 39½ to 38, Lake Shore from 68¼ to 67⅜, Western Union from 77⅜ to 76⅜, North-western Common from 40 to 39¼, St. Paul from 36 to 35½, the preferred from 57½ to 56¾, and Ohios from 25¼ to 24⅜. During the afternoon there was a recovery in these stocks of ¼ to 1 ₽ cent. Union Pacific fluctuated between 76¾ and 75½, until the second call, when the price advanced rapidly to 77. This was followed by a reaction to 75½, and a recovery to 76¼. The fluctuations in this stock were due, more or less, to the various reports from Washington as to the decision of the Court of Claims in the company's suit against the Government for money withheld. The late Washington dispatches announce that the decision will probably be rendered to-morrow or Wednesday. This decision will affect all the Pacific roads, and hence it is awaited with much interest. The amount involved to the Union Pacific is about $1,000,000, for the reason that the company transports a large number of troops and equipage, and supplies for the Indians. Panama advanced to 142¼, a rise of 1¼ ₽ cent. as compared with the closing quotation of Saturday. Michigan Central fell off from 71 to 69; Rock Island was comparatively steady and sold at 103¾@104⅛; Delaware, Lackawanna and Western declined to 118⅝, and New-York Central rose to 105⅝, but closed at a slight reaction. Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph ranged from 25½ to 25.

The money market was exceedingly easy throughout the day, and borrowers on call supplied their requirements at 2 ₽ cent. Prime discounts are quoted at 4 to 6 ₽ cent.

As usual on Whitmonday, financial business was suspended at London, and, the Stock Exchange being closed, no quotations for securities were received here. Foreign exchange was quiet throughout the day, with business at $4 86@$4 86½ for bankers' long, and $4 89@$4 89½ for demand sterling, the nominal rates remaining at $4 87 and $4 90. All the sales of gold were at 116 and 116⅛, and, in the absence of foreign advices, the market was unusually tame. The latest dealings were at 116. On gold loans the rates were 2 ₽ cent. per annum, and 1-64 per diem, immediate delivery, for use, and 1@2 ₽ cent. for carrying. Loans were also made flat. At present rates of exchange it is not probable that specie shipments will be continued to any extent.

Government bonds were firm, and prices well sustained. A good demand prevails, with rather more doing for foreign account than of late. In railroad mortgages the dealings were well distributed, and Delaware, Lackawanna and Western convertible declined from 122½ to 121½, New-York Central first coupon closed at 117¼, do., 6s of 1883 at 101, and 1887 at 102¼@102½, Morris and Essex consolidated at 105, and Harlem first coupon at 109¾. Eries were weak. Third declined to 99⅜, and fourth to 97⅜. Union Pacific firsts advanced to 101¼. Sinking funds declined early in the day to 92, but subsequently rose to 93. State bonds were dull and featureless. District Columbia 3.65s sold at 74¼@74⅜.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, }
NEW-YORK, May 17, 1875. }

Gold receipts	$397,240 40
Gold payments	342,466 25
Gold balance	55,287,181 91
Currency receipts	633,161 49
Currency payments	698,065 63
Currency balance	44,292,473 93
Customs	340,000 00

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—MAY 17.

	Saturday.	Monday.
United States 5s., 1881, coup	116⅛	116¼
United States 5-20s, coup., 1862	116¾	116⅞
United States 5-20s, coup., 1867	123½	123½
American Gold	115⅞	116
Bills on London, 60 days,	$4 86@$4 86½	$4 86@$4 86½
New-York Central	105¼	105⅝
Chicago and Rock Island	104	104⅛
Pacific Mail	39¾	38¾
St. Paul Common	36	36⅛
St. Paul Preferred	57¾	57
Western Union	77⅜	76⅞
Union Pacific	76⅛	76¼
Lake Shore	68⅛	67½
Toledo and Wabash	11⅜	11¼
North-western Common	40¼	39¾
North-western Preferred	54	54⅝
Delaware and Lackawanna	119¼	118
New-Jersey Central	111½	111½
Panama	141	142¼
Erie	26¼	25⅝
Ohio and Mississippi	25⅛	24⅝
C. C. and Indiana Central	5	5
Harlem	135½	135½

The extreme range of prices and the number of shares sold are as follows:

	Highest.	Lowest.	No. of Shares.
New-York Central	105⅝	105⅜	600
Erie	26⅛	24⅝	57,300
Lake Shore	68¼	67¼	75,800
Wabash	11⅜	11	2,700
North-western	40	39¼	18,400
North-western Preferred	54	53¼	700
Rock Island	104⅛	103¾	4,650
Milwaukee and St. Paul	36⅛	35½	7,300
Milwaukee and St. Paul Pref.	57½	56¾	900
Del., Lack. and Western	119	118⅝	500
Michigan Central	71	69	550
Union Pacific	77	75½	30,100
C., C. and Indiana Central	5⅛	5	400
Hannibal and St. Joseph	24⅝	24¼	11,800
Ohio and Mississippi	25¼	24⅜	300
Panama	142¼	141	300
Western Union	77⅜	76⅜	66,100
Atlantic and Pacific Tel.	25½	25	1,100
Pacific Mail	39½	38	73,800
Consolidated Coal	48¾	48¾	200
Canton	66	66	100
Adams Express	103	103	100
New-Jersey Southern	4½	4¼	600
Total sales			354,500

The following were the closing quotations of Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Currency 6s	124⅛	124¼	5-20s, '65, n. c.	122	122¼
6s, '81, r	122	122⅛	5-20s, '67, r	122⅛	122⅜
6s, '81, c	124	124⅛	5-20s, '67, c	123¾	123⅞
5-20s, '62, r	116½	..	5-20s, '68, r	122	122½
5-20s, '62, c	116¾	117	5-20s, '68, c	123⅜	123½
5-20s, '64, r	117¾	118	10-40s, r	116⅜	116½
5-20s, '64, c	118	118¼	10-40s, c	117¾	118
5-20s, '65, r	119¼	119½	5s, '81, r	116⅛	116⅜
5-20s, '65, c	120⅛	120¼	5s, '81, c	116⅛	116⅜
5-20s, '65, n. r.	121½	121¾			

The Sub-Treasury disbursed in coin $91,000 for interest and $59,500 for called bonds.

The following shows the transactions at the Gold Exchange Bank:

Gold cleared	$29,699,000
Gold balances	1,481,028
Currency balances	1,721,36[illegible]

The following is the Clearing-house statement:

Currency exchanges	$96,925,790
Currency balances	3,509,017
Gold exchanges	10,140,884
Gold balances	1,123,787

The following were the bids for the various State Securities:

Alabama 5s, 1886.... 39	N. Y. 5s, G. L'n, '75.114
Arkansas 6s, Fund.. 25	N. C. 6s, o., J. & J... 21
Connecticut 6s.......108	N. C. 6s, A. & O..... 21
Georgia 6s........... 88	N. C., N. C. R.,J.& J. 50
Georgia 7s, new bds. 98	N. C., N.C.R.,A.& O. 50
Georgia 7s, indorsed. 94	N. C., N. C. R., c. off, J. & J........ 40
Georgia 7s, G'd..bds. 91	
Illinois War Loan...102	N. C., N. C. R., c. off, A. & O........ 39
Kentucky 6s..........102	
Louisiana 6s......... 37	N. C. Fund. Act, '66. 12½
La. 6s, new bonds.... 37	N. C. Fund. Act, '68. 12
La. 5s, n. Fl't'g. Dbt. 36	N. C. n. bds, J. & J. 11
La. 7s, Penitentiary. 36	N. C. n. bds, A. & O. 11
La. 6s, Levee bonds. 36½	N. C. S. T., class 1.. 4½
La. 8s, Levee bonds. 25	N. C. S. T., class 2.. 4½
La. 8s, L. B. of 1875. 36	N. C. S. T., class 3... 4
Mich. 6s, 1878-'79....105	Ohio 6s, '75..........102
Michigan 6s, 1883....105	Ohio 6s, '81..........105
Michigan 7s, 1890....110	Ohio 6s, '86..........108
Mo. 6s, due in 1875..101¾	Rhode Island 6s......107
Mo. 6s, due in 1876..101⅞	S. C. L. C., '89,J.& J. 31
Mo. 6s, due in 1877..101¼	S. C. L. C., '89,A.&O. 31
Mo. 6s, due in 1878..101½	S. C. 7s of '88........ 32
Mo. 6s, due in 1879..101½	Tennessee 6s, old.... 50
Mo. 6s, due in 1880..101	Tennessee 6s, n. bds. 50
Fund.Bds.due1894-5.101¾	Tenn. 6s, n. bds, n. s. 50
L.Bs.due '81 to '91,in.102	Texas 10s of '76.....100
Han. & St.J. due 1875.101⅞	Virginia 6s, old..... 34
Han. & St.J. due 1876.102	Va. 6s, n. bds, '66... 34
Han. & St.J. due 1886.101½	Va. 6s, n. bds, '67... 34
Han. & St.J. due 1887.101½	Va. 6s, Consol bds.. 61
N. Y. R. B. Loan....108	Va. 6s, ex matu'd c.. 55
N. Y. C. B. Loan....108	Va. 6s, C., 2d series. 42¼
N. Y. 6s, C. L'n, '75.110	Va. 6s, Deferred bds. 9
N. Y. 6s, C. L'n, '77.110	D. of C. 3.65s, 1924.. 74¼
N. Y. 6s, C. L'n, '78.110	

And the following for Railway Mortgages:

Alb. & Sus. 1st bs...110¼	D., M. & Tol., b'ds..101
Alb. & Sus. 2d bs...103½	Buff. & Erie.new bds.102
Bos., H. & Erie 1st.. 26½	Buff. & State Line 7s.102
B. C.R.& M.1st 7's g. 25	Kal.& W.Pigeon 1st. 85
Ches. & Ohio 6s 1st.. 40	Lake Shore div. bds.101½
Ches. & Ohio 6s ex c. 35	L. S. cons. reg'd 1st..102
Chic. & Alton 1st....113	Mich. C. con.7s, 1902.102½
Chic. & Alton Inc....103	M.C.1st 8s, 1882, S.F.112
La. & Mo. 1st Guar. 90	N. Y. & N. H. 6s....101
St. L., J. & C. 1st...101½	N.Y. Central 6s,1885.101
Chic.,B &Q 8 ₽c.1st.115	N.Y. Central 6s,1887.102½
Chic., B. & Q. C. 7s..106	N.Y. C. 6s, real est.. 97¼
Chic., R. I. & Pac....109½	N.Y. C. 6s, subscrip. 97
Cen. R.of N. J.1st n.111½	N.Y. C., 7s. 1876 .....102½
Cen. R.of N. J.1st C.105½	N.Y.C. & H. 1st cou.117
Con. R.of N. J. C. C.109½	N.Y.C. & H. 1st reg.114
M.& St.P 1st 8s,P.D.110	Hud. R. 7s, 2d S. F..111½
M.& St.P. 7s G.R.D. 86	Harlem 1st 7s, con...109½
M.& St.P.1st LaC.D. 90½	North Missouri 1st.. 90½
M.&St.P.1st I.&M.D. 80	Ohio & Miss.con.S.F. 99
M.I. & St. P. 2d..... 80	Ohio & Miss. c n.... 99
C. & N. W. S. F.....106	Ohio & Miss 2d con.. 77
C. & N. W. Int. bds.100⅛	Cen. Pac. gold bonds.102⅞
C. & N. W.Con. bds. 93¾	C.P.SanJoaquin b'ch 91⅜
C. & N. W. Ext.bds. 92½	West'n Pac. bds..... 97½
C. & N. W. 1st....... 98	U. Pac. 1st bds......100¾
C. & N. W. C.G.bds. 86¾	U. Pac. L. G. 7s..... 97⅝
Gal. & Chi. Ext......106	U. Pac. S. Fund...... 92¼
Peninsula 1st Con.... 96½	Pac. R. of Mo. 1st... 95½
Chic. & Mil. 1st...... 98	Pac. R. of Mo. 2d.... 82
Win.& St.Peters 1st. 80	Pac. R. 7s, G. by Mo.103
C.C.C &I. 1st, 7s S.F.107⅜	P., Ft. W. & C. 1st...111
D., L. & W. 2d......110	P., Ft. W. & C. 2d...107
D. L. & W. 7s, Con..122	Cleve. & P. C. S. F..105
Morris & Essex 1st..110	Cleve. & P. 4th S. F. 99
Morris & Essex 2d..106½	C., C. & I. 1st....... 45
Mor.&Es. 1st Con.G.104½	C., C. & I. 2d........ 14
Erie 2d 7s, '79........101½	St. L. & I. M. 1st.... 90
Erie 3d 7s, '83........ 99½	Alt. & T. H. 1st....105½
Erie 5th 7s, '88....... 97	Alt. & T. H. 2d In.. 76½
C.Falls & Minn. 1st. 83	T., P. & W. E. D.... 64
Mich.So. 7 ₽ c. 2d...101	T., P. & W. W. D.... 54
M. S. N. I. S.F.7 ₽ c.106½	T. & W. 1st Ex....... 82
Cleve. & Tol. S. F...106	T. & W. 2d........... 57½
Cleve. & Tol. N.bds.103½	Gt. Western 1st, '88. 79
C., P. & A., old b....103	Gt. Western 2d, '93. 56
C., P. & A., new b....103½	

And the following for City Bank shares:

America..............155	Market...............121
American Exchange.116	Mercantile............108
Chemical.............1600	Merchants'...........125
City..................300	Merchants' Exch.....103
Commerce............121¾	Metropolitan.........134
Continental........... 93	Nassau...............104
Corn Exchange.......140	New-York............133
First National.......200	Park..................150
Fourth National...... 99¼	People's..............140
Gallatin National....128	Phenix............... 97
German-American.... 96	Republic............. 99¾
Import. & Traders'.200½	State of New-York..112
Irving................130	Tradesmen's..........146
Leather Manufac'rs'.185	Union................136

PHILADELPHIA STOCK PRICES—MAY 17.

Telegraphed to Messrs. Randolph, Bickley & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, Old	102¾	103
City 6s, New	107¼	107⅜
Camden and Amboy Railroad	...	130½
Pennsylvania Railroad	50¼	50⅜
Philadelphia and Reading Railroad	52¾	53
Lehigh Valley Railroad	62	62⅛
Catawissa Railroad, Preferred	...	42½
Philadelphia and Erie Railroad	20½	20⅝
Northern Central Railroad	...	30
Lehigh Navigation	29¾	29⅞

The following are the earnings of the Union Pacific Railroad Company for the first fourteen days of May:

1875	$539,527 33
1874	371,267 02
Increase in 1875	$168,260 31

The general exhibit of the earnings and expenses of the Denver and Rio Grande Railway for the month of March is as follows:

Gross earnings, main line	$26,499 88
Total expenses	15,923 70
Net Proceeds to balances	$10,566 18

Net earnings, 39.83 per cent.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ ISSUE OF $4,000,000 SIX PER CENT. GOLD BONDS OF $1,000 EACH, OF THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

INTEREST PAYABLE 1ST MARCH AND 1ST SEPTEMBER.

PRINCIPAL, 1900.

Messrs. MORTON, BLISS & CO., invite subscriptions for the above bonds, and will receive proposals until Tuesday, the 25th day of May, at noon, to purchase any part of the same, reserving a minimum price of 97½ per cent., and accrued interest, below which no offers will be accepted.

Subscriptions to become binding as soon as they reach the amount of $2,000,000; and if they exceed the total of $4,000,000, the $2,000,000 first subscribed shall be allotted *in full* and the balance *pro rata*.

This issue has been authorized for the purpose of providing means to redeem bonds of the company maturing Nov. 1, next, amounting to $4,448,900, and will be included in any mortgage that the company may make in the future, the amount of which shall in no event exceed $6,000,000.

On the redemption of the foregoing $4,448,900, the only bonded debt besides the present issue will be $1,500,000 Seven per cent. Gold Building Bonds, issued in 1872, and £206,000 Sterling Bonds; and the total interest on the company's debt, including this issue, will be $405,000, gold, or, at 115 per cent., gold, $465,750, currency, leaving a margin on last year's net earnings of $2,610,910, in excess of expenses and interest charges.

The company has in operation 72,500 miles of line with 177,500 miles of wire, and upward of 6,000 stations.

The capital stock is $41,073,410, of which the company has purchased and now has in its treasury $7,287,735, leaving the outstanding share capital $33,785,675.

The earnings of the company for 1874 were $9,530,749, and the profits $3,076,660, being an increase of $248,715 of gross receipts, and of $841,643 of profits over the year 1873.

Besides the Western Union stock, the company owns $1,038,400 of the capital stock of the International Ocean Telegraph Company, which owns and operates land lines in Florida, and submarine cables between Florida, Key West, and Havana, Cuba; also $1,173,500 of the gold and stock Telegraph Company's stock.

The payment for the new bonds, when allotted, will be due June 1, and the currency bonds of the company, due Nov. 1 next, will be received at 100½, and interest in payment for the same.

NEW-YORK, May 8, 1875.

INHUMANITY AND RETRIBUTION.

The London *Echo* takes from the Paris papers of May 4 the following: A story of horrors, it says, comes from the neighborhood of Paris, where there are certain leech-ponds from which the Paris market is supplied. It is the hideous custom of the proprietors to tie living horses, too old for work, up to their girths in these pools, where the leeches immediately fasten on them, and in the course of a day or two suck their blood till they expire. The brutal people concerned in this inhuman business are, we are told, wont to speak jestingly of the appearance of the miserable horses with these black vermin covering their limbs, as "wearing the *caleçon*," (drawers.) It seems that a man named Moulin, the owner of such a pond, had one little boy of seven years old to whom he was as much attached as such men can be to anything, and that he used to allow this child to play with a superannuated horse on his premises. Considering that his leeches wanted food, however, Moulin took the horse, fastened him in the usual manner a few feet from the shore in the horrid pond, and went about his business, leaving the horse to be eaten up alive. When he returned some hours afterward, Moulin missed his boy, and after looking for him in vain in various directions, suddenly bethought himself of the pond. There, indeed, he found the poor little child, who had gone to seek his old playfellow, and had waded into the pond, and then clung in desperation to the poor horse's neck. The animal, of course, being chained to his post, was unable to carry the boy to land, and the child's naked legs were assailed and covered by the blood-suckers. When the father found his dying son, the child also, like the horse, "wore the *caleçon*." Is there no tongue in France to read the dread moral of this horrible story? "With what measure ye mete it shall be measured to you again."

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, May 17, 1875.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks	38	Peanuts, bags	332
Beans, bbls	122	Pecans, pks	141
Bees-wax, pks	6	Resin, bbls	2,346
Cotton, bales	2,196	S. Turpentine, bbls	336
Flour, bbls	11,909	Lard, tcs	190
Wheat, bushels	33,720	Lard, kegs	115
Corn, bushels	12,500	Cut-meats, pks	189
Oats, bushels	7,700	Pork, pks	10
Peas, bushels	600	Beef, pks	38
Grass-seed, bags	15	Butter, pks	3,351
Copper, bbls	26	Cheese, pks	4,665
Copper, bars	190	Oil Cake, pks	3,432
Cotton-seed Oil, bbls	71	Rice, pks	83
Eggs, bbls	3,462	Skins, bales	196
Flaxseed, bags	109	Starch, pks	2,800
Hemp, bales	10	Spelter, pcs	600
Hides, No	3,649	Tallow, pks	8
Hides, bdls	526	Tea, pks	5
Molasses, bbls	153	Tobacco, hhds	480
Moss, bales	5	Tobacco, pks	1,123
Leather, sides	7,445	Wool, bales	863
Lard Oil, bbls	50	Whisky, bbls	173
Lead, pigs	300		

COFFEE—Rio has been quoted rather weak, with a more liberal stock available, the arrival of the Rocky Glen having added 7,424 bags to the supply in first hands here. The demand has been limited, and no further dealings in invoices have been reported. The week's receipts of Rio here have been 27,551 bags; sales, 19,644 bags; stock in private hands here this evening, 46,477 bags: at Baltimore, 2,021 bags; at Hampton Roads, 5,000 bags, and Galveston, 2,000 bags; other kinds quiet, but quoted about steady.... We quote invoices thus: Rio, ordinary, at 15¾c.@16c.; fair, 16¾c.@17c.; good at 17½c.@17¾c.; prime, 18¼c.@18½c., gold, ₽ ℔., 60 days' credit; Rio, in job lots, 16¼c.@19¾c. gold: Java invoices, 25c.@27c.; Maracaibo, 20c.@22c. Laguayra, 18½c.@19½c.; Singapore, 21½c.@23½c.; Jamaica, 17½c.@18½c.; Costa Rica, 17½c.@20c.; Ceylon, 19c.@21c.; Savanilla, 19½c.@21½c.; Porto Rico, 18c.@19c.; San Domingo, 17c.@17½c., ₽ ℔., gold.

COTTON—The business for early delivery has been quite moderate, with prices generally quoted weak, though the official quotations have not been altered. The absence of advices from Liverpool, (where the day was observed as a holiday,) operated against the export movement. Sales have been officially reported since our last, for early delivery, of 2,340 bales, (of which 1,957 bales were on Saturday evening,) including 1,626 bales to shippers, 629 bales to spinners, and 85 bales to speculators.....The dealings for forward delivery have been on a restricted scale, and the market has been depressed throughout, influenced by the more favorable crop reports. Prices declined 1-16c. on options for the earlier, and ⅛c. ₽ ℔. for later months, closing dull. Sales have been reported since our last of 16,300 bales, (of which 4,200 bales were on Saturday evening, and 12,100 bales were to-day,) with 2,300 bales more at the calls, on the basis of Low Middling, with May options closing at 16 1-32c.@16 1-16c.; June, 16 1-32c.@16 1-16c.; July, 16 5-32c.@16 3-16c.; August, 16 11-32c.@16⅜c.; September, 16⅛c.@16 5-32c.; October, 15 23-32c.@15¾c.; November, 15 17-32c.@15 9-16c.; December, 15 9-16c.@15 19-32c.; January, 16 23-32c.@16 25-32c.; February, 15 15-16c.@15 31-32c.; March, 16 3-16c.@16 7-32c.; and April at 16⅜c.@16 7-16c. ₽ ℔.... The receipts at this port to-day were 2,196 bales, including 322 bales by rail. The receipts at the shipping ports to-day were 3,627 bales, against 5,036 bales same day last week, and thus far this week 8,025 bales, against 7,182 bales same time last week. The receipts at all the ports since Sept. 1, 1874, have been 3,555,725 bales, against 3,626,997 bales same time previous year. Consolidated (one day) exports to Great Britain, 9,247 bales; to the Continent, 4,143 bales. Stock in New-York, 168,076 bales; consolidated stock at the ports, 426,147 bales. The following quotations are based on Cotton according to the new classification:

New-York Quotations, based on American Standard of Classification.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	13½	13½	13⅝	13⅝
Good Ordinary	15	15	15¼	15¼
Low Middling	15¾	15⅞	16⅛	16⅛
Middling	16⅛	16¼	16½	16½
Good Middling	16⅝	16¾	17	17
Middling Fair	17⅛	17¼	17½	17½
Fair	17¾	17⅞	18⅛	18⅛

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been inactive throughout, and prices have been quoted weak in most instances, with more liberal offerings noted. The home trade call is confined to small lots to meet urgent wants. The export movement is light. City Mill Extras, suited to the West Indies and South America, are in some request. The sales since our last have been 10,850 bbls. of all grades, including No. 2 Flour at $4 35@$4 75; ordinary to fancy Superfine State and Western, $4 80@$5 20, chiefly at $4 95@$5 10; inferior to very good Extra State at $5 15@$5 50; very good to fancy do. and City Mills Extra at $5 50@$6; poor to very good shipping Extra Western at $5 15@$5 50; very good to very fancy do., $5 50@$6; poor to very good Round-hoop Ohio at $5 15@$5 50; poor to choice Minnesota Extra shipping at $5 40@$6 10; Western Trade and Family Extra Spring Wheat stock at $5 50@$7 50; fair to very choice Western Trade and Family Extra Red and Amber (Winter) Wheat stock at $5 60@$7 25; Western White do. Extras, $5 70@$7; St. Louis Extra, $5 50@$8 50; Extra Genesee, $5 60@$7 75; Minnesota Extras, patent stock, $6 25@$8 75, with some very fancy brands quoted much higher in exceptional instances. Included in the sales have been 2,950 bbls. shipping Extras, in good part City Mill, within our range....Southern Flour has been in light request, with prices favoring buyers. Sales have been reported since our last of 950 bbls., in lots, at $4 90@$6 25 for very poor and very good shipping and trade Extras, and $5 30@$8 50 for ordinary to very choice Family Extras....Canada Flour dull and nominal....Rye Flour has been in quite moderate demand, but held with much firmness, within the range of from $4 35@$5 50 for fine to very choice Superfine. Sales 300 bbls., chiefly at $5 30@$5 45 for Superfine ₽ bbl....Corn-meal has been in fair request at unchanged prices; the range having been from $3 90@$4 45 for poor to very choice Yellow Western; $4 45 for Golden Ear; $4@$4 25 for Jersey, and $4 75@$4 80 for Brandywine. Sales have been reported of 950 bbls., including 350 bbls. Brandywine, at $4 75@$4 80 ₽ bbl....Corn-meal in sacks continues inactive at from $1 60@$1 90 ₽ 100 ℔....Oat-meal has been selling, in lots, at from $7 75@$9 25 ₽ bbl.

GRAIN—Spring Wheat has been quoted a shade firmer, on a limited offering of Prime, but has been quite moderately sought after, mostly for export. Winter Wheat has been quoted nominally unchanged, but has been very dull. Sales have been reported since our last of 48,000 bushels at $1 25 for No. 1 Sheboygan Spring, afloat; $1 22 for No. 2 Milwaukee do., afloat; $1 20 for No. 2 Chicago do., afloat; $1 17@$1 19 for No. 3 Spring, car lots; $1 16@$1 23 for ungraded Spring, car lots; and within the previous (nominal) range for Red, Amber, and White Western. White Canada, in bond, was offering at $1 40 for Jersey, but without leading to business. No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, June delivery, was in demand at $1 19, but held 1c.@2c. a bushel higher....New Corn has been moderately active and quoted about ½c. ₽ bushel higher, but closed dull and heavy. The export movement has been less satisfactory. Sales have been reported since our last of 81,000 bushels, at 80½c.@88c. for poor to prime New Mixed Western, chiefly at 87½c.@88c., afloat, closing at about 87½c. for prime, afloat; 85c.@88½c. for New Yellow Western, with 91c. reported as bid for strictly prime new White Western, (which continued very scarce.)....Old Mixed Western Corn very quiet; quoted nominal at 90c., in store....Rye quiet, but firmly held: State last sold at $1 09; Canada, in bond, quoted at $1, old.... Barley neglected and nominal....Barley Malt in fair slack request and nominal in price; Canada West quoted at $1 60@$1 65; new Western at $1 50@$1 60; four-rowed State at $1 45@$1 50, and two-rowed do. at $1 35@$1 40 ₽ bush....Canada Peas inactive; offerings unimportant; quoted nominally at $1 19, in bond....Oats have been in brisk request at an advance of about 1c. a bushel. The bulk of the business has been in good to prime Mixed Western, largely to cover contracts for May deliveries, now maturing. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 122,000 bushels, at 76c.@79c. for Mixed Western, in store and afloat, chiefly at 79c. for prime Chicago, afloat, and 76½c.@76¾c. for do., from store, and 78c.@78½c. for Toledo, afloat, and 80c.@81c. for White Western, car stock. Included in the sales were 60,000 bushels prime Mixed Chicago, at equal to 79c., afloat, purchased to provide for maturing contracts....A good demand has been noted for Feed within the range of $24@$33, as extremes, ₽ ton.....Bale Hay has been in fair request, with shipping grades quoted at 60c.@70c. for good to choice, and retailing quantities at 90c.@$1 10; Clover, 60c.@75c.; Salt Hay at 55c.@65c. ....Rye Straw continues in demand within the range of from 60c.@90c.; Oat, 50c.@65c. ₽ 100 ℔....The stock of Grain at this port to-day embraces 854,240 bushels Wheat, 1,364,845 bushels Corn, 10,660 bushels Rye, 7,778 bushels Barley, 228,362 bushels Malt, 288 bushels Peas, and 496,429 bushels Oats—showing a general decrease in the stock in store since Monday of last week. The aggregate of Grain in store is 2,962,602 bushels, as against 3,315,291 bushels last Monday, and 577,831 bushels this date last year.

Stock of Grain in Store at this Port.

	1875. May 17. Bushels.	1875. May 10. Bushels.	1874. May 18. Bushels.
Wheat	854,240	969,804	26 ,761
Corn	1,364,845	1,542,924	85,744
Oats	496,429	545,209	120,855
Barley	7,778	10,837	12,345
Rye	10,660	16,.74	50,763
Peas	288	688	1,679
Malt	228,362	229,655	45,544
Grand total	2,962,602	3,315,291	577,831

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Have been in slack demand since our last, with Domestic Bagging quoted at 12⅞c.@13c. Calcutta Bagging, 9½c.@9¾c.; Calcutta Bags, 12¼c.@12½c.

HEMP—Has been quite dull, yet quoted steady. Some demand noted for Jute Butts. We quote: Manila Hemp at 7¾c.@8¼c.; Sisal at 5¼c.@5⅜c., gold, ₽ ℔.; clean Russian, $220@$225, gold, ₽ ton: Dressed American, $235@$280; Undressed do., (nominally) $180@$185, currency, ₽ ton. Jute, 4½c.@5½c.; Jute Butts, 2⅝c.@2⅞c., currency. Prime North River Flax, 15c.; fair to prime Canada do., 14c.@16c.; Western, 14½c.@15c. ₽ ℔.

HIDES—Have been very lightly dealt in at irregular prices. Sales, 600 Mexican and 650 Matamoras.

MOLASSES—Trade in invoices has been unimportant recently. Offerings limited and extreme rates claimed. Demand moderate from refiners and the jobbing interest. A cargo of 622 hhds. and 76 tcs. Cardenas, just arrived, was imported by refiners. An invoice of 504 hhds. and 43 tcs. Cardenas and another of 228 casks and 27 bbls. St. Croix, of recent receipt, have not yet been reported as marketed. The jobbing trade has been rather slow in all kinds. We quote: Porto Rico, 46c.@66c.; Barbados, 47c.@50c.; Demerara, 40c.@55c.; Cuba Muscovado, grocery qualities, 44c.@46c.; do., refining grades, 43c. for 50 test; do. Centrifugal, 33c.@37c.; St. Croix, 47c.@55c.; New-Orleans, new crop, 72c.@77c. for prime to fancy. ....Syrups have been in less request and quoted weak in price, with Sugar Syrup within the range of 40c.@65c., the latter for fancy, and Molasses do. 39c.@45c. for ordinary to very good, ₽ gallon. And California Golden Syrup, in lots, at 45c. ₽ gallon....Sugar-house Molasses has been in slack demand on the previous basis of 30c.@31c. for hhds. and 33c.@34c. for bbls., and 35c.@36c. for extra heavy.

NAVAL STORES—Trade in this line has been comparatively dull....Resin has been in slack request, within the range of from $1 95@$2 for strained to good strained; $2 10@$2 40 for No. 2; $3 50@$4 75 for No. 1, and $5@$7 00 for Pale to Extra Pale, ₽ 280 ℔. Sales have been reported of 300 bbls. good strained at $2 ₽ 280 ℔....Tar has been inactive, and quoted at $3 12½@$2 25 ₽ bbl....City Pitch dull at $2 25 ₽ bbl....Spirits Turpentine has been in limited demand, with merchantable quoted at 34¼c.@34½c. ₽ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Has been in limited request at about previous prices. Shippers have been less disposed to operate. Refined has been quoted for early delivery here at 12½c.@12⅝c., and early June options at 12¾c.@12⅞c....Refined at Philadelphia at 12½c., and at Baltimore, 12⅝c., for early delivery....Crude, in bbls., at 6c., and in shipping order at 9½c.@9¾c., for early delivery....Refined, in cases, 19c.@20c....Naphtha at 9¼c., for City.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in fair demand for early delivery, chiefly in a jobbing way, but at lower prices, with sales reported of 375 bbls. new Western Mess, in lots, at $21 75@$22, closing at $21 75, with prime Mess quoted at $19 5 , and Extra prime at $16 50. And for forward delivery of new Western Mess, 1,000 bbls., June, at $21 85@$21 70; 1,000 bbls., July, at $21 70@$21 75; and 1,250 bbls., August at at $21 85@$22, closing at $21 90, ₽ bbl.... Dressed Hogs have been in fair demand at 8⅞c. for City, ₽ ℔....Cut Meats have been moderately sought after at comparatively steady rates. The demand has been almost wholly for City. Sales have been reported of 5,000 ℔. Pickled Bellies, 12 to 13 ℔., at 12¼c.; 75 bxs. Clear Bellies, at 14c.; and sundry small lots of City bulk stock on the basis of our quotations. Pickled Shoulders quoted at 9½c.@9⅝c.; Smoked Shoulders at 10¾c.; Pickled Hams at 12⅜c.@12⅝c.; Smoked Hams at 13½c.@14c.; Western Dry-salted Shoulders, in bxs., quoted at 8⅞c.; Western Pickled Hams, in tcs., at 12¼c.@12½c.; Western Dry-salted Short-cut Hams, in bxs., 11¾c.@12¼c., and Boston Backs, in bxs., at 12⅞c.@13c. ₽ ℔....Bacon has been in somewhat better request, with City Long Clear quoted at 12½c.; Western Short Clear at 12½c.@12⅝c., and Western Long Clear at 12 3-16c. ₽ ℔. Sales have been reported of 500 bxs. City Long Clear, in lots, at 12½c.; 100 bxs. Western at 12 3-16c. ₽ ℔....Lard has been slow of sale for early delivery at somewhat irregular prices, with sales confined to small lots of Prime Western Steam at 15 7-16c.; 300 tcs. City do. at 14¾c.@14⅞c., chiefly at 14¾c.; No. 1 City at 13⅞c.; with Refined quoted within the range of 14½c.@15½c. ₽ ℔. And for forward delivery the dealings have been fair, but at variable prices, closing more firmly. Sales, 2,750 tcs., July, at 15½c.@15⅝c., closing at 15 9-16c.@15⅝c.; and 250 tcs., August, at 15 11-16c....Beef inactive at former quotations. We quote at $10 for Plain Mess, $11 for Extra do., and $15 for Packet ₽ bbl....Tierce Beef quoted at $20@$21 for Prime Mess, $22@$24 for India Mess, and $28@$29 for City Extra do. ₽ tierce....Beef Hams continue quiet at from $18@$21 50 for good to very choice....There has been rather more inquiry noted for the better grades of Butter, on a generally steady basis as to prices. We quote new Butter thus: New State, in tubs and pails, at 20c.@30c. for ordinary to very fancy, chiefly at 25c.@28c. for very good to choice. New Western at 14c.@22c. for fair ordinary to very choice ₽ ℔. And old Butter thus: Firkins, tubs, and pails from 13c.@24c. for poor to very choice old State and near-by products; 12c.@16c. for poor to choice old Western....Cheese has been offering quite freely at weak and irregular prices, without leading to much activity. We quote: New Cheese at 9c.@14c. for State Factory, latter rate for fancy, and 8c.@11c. for State Dairies; and new Ohio Factory, at 8c.@12½c. for fair to very choice. And Old State Factory at 10c.@15c. for fair to very choice, chiefly at 12c.@14c. for good to prime, and 14½c. for choice; old Western, 5c.@13½c. ₽ ℔....Eggs have been in comparatively limited request within the range of 14c.@17c. for fair to fancy, chiefly at 15c.@16c. for good to choice marks ₽ dozen.

SEEDS—Trade has been very dull in nearly all kinds. Grass Seed has been attracting little attention. Clover has been inactive and somewhat nominal even in a jobbing way, with Western, in lots, quoted at 11¾c.@12c.; State at 11¾c.12c., ₽ ℔....Rough Flax has been neglected; quoted at $2@$2 20 from car and store.... Timothy has been in very light demand at $2 55@$2 60 for car stock, and $2 60@$2 75 for small lots from store....Calcutta Linseed has been in more demand but quoted steady, since our last, at $2 12½@$2 15, gold, ₽ 56 ℔.; sales 9,000 bags, to arrive here, at quoted rates, 60c., ninety days' credit.... English Rape Seed quoted at $3 50, with some demand noted....Canary Seed has been quiet, since our last, yet held with confidence at $12@$12 50.

SUGARS—Raw have been quite dull and quoted weak and somewhat nominal, on the modified basis of 8 1-16c.@8 5-16c. for fair to good refining with sales reported of only 60 hhds. Centrifugal at 9¼c. ₽ ℔....Refined, very quiet at unchanged prices for other than granulated, which latter were quoted at 10⅞c.@11c. ₽ ℔.

TALLOW—Has been in fair demand at steady rates; sales equal to 90,000 ℔. sold at 8¾c.@9c. for fair to strictly prime ₽ ℔., chiefly at 8⅞c.@9c. ₽ ℔....Stearine has been inactive, with Western in tcs., quoted at 15½c.@15¾c....Oil Grease, 23 tcs. Yellow sold at 9c. ₽ ℔.

TEAS—Dull at old figures; 600 half-chests Green sold on private terms.

WHISKY—Has been in more demand and quoted higher, closing firmly at the improvement. Sales have been reported of 150 bbls at $1 21; and 200 bbls. at $1 22, which latter was the closing price.

FREIGHTS—The general market has been very quiet since our last. Berth room has been offering quite moderately, with late rates claimed. Bids, however, were generally easier, especially for Grain and Provision room. Cotton room was quoted firm and wanted for prompt use. The absence of the usual advices from England (where the day was observed as one of the Whitsuntide holidays) was against free negotiations. In the chartering line business was tame. Tonnage for Petroleum was in very moderate request, but quoted essentially unchanged as to rates. Grain tonnage was sparingly sought after for early use, but was in rather more request for June shipment on the basis of late quotations. Ship-owners, however, were unwilling to make contracts for sail room, for June at recent figures, preferring to await the liberal arrivals of produce looked for from the canals on the full resumption of navigation for the season, and to take the chances of the market on the anticipated receipts of Grain, &c. Vessels for the Lumber and other trades were in light demand, with quotations nominally unaltered....For Liverpool, the engagements reported since our last have been, by steam 450 bales Cotton at ¼d.@5-16d. ₽ ℔., with Grain room quoted nominally at 6d.@6½d. ₽ bushel as the asking rates; 300 pks. Provisions at 30s.; 1,200 bxs. Cheese, mainly at 35s.; and 100 hhds. Tallow at 27s. 6d. ₽ ton; and, by sail, 80 tons Oil-cake on private terms, quoted at 17s. 6d. ₽ ton; also, three ships, 1,835, 1,494, and 1,037 tons, with Wheat, reported from San Francisco, at 40s.@42s. 6d....For London, by sail, 1,500 Staves and 450 bbls. Resin on private terms....For Glasgow, by steam, 1,250 bbls. Flour at 2s. 3d.; and 850 pks. Provisions, part at 30s. ₽ ton....For Hull or Newcastle, a British bark, 304 tons, hence, with about 2,100 bbls. Refined Petroleum at 4s. 1½d.@4s. 3d. ₽ bbl....For the United Kingdom, direct, an American brig, 396 tons, with Molasses from Philadelphia, at 27s. 6d.; also, a Norwegian bark, 336 tons, now at an Eastern port, with Deals, from St. John, (reported,) on private terms, quoted nominally at 70s.@72s. 6d....For Havre, two ships, with Cotton, from New-Orleans, reported on the basis of 1⅛c. ₽ ℔....For Bremen, a German bark, 907 tons, with about 5,100 bbls. Refined Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 3s. 11d. ₽ bbl....For Hamburg, by steam, 50 hhds. Tallow at 25s. ₽ ton....For Rotterdam, by steam, 200 hhds. Tallow on private terms, quoted nominally at 27s. 6d. ₽ ton....For Valencia, an American schooner, with Lumber, from Savannah, reported at $17, gold.... For Genoa, a ship, with Cotton, reported from New-Orleans, at 1⅛c. ₽ ℔....For Alexandria, (with option of Smyrna or Salonica,) an Austrian bark, 326 tons, hence, with about 16,000 cases Petroleum at 25½c., with privilege of Constantinople at 28c., or Odessa at 30c., ₽ case, and £10 gratuity....For Singapore, a bark, with Coal, from Sydney, C. B., reported at $7 ₽ ton....For Shanghai, a British bark, 600 tons, hence, with general cargo, including Petroleum, in cases, (in Messrs. Salter & Livermore's Line,) at current rates....For Havana, a schooner, with Lumber, from Pensacola, reported at $10. ....For Hayti, and back to Boston, an American schooner, 132 tons, with general cargo, reported at $1,450 and port charges....For Port au Prince, an American schooner, 125 tons, with Lumber, reported from Boston, at $7, and back with Logwood, at $5.... For Yarmouth, a schooner, with Lumber, from Union Island, reported at $7 50....For Brunswick, a schooner, with Lumber, from Port Royal, at $7 75....For Newburyport, a schooner, with Lumber, from Baltimore, reported at $5....For Boston, an American bark, 507 tons, with Sugar, reported from Batavia, at 55s.; a brig, with Sugar, from Cienfuegos, reported at $5; another, with Logwood, from St. Domingo, at $5; and a bark, with Salt, from St. Martin's, reported at 11c. ₽ bushel ....For New-York, a British bark, 396 tons, with Sugar and Coffee, reported from Batavia, at 65s.; and a schooner, with Lumber, from Savannah, at $6 50.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, May 17, 1875.

Owing to their having been no sales of Beeves on Friday last, trade in Horned Cattle on this forenoon was slightly improved. Still, shippers only covered their expenses, the prices being moderate and the quality generally from fair to choice. At Sixtieth Street Yards, Beeves sold at 11c.@13½c. ₽ ℔., weights 6 to 8¾ cwt. At Harsimus Cove prices were 9c.@13¼c. ₽ ℔., weights 5½ to 8½ cwt. From 56 to 58 ℔. has been allowed to the cwt. net. Milch Cows were not quoted. Veals and Calves were generally held on sale, with a few sales at 4½c.@7½c. ₽ ℔. Sheep were slow but firm, from 5⅛c.@6c. ₽ ℔. for Shorn Sheep. Woolly Sheep, 6½c.@7½c. ₽ ℔., general sales. Spring Lambs in moderate demand, at 11c.@13c. ₽ ℔. There were no Live Hogs on sale. City Dressed closed firm on Saturday afternoon at 9⅞c. ₽ ℔., trade being inactive; opening sales on this noon, 9⅛c. ₽ ℔.

SALES.

At Sixtieth Street Yards.—T. C. Eastman sold for self 106 fair Illinois Steers at 11½c. ₽ ℔., weights 6½ cwt. to 6¾ cwt., strong; 30 generally good Illinois Steers at 11¾c. ₽ ℔., weight 7½ cwt., strong; 45 generally good Illinois Steers at 11¾c. ₽ ℔., weight 7 cwt.; 147 fair Illinois steers at 11¾c. ₽ ℔., with 50c. off ₽ head, weights 6¾ cwt. to 7 cwt.: 130 good Illinois Steers at 12c. ₽ ℔., weight 7¼ cwt.; 26 good Illinois Steers at 12c. ₽ ℔., weight 6¾ cwt.; 45 good Illinois Steers at 12c. ₽ ℔., weight 7¼ cwt., strong; 60 rough but fat Illinois Steers at 12¼c. ₽ ℔., weight 7½ cwt.; 30 good Illinois Steers at 12¼c. ₽ ℔., weight 7 cwt., strong; 68 good Illinois Steers at 12¼c. ₽ ℔., with 50c. on ₽ head, weight 7¼ cwt., strong; 30 good Illinois Steers at 12¼c. ₽ ℔., with $1 on ₽ head, weight 7¼ cwt.; 73 good Illinois Steers at 12¼c. ₽ ℔., with $20 off the lot, weight 7 cwt., strong; 32 good Illinois Steers at 12¼c. ₽ ℔., weight 7 cwt., strong; 30 choice Illinois Steers at 12¾c. ₽ ℔., weight 7¾ cwt.; 30 choice Illinois Steers at 12¼c.@13¼c. ₽ ℔, weight 7½ cwt., strong; 68 generally good Illinois Steers at 11¾c. ₽ ℔., with 50c. on ₽ head, weight 6¾ cwt. T. Wheeler sold for T. C. Eastman 100 good Illinois Steers at 12½c. ₽ ℔., weight 7¼ cwt.; 16 choice Illinois Steers at 13¼c. ₽ ℔., weight 8 cwt. W. Thompson sold for self and Coon 270 Illinois Steers, from fair to good, from 11¼c.@12¼c. ₽ ℔., weights 6½ cwt. to 7 cwt. Ulery & Cary sold for selves 60 good Illinois Steers, with a choice top at 12c.@12¾c., with a few tops at 13c. ₽ ℔. T. Gibbs sold for self 42 good Illinois Steers at 12½c. ₽ ℔., weight 7¼ cwt.; 32 choice Illinois Steers at 13¼c.@13½c. ₽ ℔., weight 8¾ cwt. Burchard & Merritt sold for selves, 47 good Illinois Steers at 12½c. ₽ ℔., weight 7½ cwt.; 50 generally choice Illinois Steers at 12½c.@13½c. ₽ ℔., weight 7¾ cwt. S. Moses sold for self, 32 good Illinois Steers at 12c. ₽ ℔., weight 7 cwt. Siegel & Meyer sold for selves, 36 fair Illinois Steers at 11c. ₽ ℔., weight 6 cwt.; 32 good Illinois Steers at 12c. ₽ ℔., weight 7 cwt.; 14 choice Illinois Steers at 12¾c. ₽ ℔., weight 7¾ cwt.

At Forty-eighth Street Yards.—Hume & Elliott sold 136 Shorn State Sheep, weight 12,810 ℔., at 5⅜c. ₽ ℔.; 36 Shorn Ohio Sheep, weight 3,041 ℔., at 5⅛c. ₽ ℔.; 703 Shorn Ohio Sheep, weight 63,030 ℔., at 5⅝c. ₽ ℔.; 9 State Lambs, weight 340 ℔., at 11c. ₽ ℔.; 39 State Lambs, weight 1,060 ℔., at 12c. ₽ ℔.; 10 State Lambs, weight 480 ℔., at 13c. ₽ ℔; 3 State Calves, weight 360 ℔., at 4½c. ₽ ℔.; 113 State Calves, weight 13,390 ℔., at 6c. ₽ ℔.; 25 State Calves, weight 3,360 ℔s., at 6⅝c. ₽ ℔.; 74 State Veals, weight 9,910 ℔., at 7c. ₽ ℔.; 104 State Veals, weight 14,570 ℔., at 7½c. ₽ ℔.; 11 State Veals for $50; 32 Beeves, State Cattle, weight 16,730 ℔., gross at 5c. ₽ ℔.; loose firm. Sold for week ending May 15, 1875, 6,412 Sheep and Lambs, average ₽ head, $5 35; 1,740 Veals and Calves, average ₽ head, $10 16. J. Kirby sold 84 Shorn Sheep, weight 7,950 ℔., at 5½c. ₽ ℔.; 167 Shorn Sheep, weight 16,400 ℔., at $5 60 ₽ cwt.; 100 Shorn Sheep, weight 9,910 ℔., at $5 70 ₽ cwt.; 104 Shorn Sheep, weight 9,850 ℔., at 5⅝c. ₽ ℔.; 270 Shorn Sheep, weight 28,740 ℔., at 5¾c. ₽ ℔.; 3 Calves, weight 615 ℔., at 6c. ₽ ℔.; 67 Woolly Sheep, weight 6,700 ℔., at 7½c. ₽ ℔., with $20 off the lot.

At Fortieth Street Sheep Market—Judd & Buckingham sold 195 Shorn Ohio Sheep, weight 16,200 ℔., at 5⅝c. ₽ ℔.; 407 Shorn Ohio Sheep, weight 36,966 ℔., at 5⅜c. ₽ ℔.; 850 Shorn Ohio Sheep, weight 81,580 ℔., at 5½c. ₽ ℔.; 291 Shorn Ohio Sheep, weight 21,520 ℔., at $5 81¼c. ₽ ℔.

At Harsimus Cove—C. Khan sold for Khan & Furst 91 still-fed Ohio Steers at 12¼c. ₽ ℔., weight 7 cwt.; 60 Ohio Bulls, gross weight 1,350 ℔., at 5½c.@5¾c. ₽ ℔.; for Khan & Baker 16 coarse Ohio Steers at 11½c. ₽ ℔., weight 6½ cwt. Coney & McPherson sold for J. M. McPherson 137 Illinois Steers, from good to choice, from 12¼c.@13c. ₽ ℔., weight 7½ cwt.; for Dunn & Co. 30 still-fed Ohio Bulls at 4½c.@5½c. ₽ ℔., gross weight 1 300 ℔. ₽ head. Martin Fuller & Co. sold for selves 54 Texan Steers at 9c. ₽ ℔, weight 5½ cwt.; 15 good Missouri Steers at 12¾c. ₽ ℔., weight 8 cwt. M. Goldschmidt sold for Khan & Baker 29 mixed Ohio Cattle at 11½c.@13¼c. ₽ ℔., weights 8 to 8½ cwt. The herds shipped by Morris Waixels & Co. were disposed of as follows: Toffey & Sons sold 74 common Missouri Steers at 10¾c. ₽ ℔., weight 6 cwt. 36 fair Missouri steers at 11c. ₽ ℔., weight 6 cwt.; 86 generally good Missouri Steers at 11¾c. ₽ ℔., weight 6½ cwt. W. A. Dudley sold 35 coarse Illinois Oxen at 10½c. ₽ ℔., weight 6 cwt.; 33 fair Illinois Steers, at 11¼c. ₽ ℔., weight 6 cwt.; 147 still-fed Illinois Steers at 11¼c.@11½c. ₽ ℔.. weight 5¾ cwt. M. Lauterbach sold 60 still-fed Illinois Steers at 11½c. ₽ ℔. weight 6 cwt. scant; 62 generally good Illinois Steers at 11¾c. ₽ ℔., weight 6¾ cwt.; 33 good Illinois Steers at 12c. ₽ ℔., weight 7 cwt. D. Waixel sold 92 good Illinois Steers at 12c. ₽ ℔., with $1 off ₽ head, weight 6¾ cwt.; 190 good Illinois Steers at 12c. ₽ ℔., weight 6¾ cwt. F. Samuels sold 137 fair Illinois Steers at 11½c.@11¾c. ₽ ℔., weight 6½ cwt.; 17 fair Illinois Steers at 11½c. ₽ ℔., with $1 on ₽ head, weight 6¾ cwt.; 138 generally good Illinois Steers at 11¾c. ₽ ℔., weights 6¼ to 6½ cwt.; 35 Illinois Steers, from fair to good, from 11¼c.@12c. ₽ ℔., weight 6¼ cwt.; held on sale 27 Illinois Steers. M. Goldschmidt sold 32 generally good Illinois Steers at 11¾c. ₽ ℔., weight 7 cwt.; 55 Illinois Steers, from fair to good, from 11c.@12½c. ₽ ℔., weights 6 to 7¼ cwt.; 33 good Illinois Steers at 11¾c.@12½c. ₽ ℔., weight 7¼ cwt.; 48 good Illinois Steers at 12c.@12½c. ₽ ℔., weight 7 cwt. strong; 115 still-fed Illinois Steers at 12c.@12¾c. ₽ ℔., weights 7 to 7½ cwt.; 16 Illinois Steers at $72 ₽ head. There were also sold on commission for S. W. Alderton, 62 fair Illinois Steers at 11½c. ₽ ℔., weight 6½ cwt.; 109 Illinois Steers, from fair to good, from 11½c.@12¾c. ₽ ℔., weight 6¾ cwt.; 43 good Illinois Steers, from 11¾c.@12½c. ₽ ℔., weight 7¾ cwt.; 32 good Illinois Steers at 12½c. ₽ ℔., weight 7¾ cwt.; 14 choice Illinois Steers at 12½c.@13¼c. ₽ ℔., weight 7¾ cwt.; 30 choice Illinois Steers at 13c.@13½c. ₽ ℔. J. N. Tidcock sold 361 Shorn Ohio Sheep, weight 32,020 ℔., at 5½c. ₽ ℔.; 129 Shorn Ohio Sheep, weight 11,300 ℔., at 5¾c. ₽ ℔.; 10 Shorn Ohio Sheep, weight 830 ℔., at 6c. ₽ ℔. C. Khan sold 137 woolly and common Indiana Sheep, weight 11,570 ℔., at 6½c. ₽ ℔.; 34 Kentucky Lambs, weight 41 ℔. ₽ head, at 10c. ₽ ℔.

RECEIPTS.

Gross arrivals at Sixtieth Street Yards for week ending May 17, 1875: 2,767 head of Horned Cattle, 14 Cows, 555 Veals and Calves.

Gross arrivals at Forty-eighth Street Sheep Market for week ending May 15, 1875: 10,241 Sheep and Lambs, 3 Cows, 454 Veals and Calves. Fresh arrivals at same yards for yesterday and to-day: 1,600 Sheep and Lambs, 19 Cows, 250 Veals and Calves.

Gross arrivals at Fortieth Street Hog Yards for week ending May 15, 1875: 14,448 Hogs, 3,435 Sheep, 549 Veals and Calves. Fresh arrivals at same yards for yesterday and to-day: 4,279 Hogs, 239 Veals and Calves, 1,660 Sheep.

Gross arrivals at Harsimus Cove for week ending May 15, 1875: 3,253 head of Horned Cattle, 21 Cows, 4,330 Sheep and Lambs, 15,685 Hogs. Fresh arrivals at same yards for yesterday and to-day: 2,379 head of Horned Cattle, 171 Sheep, 7,897 Hogs.

CHICAGO, May 17.—Cattle more active; prices firm and steady; receipts 3,500 head; common to good shipping, $5 25@$5 90; choice to Extra, $6@$6 40; Stockers, $3 25@$4 75; Butchers', $3 50@$5; choice, $6@$6 25; shipments, 2,500 head. Live Hogs active; prices firm; receipts, 11,000; common to extra heavy, $7 75@$8 75: common to good, $7 15@$8, mostly at $7 75@$7 90: shipments, 4,000. Sheep unchanged; receipts, 500 head.

PHILADELPHIA, May 17.—Beef Cattle in fair demand, and prices a fraction higher. Sales, 1,900 head at 7½c.@8c. for Extra Pennsylvania and Western Steers; 6½c.@7c. for fair to good do., and 5c.@6c. ₽ ℔., gross, for common as to quality. Sheep in fair demand. Sales 9,000 at 4c.@5¾c. ₽ ℔., gross, as to condition. Hogs dull. Sales 4,000 head at $12@$12 75 ₽ 100 ℔. net.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

BUFFALO, May 17.—Receipts—Flour, 1,350 bbls.; Wheat, 550,000 bushels; Corn, 629,000 bushels; Oats, 126,500 bushels; Barley, 1,700 bushels. Shipments, (railroad,)—Flour, 5,600 bbls.; Wheat, 37,000 bushels; Corn, 60,000 bushels; Oats, 17,000 bushels. The canal opens to-morrow. In Store—Wheat, 304,279 bushels; Corn, 393,833 bushels; Oats, 126,646 bushels; Barley, 11,473 bushels; Peas, 2,592 bushels; Malt, 41,763 bushels; in addition to which many vessels are in port not unloaded. Canal freights (engagements) at 5c. for Oats; 8¾c. for Wheat, 7¾c. for Corn, to New-York; Pine Lumber to Albany, $4 ₽ 1,000 feet. Elevator and storage, ¾c. ₽ bushel, namely, ⅛c. grain, and ⅛c. vessel. Flour quiet; sales, 450 bbls. at $5 25@$6 25 for Spring; $5 75@$6 50 for Bakers'; $6 50@$6 75 for Amber; $6 75@$7 25 for White; $5 50 for Rye; $8 50@$9 50 for Oatmeal. Wheat unsettled; buyers and sellers apart; little inquiry; 11,000 bushels Amber Ohio sold at $1 30. Corn very dull; buyers and sellers wide apart; nominally 79c. in store, and 78c. to arrive: sales at 80c. for car lots No. 2 Western. Oats neglected. Rye and Barley, none here. Seeds quiet and without change. Pork firm at $23 for Heavy Mess. Lard firm at 16c.@16¼c. Highwines nominally $1 21.

BALTIMORE, May 17.—Flour dull; Howard Street and Western Superfine, $4 50@$5; do. Extra, $5 25@$5 38; do. Family, $6@$7; City Mills Superfine, $4 50@$5; do. Extra, $5 50@$6 25; do. Rio brands, $6 75@$7; do. Family, $8 25. Wheat quiet; No. 1 Western Amber, $1 38; No. 2 do., $1 37; Mixed do., $1 36; No. 1 Western Red, $1 37; No. 2 do., $1 36; Pennsylvania Red, $1 38; Maryland Red, $1 30@$1 40; do. Amber, $1 45@$1 46; do. White, $1 30@$1 40; No. 2 Western Spring Red, $1 17@$1 19. Corn weak; Southern White, 91c.@92c.; do. Yellow, 86½c.; Western Mixed, 86¼c. Oats dull; Southern, 80c.@81c.; Western White, 76c.@78c.; do. Mixed, 75c.@75½c. Rye quiet; $1 15@$1 18. Hay scarce and firm; Maryland and Pennsylvania, $25. Provisions dull, weak. Pork, $22 50. Bulk Meats nominal; Shoulders, 9c.; Clear Rib Sides, 12c.@12⅛c., loose; packed, 9¼c.@12½c. Bacon quiet, steady; Shoulders, 9¾c.@10c.; Clear Rib Sides, 13c. Hams, 14½c.@15½c. Lard dull, heavy; Refined, 16c.@16¼c.; Steam, 15½c. Butter firm, active; good to fine Western grass-flavored, 24c.@28c. Petroleum nominally 5⅞c.@6c. Coffee dull, heavy; ordinary to prime Rio, cargoes, 15¾c.@18¾c. Whiskey firm at $1 24.

CHICAGO, May 17.—Flour in fair demand and firm. Wheat steady; No. 1 Spring, $1 05@$1 05½; No. 2 do., $1 02⅝, spot; $1 04¼, June; $1 07⅛, July; No. 3 do., 97½c.; rejected, 87½c.@88c. Corn dull and unsettled; No. 2 Mixed, 71⅞c.@72c., spot; 72⅞c., June; 76c., July; rejected, 68½c. Oats steady; No. 2, 63⅞c. bid, spot; 64¾c. bid, June; rejected, 61c. Rye dull and unchanged. Barley quiet, but firm; No. 2 Spring, $1 32@$1 35, spot; $1 05 September. Pork dull and lower at $21 25, spot, or June; $21 55, July. Lard in fair demand and lower at $15 07@$15 10, spot; $15 12½ June; 15.35, July. Bulk Meats quiet but firm; Shoulders, 8½c.; Short-rib Middles 12c.—all loose, spot or June. Whisky buoyant and unsettled; sales at $1 16, which was refused at close. Lake Freights—Wheat to Buffalo, 4½; Corn to do., 4c. At the afternoon call of the Board, Wheat firmer at $1 04¼@$1 04⅜, June; $1 07¼, July. Corn, 72¾c.@72⅞c., June; 75¾c. July. Oats, 64c. cash. Pork rather easier at unchanged prices. Lard unchanged. Receipts—Flour, 10,000 bbls; Wheat, 59,000 bushels; Corn, 97,000 bushels; Oats, 36,000 bushels; Barley, 3,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 10,000 bbls.; Wheat, 42,000 bushels; Corn, 51,000 bushels; Oats, 11,000 bushels; Barley, 2,000 bushels.

ST. LOUIS, May 17.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull and lower; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 39½@$1 40, cash; $1 41½@$1 43, June; $1 44¼@$1 44½, July; Soft No. 2 Spring, $1 06½@$1 07. Corn lower; No. 2 Mixed, 72c.@73c. Oats better; No. 2, 66c., cash and May. Barley dull; sample lots of prime at $1 25. Rye quiet at $1 05@$1 06. Whisky held firmly at $1 20. Pork dull at $21 75@$22, the latter price for small lots. Dry-salted Meats unchanged; nothing doing. Bacon firm; more doing, but all sales were outside Lard nominally $15. Live Hogs in good demand and firm; Shippers, $6 75@$7 25; Bacon, $7 30@$7 65; Good to Extra, $7 75@$8 25. Cattle active and firm; receipts mainly of Texans; Common to Fair Through Texans, $3@$4 75; Good do., $4 25@$4 75; Good Corn-fed do., $5 62½; Fair Native Butchers' Steers, $5 10@$5 60; Mixed Stock, $4 05@$4 60; Native Stockers, $4 25@$4 75. Receipts—Flour, 7,000 bbls.; Wheat, 22,000 bushels; Corn, 37,000 bushels; Oats, 20,000 bushels; Hogs, 1,600 head; Cattle, 1,000 head.

PHILADELPHIA, May 17.—Bark held at $34 for No. 1 Quercitron. Petroleum steady at 12⅝c.@12¾c. for Refined, and 9¼c. for Crude. Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull at $1 40@$1 43, Red; $1 44, Amber. Rye warranted at $1 10. Corn moves slowly, and is offered freely; sales Yellow, 85c.@86c. Oats inactive; sales, White 74c.@74½c. Provisions inactive. Sales, Mess Pork, $22@$22 25. Beef Hams, $15@$23; Smoked Hams, 13c.@14c.; Pickled Hams, 12¼c.@12½c. Lard, 15½c.@15⅞c. Whisky, $1 22. Butter steady; New-York and Bradford County Extras, 28c.@30c.; do. do., firsts, 23c.@24c.; Western extras, 23c.@24c.; do., firsts, 17c.@19c.; Rolls—Extras, 22c.@23c. Cheese dull; Skims, 5c.@9c.; New-York prime, new, 13c.@14c.; Western prime, new, 12c.@13c. Eggs quiet, steady; Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, and Delaware, fresh, 17c.; Western, do., 16c.@16½c.

BOSTON, May 17.—Flour dull and in moderate demand at firm prices, sales at $4 50@$4 75 for Western Superfine; $5 25@$5 75 for common Extras; $5 75@$6 50 for Wisconsin and Minnesota Extras; $6 25@$7 for White Wheat Ohio, Indiana, and Michigan; $6 50@$7 50 for Illinois; $6 50@$8 50 for St. Louis, including choice and favorite brands; Southern Flour firm, but quiet, with sales at $5 25@$8 50 for common Extras and choice Family; $7@$8 75 for fancy Minnesota. Corn quiet at 91c.@94c. for Mixed and Yellow. Oats in fair demand at 70c.@78c. for Mixed and White. Rye, $1 20@$1 25. Shorts—Fine Feed and Middlings, $26@$29 ₽ ton. Receipts—3,914 bbls. Flour, 36,000 bushels Corn, 2,800 bushels Wheat, 3,700 bushels Oats.

NEW-ORLEANS, May 17.—Flour firm; Double Extra, $6; Treble Extra, $5 25@$6 75; choice, $7 25@$7 62½; in good demand for Cuba. Corn active and firm at 92c.@93c. Oats firm at 76c.@77c. Bran firmer, but quiet, at $1 17½. Hay—Good supply; moderate demand for strictly prime at $26. Coffee quiet; fair to prime, 17½c.@18½c. Pork dull at $22 37½. Dry-salted Meats—Shoulders scarce at 9¾c.; Sides dull at 12¼c.@12½c. Bacon dull; Shoulders, 9¾c.@10c.; Sides, 13⅜c.@13⅝c. Hams dull, lower; sales at 13½c.@13¾c. Lard quiet; Tierce, 15⅜c.@15½c.; Keg, 16c.@16¼c. Corn-meal firm at $4 25. Whisky—Nothing doing; Rectified, $1 19@$1 22. Exchange—New-York Sight, ⅜ premium; Sterling, 5.64@5.64½; Gold, 115¾.

CINCINNATI, May 17.—Flour dull and declining at $5 60@$5 75. Wheat dull and unchanged. Corn quiet and weak at 76c.@79c. Oats firm at 70c.@75c. Rye firm at $1 23@$1 25. Barley steady and unchanged. Butter firm for choice; other qualities dull and unchanged. Pork quiet and steady at $22. Lard dull and nominal; Steam held at 15¼c., spot or buyer May; Kettle 15½c. Bulk Meats steady; Shoulders, 8⅝c.; Clear Rib Sides, 11¾c., seller June; 12c., seller July; Clear Rib Sides, 12¼c. Bacon quiet, steady and unchanged. Whisky steady at $1 15. Live Hogs firm; sales of common to good at $7@$8 35; bulk of sales $7 50@$8 10; receipts, 2,200 head; shipment, 330 head.

TOLEDO, May 17.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and declining; Amber Michigan, $1 29; June, $1 29½; July, $1 31@$1 31½; last half of June, $1 30½; No. 2 Red, June, $1 28; July, $1 31; No. 2 Amber Illinois, $1 31. Corn steady; High Mixed, cash and June, 76c.@76½c.; July, 77½c.; August, 78½c., Low Mixed, 75½c.; White, 80c.; Damaged, 70c. Oats in fair demand and firm; No. 1, 70½c.; White, 71c.; Michigan, 69c.; Rejected, 67c. Receipts—10,000 bushels Wheat, 17,000 bushels Corn, 8,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—5,000 bushels Wheat, 23,000 bushels Oats.

MILWAUKEE, May 17.—Flour quiet and steady. Wheat weak; No. 1, $1 05¼; No. 2 do., $1 02¾; June, $1 04; July, $1 06⅜. Oats in good demand and lower; No. 2, in store, 62½c. Corn nominally unchanged. Rye nominally unchanged. Barley scarce and very firm; No. 2 Spring, in store, $1 35@$1 36. Freights nominally unchanged. Receipts—Flour, 7,500 bbls.; Wheat, 62,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 5,000 bbls.; Wheat, 287,000 bushels.

OSWEGO, N. Y., May 17.—Flour unchanged; sales of 1,600 bbls. at $6 50 for No. 1 Spring, $7 for Amber Winter, $7 25 for White Winter, $7 50 for Double Extra. Wheat quiet; No. 1 Milwaukee Club, $1 20; Extra White Michigan, $1 40. Corn steady, at 88c. Barley quiet. Corn-meal, $37 for Bolted; $36 for Unbolted per ton. Mill-feed steady; Shorts, $23; Ship stuffs, $25; Middlings, $27 per ton. Lake receipts—57,000 bushels Wheat, 17,800 bushels Corn, 8,900 bushels Oats, 1,144,000 feet Lumber.

ALBANY, N. Y., May 17.—Wheat quiet. Rye steady. Corn taken in small quantities, with sales of 3 cars No. 1 High Mixed Western at 88c.@89c. Barley—None offering. Malt steady and strong, with sales of 10,000 City (made from Canada) at $1 65, cash. Oats steady and firm, at 78c.@79½c.

LOUISVILLE, May 17.—Flour and Wheat unchanged. Corn stronger at 79c.@80c. Oats steady at 71c.@72c. Rye quiet, unchanged. Provisions stronger and in fair demand; Pork, $22@$22 50; Bulk Meats, Shoulders, 8¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 12c.; Clear Sides, 12½c., loose; Bacon, Shoulders, 9¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 13c.; Clear Sides, 13½c., packed. Hams 14c. Lard Prime Steam, 15½c.; tierce, 16c.; keg, 16½c. Whisky, $1 15. Bagging firm at 13c.@14c.

INDIANAPOLIS, May 17.—Flour steady at $3 75@$6 75. Wheat steady; Red, $1 20@$1 27; Amber, $1 25@$1 30; White, $1 25@$1 33. Corn steady; Ear, 69c.@70c.; Shelled, 73c.@74c. Oats steady; Mixed, 67c.@69c. Rye, $1 07. Bulk Meats steady; Shoulders, 8½c.@8⅝c.; Clear Rib Sides, 11⅝c.@11¾c.; Clear Sides, 12⅛c.@12¼c. Bacon steady; Shoulders, 9½c.@9¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 12¾c.@13c.; Clear Sides, 14c. Lard quiet, unchanged. Hams, 13½c.@14c.

DETROIT, May 17.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and drooping; extra, $1 29½; No. 1 White, $1 29½; Amber Michigan, $1 26. Corn steady at 77½c. Oats quiet and unchanged. Cloverseed, $6 90. Receipts—Flour, 2,000 bbls.; Wheat, 4,000 bushels; Corn, 2,000 bushels; Oats, 1,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 1,000 bbls.; Wheat, 27,000 bushels; Corn, 2,000 bushels; Oats, 9,000 bushels.

WILMINGTON, N. C., May 17.—Spirits Turpentine firm at 30½c. Resin firm; Strained, $1 50. Crude Turpentine steady; Hard, $1 30; Yellow Dip, $2 20; Virginia, $3 60. Tar steady at $1 40.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

SAVANNAH, May 17.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 15⅝c.; Low Middling, 15¼c.; Good Ordinary, 14½c.; net receipts, 601 bales; exports to the Continent, 4,330 bales; coastwise, 2,002 bales; sales, 302 bales; stock, 16,913 bales.

NEW-ORLEANS, May 17.—Cotton—Demand fair; Middling, 15½c.; net receipts, 1,467 bales; gross, 1,489 bales; exports to the Continent, 70 bales; coastwise, 1,239 bales; sales, 3,100 bales; stock, 115,560 bales.

MOBILE, May 17.—Cotton easy; Middling, 15⅛c.; Low Middling, 14⅝c.; Good Ordinary, 14c.; net receipts, 308 bales; exports, coastwise, 1 bale; sales, 300 bales; stock, 17,641 bales.

GALVESTON, May 17.—Cotton dull; Middling, 15c.; Low Middling, 14½c.; Good Ordinary, 13¾c.; net receipts, 59 bales; exports, coastwise, 1,490 bales; sales, 296 bales; stock, 36,751 bales.

CHARLESTON, May 17.—Cotton steady; Middling, 15⅝c.@15¾c.; Low Middling, 15⅛c.; Good Ordinary, 14½c.@14⅝c.; net receipts, 479 bales; exports, coastwise, 679 bales; sales, 300 bales; stock, 15,343 bales.

A BAND OF MURDERERS.

Writing on April 29, the Paris correspondent of the London *Standard* says: "An extraordinary gang of criminals, fifteen in number, yclept La Bande de Clamart, are now before the Seine Assizes on various charges, the chief crime being that of a murder which created great sensation in Paris a few months ago. A widow named Rougler, living alone at Vaugirard, was found strangled in her apartment in broad daylight, and all her money and jewelry stolen. For some time the Police were unable to obtain any clue to the murderers, and it is probable they would still be at large, but for the confession of the chief of the band, who, having been arrested for burglary, was seized with a fit of remorse and resolved to make a clean breast of it. The career of this man has been a most extraordinary and eventful one. His name is Maillot, alias the Yellow-face; this nickname was given to him by his comrades on account of the fever he contracted in the penal settlement of Cayenne. He is now about fifty years old; his accomplices are much younger, and range from eighteen to thirty, including a girl of seventeen. Maillot was born of dissolute parents, who abandoned him when five years of age. From that period till the age of twelve he led the life of a street Arab. He then took to picking pockets, which succeeded very well, until one day he tried his hand on a detective, and was sent to the House of Correction for Juvenile Criminals for three years. Here he got into the good graces of the chaplain, who taught him to read and write, and on leaving prison he resolved to take to honest ways. But his good intentions soon vanished, and he again joined his former associates. The June insurrection of 1848 now broke out. Maillot, like a clever rogue, eschewed the insurrectionists, and took the part of the Government. He was wounded in a scrimmage, became a martyr to 'social order,' and actually got a small pension from the State for his 'gallant and patriotic services.' The pension, however, being too small for him to live on, and having a natural prejudice to supplementing it in an honest way, he resumed his old profession. Bad ill-luck again tracked him; he was caught committing a burglary and transported to Cayenne. He soon initiated himself into the good graces of the authorities by his apparent repentance and excellent conduct, and after a few years got a ticket-of-leave. He returned to France, and was ordered by the Police to settle down at Melun under their surveillance. He now joined a company of strolling players, in which he played the rôle of the *Real Live Savage*, but here his old propensity again got the better of him, and after one or two successful performances he made off with the till and came to Paris. The Police once more captured him, and he was sentenced to fifteen months' imprisonment. While undergoing this sentence the Orsini attempt on the Emperor's life occurred, the notorious 'law of generally safety' was passed, and, on leaving prison Maillot was rearrested and dispatched once more to Cayenne. On returning to the convict settlement he was greeted like a hero by his former 'companions in distress,' and appears to have got on very well in the colony for some years, at one time being the manager of a theatrical company, and at another the accepted lover of a well-to-do young Indian widow. The war and the fall of the Second Empire brought another change in his career. He was included in an amnesty, and once more set sail for the shores of France. Of course, like all Frenchmen, he at once visited his beloved Paris, and beat up his old associates. Most of them, however, had disappeared with the Commune; the few that remained he rapidly rallied together, and, enlisting a force of young hands, he succeeding in forming the 'band of Clamart,' which, under his direction, has since committed a series of wholesale robberies and burglaries, winding up with the murder which has now brought the majority of them to the dock. Maillot, during his examination, threw all the blame of his villainous career on 'society;' the other prisoners did not attempt to excuse themselves; the trial is not yet over."

THE LOSS OF LIFE BY THE RECENT COLLIERY EXPLOSION IN ENGLAND.

The London *Times* of May 3 says: "The loss of life occasioned by the explosion at Bunker's Hill Colliery, Talke, turns out to be even more serious than was at first estimated. Instead of thirty-five, as stated on Saturday, forty-two men were killed. The search for the bodies was carried on without intermission until 5 o'clock on Saturday morning, by which time forty-one had been brought out of the pits, and, as these appeared by the pit register to represent the whole of the men and boys who had descended on the Friday morning, operations were suspended. In the course of the day, however, inquiries were made for another man who was missing, and his remains were found in the further end of the "dip" in which the accident had occurred. The process of identification was going on all the morning, some of the corpses being so frightfully mutilated by burns as to be utterly beyond identification, except by certain articles of dress, or by some personal peculiarity apart from the face. Twenty-one bodies were placed in a large room of the Swan Inn, and presented a ghastly spectacle. Most of them appeared to have been killed instantaneously by burning or by the after-damp; others wore the look of men who had had time to struggle ineffectually with death. Some had, from the places and positions in which they were found, tried hard to escape, but had lost their way, and, falling over obstructions they could not see in the dark, had been overcome, before they could make another effort, by the after-damp. The manager's son, Nehemiah Sumner, who had been but a fortnight married, was at the engine at the top of the "dip" at the time of the explosion. He was blown with great force among some timbers, and in addition to being fearfully scorched, was so seriously injured by the collision that his life is despaired of. As already stated, not one of all those in the "dip" is alive, and the cause of the accident must be left to be revealed, as far as it can be, by scientific investigation.

"THE BAPTISM OF THE BULLS."

The opening of a bridge at Arles, remarks the *Pall Mall Gazette* of May 5, has been the occasion of an extraordinary popular diversion, known as the "Baptism of the Bulls." Near the town is an immense plain called the Camargue, where multitudes of cattle usually graze in peace. During great public festivals, however, a large amphitheatre is formed of carts and hurdles, which serve to define the half-circle. A straight line is then drawn with a plow between the extremities of the curve, and this open space is toward the Camargue. A number of bulls are then driven into the arena so formed. They instantly endeavor to leave it and return to their pasture, but they are stopped by a body of horsemen armed with tridents. A few, however, manage to break through the line, and then comes the real excitement of the day. The plow-mark is guarded by men on foot, who meet the fugitive bulls, seize them by the horns, throw them down, and apply the branding-iron to each from among those bearing the names of the cattle owners of the Camargue. As, however, branding the bull is considered a great honor, the handsomest spectatress of the sports is led forward to give the unfortunate animal his fiery "baptism." Such is the scene with which the opening of the bridge of Arles was celebrated the other day. The men liked it, the women liked it and it is to be hoped the bulls liked it, too.

THE ARREST OF WESTERVELT.

Last week an application was made by Joseph T. Ford, Esq., in the Quarter Sessions, Philadelphia, before his Honor Judge Briggs, for the discharge upon a writ of habeas corpus of William Westervelt, who has been indicted for being concerned in the abduction of Charlie Ross. The indictment contains five counts, in the following language:

1. Westervelt and his wife are charged with stealing Charles Brewster Ross, in connection with Mosher and Douglass.
2. With receiving the child after Mosher and Douglass stole it, and Westervelt and his wife are charged with concealing it.
3. Charges Westervelt and wife with conspiracy to steal and kidnap.
4. Charges Westervelt and his wife with conspiring to demand the reward of $20 000.
5. Charges Westervelt and his wife with imprisoning the child, and keeping it for the reward.

The writ having been dismissed and the relator remanded to prison, it is not unlikely that the case will be tried at an early day. Should Westervelt be convicted upon all the counts, the maximum punishment that could be imposed would be an imprisonment of twenty-one years.

AN OLD CEMETERY.

SKETCH OF A NOTABLE LANDMARK.

THE CEMETERY IN SECOND STREET—PRESIDENT MONROE'S FIRST BURIAL PLACE—A REMARKABLE INSTITUTION.

One of the old landmarks of New-York was brought to the notice of the public yesterday by a paragraph such as is published once a year in the City papers; which paragraphs announcing the annual election of Trustees are said to be the only notice the press of New-York has given for thirty years to the New-York City Cemetery in Second street. This cemetery is on the north side of Second street, between the Bowery and Second avenue, and although thus almost in the heart of the City, is so hidden from sight by surrounding buildings as to be invisible except from Second street. The view from the street somewhat resembles that of a marble yard, so thick are the tombstones and monuments, but the premises are always in excellent order and is opened for the reception of dead bodies perhaps more frequently than any other cemetery in the City. Some of the monuments are very handsome, but as the level of the yard is considerably higher than that of the street, the observer has to enter the inclosure to see them. Some of the handsomest of them belong to the families of Stephen Holt, Samuel L. Gouverneur, Preserved Fish, William W. Gallatin, John Griswold, Francis Gross, ex-Constable Jacob Hays, Euphemia Deklyn, Mangle M. Quackenboss, James D. Oliver, James N. Tuttle, Andrew S. Norwood, William Kevan, John H. Howland, James Baker, and John and William Bloodgood. The interments are only made in vaults and under the strictest sanitary regulations, and no offensive results accrue from the presence of a burying-ground in the midst of this most populous district.

The history of the cemetery is interesting. It was incorporated as a burial-place for the dead by the Legislature of the State of New-York on April 26, 1832. The ground occupied, consisting of fifteen City lots on the site of Philip Minthorn's farm, was purchased during the previous year by agents of Mr. Perkins Nichol, the projector of the cemetery, and conveyed to Mr. Evarts A. Bancker, the Secretary of the Board of Trustees. The purchase money amounted to $8,643. A narrow strip of land lay between the ground first purchased and Second street, and this was purchased in 1833 in the same manner, and was mortgaged by Mr. Bancker for the full amount of the purchase money. In 1842 it was found that the institution was financially embarrassed, and the newly-chosen Board of Trustees—Messrs. Stephen Allen, Robert Hyslop, Micah Baldwin, Philip Henry, and Ellis Potter—started a subscription paper among the vault-owners by which $5,445 was realized. The title and entire control of the property was acquired and vested in the Trustees. On March 13, 1843, an amendment to the original act of incorporation was passed by the Legislature, and in accordance with its provisions an assessment of $60 was levied on each vault-owner of which $10 was afterward returned, making $50 the total expense to each vault-owner for the forty odd years' maintenance of the cemetery. Over $700 of the surplus money thus divided still remains in the hands of the Trustees, those entitled to it having failed to respond to repeated calls to receive the amount due to them.

In January, 1848, after all debts had been paid and all improvements completed, there remained a surplus fund of $1,814 01 in the hands of Mr. Stephen Allen, then the Treasurer, which has risen to $3,000, and fallen as low as $1,200, from time to time, but which has sufficed to produce an income which has met all the current demands upon the Trustees for the maintenance of the cemetery. It remained in the charge of Mr. Allen until his death in the destruction of the Hudson River steamer Henry Clay in 1852. In addition to this fund there is another source of income. In 1862 Mrs. Louisa Griswold, the widow of the late John Griswold, bequeathed to the Trustees the sum of $50 a year, to be appropriated in keeping in order the Griswold family vault and monument and the grounds about the same. There are in the cemetery 258 vaults, twenty-four of which were built in 1843, and lie adjacent to the street. There are on the register the names of 348 owners, some having purchased a fraction of a vault. Fractional parts are not now for sale, the Trustees having found that there were serious objections to this plan. The vaults are nearly all uniform in size, (eight feet wide and high, by ten feet long,) except those on either side of the centre or broad path; these are two feet longer, and some of them are constructed of dressed stone with stone shelves. From thirty to fifty interments may be made in a vault; and when space occupied by remains long interred is contracted, double the number may be placed therein. A receiving-vault, or dead-house, for temporary deposits, is also at the disposal of vault-owners. This is subject to certain rules and regulations, which must conform to orders from the Sanitary Department of the City. Being above ground, remains cannot remain therein during certain seasons of the year but a very short space of time. Its use is not strictly confined to vault-owners, but may be opened at all proper seasons for any responsible parties, upon application to the sexton or one of the Trustees. The interments are now under the charge of Mr. N. H. Hodgson, the sexton of the Brick Church, who succeeded his uncle, Mr. James S. Hull, in 1873. Mr. Hull was appointed in 1844, and during his long term of office kept a careful record of all interments and removals, and, in addition, recorded the names of all the occupants of the vaults which he opened from time to time.

The only income arising in any way from the cemetery is derived by the sexton in charge; who receives no salary but is allowed to charge a fee for opening vaults on occasions of funerals. The total number of interments in the cemetery since its foundation is not known, as there is no record previous to 1844. Vaults were purchased even previous to the completion of the cemetery, and in some instances the remains of several generations of families were deposited in them. A notable instance of this was the removal of the Kip family's remains from the old family burying place on Kip's Bay and their interment in vault No. 241. The Old South Dutch Church, which was formerly in Garden street, now known as Exchange Place, purchased vaults Nos. 191 and 192 and in them placed the unclaimed remains which had rested in the old church burying place. It is estimated, however, that in the Second Street Cemetery about four thousand five hundred persons, including the temporary deposits, have been interred, of which probably one-third have been removed.

The interments began in 1831, and among the first to be buried here was James Monroe, the fifth President of the United States. He died on the 4th of July of that year, in the seventy-fourth year of his age. For twenty-seven years his remains were undisturbed, but in 1858 the authorities of his native State (Virginia) had them removed to Richmond, Va. They were escorted thither by the Seventh Regiment, and on the 5th of July of that year were interred in Hollywood Cemetery, on the banks of the James River with military honors. On the occasion of President Monroe's first burial in the vault of his son-in-law, Samuel L. Gouverneur, Gen. Jacob Morton commanded the military who paraded in honor of the occasion. Gen. Morton's remains now occupy a vault near where President Monroe's lay so long. Among other distinguished dead is the South American General, Paez.

The popular feeling existing in opposition to the burial of the dead in proximity to the homes of the living, has, from time to time, brought the question before the Municipal authorities. This question has now been set at rest by the existing ordinance of the Board of Health requiring all bodies so buried to be inclosed in an air-tight coffin or casket. An opportunity was recently presented for testing the views of the immediate neighbors in regard to the removal of the cemetery, and it was found that any such measure would be regarded with the greatest disfavor by them. It may be that the cemetery will be removed at some future day, but at present it seems a permanent institution. The annual number of burials here is fast decreasing, while the receiving vault is frequently used, for the sake of convenience, for the temporary reception of those who are to be removed to distant cemeteries. Among the names of the vault-owners, in addition to those mentioned as having erected monuments, are Peter Bogert, Hendrick Booraem, Anastasia L. Burtsell, William Caboone, John Chartres, Andronicus Chesebrough, the Market Street R. P. D. Church, Jonathan J. Coddington, Gilbert Contant, Philip Dater, Charles and Lyman Denison, Francis DePau, Phila Delaplaine, Czar Dunning, Thomas Addis Emmet, William H. Falls, Francis Fickett, Henry W., Edward, and Hixon W. Field, Samuel Flewwelling, Samuel H. Forbes, James Gemmel, P. V. Hoffman, Robert Hyslop, Samuel Judd, Eugene Kettletas, Ernest Keyser, Henry Kneeland, Samuel S. Kuypers, Robert Lenox, Silas Lord, Daniel Low, William Neilson, Jonathan Ogden, John Oothout, John H. Ocketshausen, Henry Rankin, Marshal O. Roberts, James C. Roosevelt, Charles H. and William H. Russell, John R. Skiddy, Garrit Storm, Moses Taylor, James J. Van Alen, Henry, and Henry M. Vanselingen, Joseph B. Varnum, Uzal P. Ward, James Watson Webb, Marinus Willett, Cornelius T. Williams, and many more of the well-known citizens of New-York.

WHAT BECAME OF THE SNOW.

The Northampton (Mass.) *Gazette*, of May 11, profoundly says: "It would be decidedly difficult for even the most expert meteorologist to explain the disappearance of the water, supposed to have been produced by the melting of the snow, this Spring. Everybody was pretty well assured that there was a big body of snow throughout New-England on the 1st of April. A month later there was but a very little of it left. During the month of April it disappeared; but the streams that while did not at any time show even an ordinary Spring rise, the larger rivers especially never once approaching any previous high water mark, although all the prophetic donkeys—and we among the rest—predicted an awful season of Spring freshets from the melting of the snow. The fact is it never melted at all, but dried up, wore out, evaporated, philandered, disappeared, without melting, without producing any appreciable amount of water that found its way into the streams. The dry, turbulent winds of April took the moisture off into the atmosphere about as fast as it contrived to get out of the snow."

DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN EDUCATIONAL NOTES.

The Yale Spring Regatta is announced to take place on June 5.

The geological class of Rutgers College has been on a visit to the celebrated Pyne Colliery, near Scranton, taking practical lessons in coal mining.

Charles Eliot Norton, A. M., has been confirmed as Professor of the History of Art at Harvard.

Tioga County, Penn., has elected Miss Sarah Lewis, a graduate of the State Normal School, County Superintendent of Common Schools.

The annual examinations at Harvard will commence about June 1. Of the six candidates for final honors, five are Seniors and one is a Junior.

Foot-ball appears to be as dangerous a game at Harvard as at the public schools in England. Last week two Harvard men were disabled permanently, and one temporarily, while engaged in this game.

Harvard appears to contribute largely to the support of the postal service. During April 12,435 letters and 4,556 postal cards were delivered at the University.

St. Paul, Minn., has public school grounds and buildings of the aggregate value of $300,000. There are eighty-four teachers employed, and the average daily attendance of pupils is over 3,000.

Prof. Hoyt, a distinguished Boston *litterateur*, has been recommended to fill the chair of Belles-Lettres in the Cincinnati University by the Committee on Appointments.

Susan M. Hallowell, of Bangor, Me., is to occupy the chair of Natural History at the new college for women soon to be opened at Wellesley, Mass.

The graduates of Phillips Academy, Andover, are promised an exceedingly pleasant entertainment on the 26th of this month, when it is proposed to celebrate the semi-centennial of the Philomathean Society.

An effort is being made to insure Harvard's having a club, open to the whole College, for the discussion of political questions. In England two societies have advanced so far as to have buildings of their own.

The leading college in Nova Scotia, it is said, was started with the spoils of a town in Maine, secured at the time of a visit of a fleet to the place during the war of 1812. The basement of the College is now used for the bottling vaults and offices of an ale brewery.

Of the whole number of Hamilton College Alumni, 1,476, about 400 of them have been graduated for the ministry—nearly all of them for the Presbyterian ministry. About thirty per cent. of the whole number of graduates of the college have thus entered the Presbyterian ministry.

Mrs. Betsey Whitehouse, of Suncook, N. H., has given $10,000 to Dartmouth College as a permanent fund, to be called, in memory of a deceased brother, the "John S. Jenness fund," which is to be divided into ten scholarships for poor students—one from each county in the State.

The Sage College building at Cornell is nearly completed and will be opened next September, at the beginning of the Fall term. It is the finest ornament of the Campus, and is 176 feet front by 162 feet deep. It is warmed by steam and lighted by gas, and contains a museum, laboratory, and several lecture and music rooms.

A meeting of the Board of Visitors of William and Mary College will be held in Richmond, Va., 19th inst. As many of the Alumni as can do so conveniently are requested to meet the board with a view to organizing an Alumni Association, and to devise means to hold a grand celebration of the same at the coming Commencement of the college on the 4th of July, 1875.

The first public school in Cincinnati was opened in April, 1829. The pay of male teachers was then $400 per year, and of female, $168. The sum of $10 per year was voted to each school-house for "wood and fuel." The expense of tuition was $3 20 for each pupil per year. In 1835 the aggregate number of scholars was 5,550, nearly one-half of whom were recorded as absentees.

The Florida Agricultural College has been at last located. A meeting of the Board of Trustees was held in Tallahassee recently, and Eau Gallie was fixed upon as the most favorable point for the location of the college. This place, it is contended, presents great natural inducements, in addition to which were a grant of 2,800 acres of land from W. H. Gleason, and 1,000 acres by Col. Anno, of Jacksonville.

Following the good example of the Empress of Japan, who recently gave 5,000 yen toward the establishment of a training-school for female teachers, Ivo, the former daimio of Matsuyama, has contributed 1,000 yen toward the support of schools in Tokio, and a like sum in aid of those in the Yehime ken, the seat of his former dominions. In July last the same noble sent 2,000 yen for similar purposes to the School Trustees of his native ken.

The Subcommittee of the Boston School Committee appointed to appear before the Legislative Committee which has the bill relating to the Committee in charge propose a plan for a Board of Education consisting of twenty-four members, with a term of service of three years, one-third being elected annually, they to elect a Superintendent and a Board of not more than six Supervisors, to neither of which positions a member of the Board or either branch of the City Council shall be eligible.

The annual catalogue of Princeton College for the school year of 1874-5, being the 128th year of the existence of that college, has just been issued. The institution contains eighteen Professors and tutors, one lecturer, and one vacant chair. There are 408 students, the Fellows numbering 7; the Seniors, 77; the Juniors, 113; Sophomores, 97; Freshmen, 89; students of science, 25. Of these New-York has 88; New-Jersey, 88; Pennsylvania, 85; Maryland, 27. There are representatives in the college from twenty-eight of the States, Washington Territory, District of Columbia, Syria, and Japan.

The following statement of appropriations made by the Legislature of Michigan is given in the Detroit *Post:*

	1875.	1876.
University*	$39,500 00	$19,500 50
Public School	69,965 00	30,000 50
Reform School	34,000 00	25,000 50
New House of Correction	75,000 00	75,000 50
Deaf, Dumb, and Blind Institution	59,500 00	44,000 50
Kalamazoo Insane Asylum	46,450 00	24,000 50
Agricultural College	15,393 50	14,393 50
Normal School	17,300 00	17,300 00
State Library	1,520 00	1,500 00

*This is in addition to the regular University appropriation of $31,500, under act No. 32, 1873.

The Board of Regents of the Minnesota State University have elected the following Professors for the ensuing year: President of the University, Prof. W. W. Folwell; Professor of Mental and Moral Philosophy, Gabriel Campbell; Professor of Latin, V. J. Walker; Professor of Greek, Jabez Brooks; Professor of Mathematics, E. J. Thompson; Professor of Geology, N. H. Winchell; Professor of Chemistry, S. F. Peckham; Professor of Civil and Mechanical Engineering, M. D. Rhame; Professor of German, J. G. Moore; Professor of English Language and Literature, Moses Marston; Assistant Professor of History, R. W. Laing; Assistant Professor of Agriculture, C. Y. Loey; Assistant Professor of Latin, Miss Helen Sutherland.

The Auburn (N. Y.) *Daily Advertiser* says: "A correspondent of THE NEW-YORK TIMES in introducing a letter concerning the Commencement at Auburn Theological Seminary, says: 'It was the good Archbishop Fenelon, I believe, who remarked that "public benefactors live their lives twice over." He was writing of the good men who did most to rescue Christianity from the darkness of the mediæval ages. But there is a depth of meaning in the assertion which only such public benefactors as Roberts, Dodge, and Edwin B. Morgan are able to feel. By the side of theirs the knowledge of others is superficial. All three of these distinguished gentlemen were made living illustrations of its verity by the manifestations of gratitude toward them to-day. They live their lives twice over in their consciousness of having rendered great and timely service to the cause of religious education here in Auburn, and in the grateful hearts of their beneficiaries. The demonstration, which is the subject of this letter, was of gratitude to the latter for the erection upon the Theological Seminary ground in this city, at a cost of $100,000, of an elegant and commodious stone edifice for the accommodation of seventy-two students of theology.'"

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

HIS ADDRESS AT THE TEXAS STATE FAIR.

A BRIEF ALLUSION TO THE WAR, AND SEVERAL TO THE LADIES—THE NOBILITY OF LABOR—NEED OF MANUFACTORIES IN THE SOUTH.

The Galveston *News* brings us a fair synopsis of the address delivered by Jefferson Davis at the Texas State Fair in Houston, on the 11th inst. He avoided reference to contemporary politics, and alluded but once only, and then briefly, to the late war of the rebellion. He said:

LADIES, COUNTRYMEN, FRIENDS, AND FELLOW-CITIZENS OF TEXAS—for I am proud to be one: I have had too many evidences of your affection not to be entitled to that honor. I have for many years desired to pay a visit to your State. I was prepared for all that hospitality could offer. I was prepared for all that generosity could give. In the day of trouble and disaster you would not turn your backs upon me. This is your honor, that while other nations have held their leaders responsible and received them with curses as the authors of their misfortunes, you have not chosen to hold me responsible for your miseries. The welcome with which you have received me makes me almost unfit for utterance. You are the descendants of those brave men who, true to their Anglo-Saxon instincts, achieved a glorious victory on the soil of Texas, from the smoke of which the Lone Star rose and shone with bright effulgence. With the recognition of your independence you became fit to take a place among nations. You achieved all that could be achieved; but your hearts yearned back toward the Union from which you came. Four times and thrice happy to stand in the presence of such men. Five times and four am I proud. It has been said that the last war was a war of women. If so, I hug the charge to my breast; I am proud of it.

I was told that I was not expected to deliver you a formal address; nor shall I do it. But upon coming here I find that this is the opening of the State Fair, and it would be like the play of "Richard" with *King Richard* left out if I did not make a speech. Your purposes are agriculture, mechanics, commerce. Agriculture was the first employment of man. From the record of creation—that record which we know to be true—we learn that when the Creator had separated the land from the water, created the fishes and the birds, one thing more was wanted to utilize this creation—man to till the soil. Right well has your President told you of the honor and the duty of work. But there was still one thing more wanted. Man was created out of the dust of the earth and made a living spirit. But something more was required, something nobler for the creation of woman—that dust etherealized and ennobled was used for the creation of woman, and we are all the descendants of the Adamic race. By tilling the soil wealth is created, manufactures change the condition of the products of the soil, and increase their value; commerce interchanges their location, and thus increases their value; but agriculture alone produces wealth. But it may not be that agriculture shall look down on commerce and manufactures. That would be as if the hand should say to the head and the heart, what use have I for thee? Mechanics and commerce follow in the footsteps of agriculture. One of the two sons of Adam kept flocks and herds, and so you who live on the vast plains of Texas are included in the list of laborers. You have now reached a point where manufactures are springing up in Texas. As a Southern man I have often been ashamed that the very broom-corn which grows in our fields is taken to a northern village, where timber is less plenty than it is with us, and made into brooms, brought back, and that our blessed women are required to sweep their floors with a Yankee broom. Why not make our own wagons, carriages, and wheelbarrows? Why not spin our own yarns? The profit would be greater and the freight less. Then you may go on and make cloth; but it will not be until you have a crowded population that you can produce the finer fabrics. I am not of those who would have you turn away from fields to seek the profits which agriculture would give you more readily. I do not intend to tax your patience by telling you all I know about farming.

[Mr. Davis here made a graceful allusion to the Grangers, and the advantages to be derived from a concentration and accumulation of capital.]

I hope the time will come, he continued, when Texas will make all her own agricultural implements, and that our women may have time to read as many novels as they please, without being forced to help their husbands compete with Illinois in the cultivation of their fields. To get our full benefit of good we must have direct trade. Direct trade will increase the profits and diminish the cost. Direct trade will enable you to send out ships, which, like Noah's dove, will go to and fro over the earth promoting the peace of nations. Then, if ever, are nations to be unified, swords beaten into plowshares, and spears into pruning hooks. But to do this we must have ports, and we will have them. I am glad to see that the works begun for the improvement of the harbor of Galveston are successful, and that there is an equal prospect of the improvement of your own bayou. The River Clyde was a smaller steam than your bayou, suitable only for sloops and schooners; but they have dredged it out until its artificial channel accommodates the largest shipyards of the English navy.

Mr. Davis here alluded at some length to the invention of a ship which proposed to carry 10,000 bales on sixteen feet of water. By the aid of such ships he thought that the harbors of the Gulf would be served. This ship had been tried and found to succeed, making one knot more to the hour than other vessels. Their great breadth of beam, so he argued, would accommodate immigrants in large numbers. This brought Mr. Davis to the question of immigration, and he urged upon the people the necessity of providing for immigrants, establishing agencies in Europe, and argued that it would be better even to pay for the passage of immigrants than not to get them at all. Mr. Davis laid great stress upon the necessity of making no promise which could not be sacredly kept. He showed how the railroads had succeeded in bringing immigrants to the country, and he thought that if they could do it to Northern lands, Texans, who had the advantage of them in soil, climate, and other facilities, could do more. Passing in brief he reviewed the products of the country, and said: "But it is only after you have raised everything a man wants to eat that you can do this. When you go to an inhabitant of Great Britain and tell him that Texas produces all kinds of fruit and grain, and then that you import your meat and flour from the North, he may not tell you that he don't believe you, but he hardly does. You must not buy a barrel of beef and pork, or of flour; you must have a plenty to feed the hungry in all parts of the State." Passing from agriculture to mining, Mr. Davis, in a rapid review, referred to the development of the metallic resources of the State. He prophesied that when artesian wells shall have been dug the arid plains will become great grape-growing regions, and that there was a man on the platform abundantly able to bring artesian water to the surface. In conclusion the orator returned, in a voice all tremulous with emotion, his heartfelt thanks for the sympathy extended to him and the honor and hospitality of his reception.

MOUNTAIN RAILWAYS.

It is now in contemplation to establish a railway across the Simplon on the rack-and-wheel system (Riggenbach's) now in operation for the ascent of the Righi. With ordinary engines, the gradient cannot exceed eight per cent.; beyond that limit, the locomotive could barely work itself up alone. Whenever higher slopes have to be overcome without fetching a long circuit, as has been done, for instance, on the Trieste and Vienna line, it is found necessary to have recourse to peculiar contrivances, which may be distinguished into two classes, viz.: 1. A system of funicular traction, by which both passengers and goods are towed up an inclined plane by fixed engines working a horizontal drum, round which the cable or chain attached to the train is wound for the ascent, unwinding itself for the descent. This system is in use at the Croix-Rousse, at Lyons, for the service of the Dombes Railway, one of the most delightful little lines in France. The gradient there is sixteen per cent.; the drum is fourteen feet in diameter, and provided with powerful breaks; the cable is made of 252 iron wires, and has a diameter of two and a half inches. The number of passengers on this inclined plane averages 30,000 daily, besides luggage and provisions. 2. The Riggenbach system, mentioned above. The vertical altitude of the Righi-Kulm above the Lake of Lucerne is 1,360 metres: the total length to be performed is 8,300 metres; the gradient varies between nineteen and twenty-five per cent., and is only interrupted by the landing-places at the stations of Witznau, Kaltbad, and Staffel. The line is constructed with common rails, between and parallel to which there runs a central rack, which looks like a very narrow ladder, and along which a toothed wheel, made of Krupp steel works. Another similar one, borne by the front axletree, acts as a guide or as a break, at will; another and very simple break regulates the velocity of the descent. The speed of the train does not exceed four miles an hour. The whole line, rolling stock included, did not cost more than 1,200,000 francs in 1873, when it began to work with only three engines. It now has thirteen, and will have thirty as soon as the Arth-Staffel section is finished.

COLORED CONVENTION IN TENNESSEE.

A call has been issued for a convention of the colored people of Tennessee, to be held in Nashville, on Wednesday, 19th inst. The call says: "Seeing that there is so much imposition practiced upon the people, day by day, in regard to emigrating, by some unknown persons, that has caused a great deal of excitement among the colored people, and a great many have sold out and left their homes with the purpose of going to Kansas free, let every county send a full delegation to the convention on the 19th of May, and if it is the will of the people to emigrate, let us do it in an intelligent manner. Let every county hold their county conventions and send their delegates to the State Convention. Let every man who feels an interest in the welfare of his race respond to this call."

FAST RUNNING.

There was a foot-race of 100 yards at Shreveport, La., on the 13th inst., between Benjamin S. Lewis and John Westley, the latter beating Lewis six feet, and his time being nine and five-eighths seconds. Lewis' time was ten seconds. Benjamin S. Lewis, the defeated party, is a Red River pilot. John Westley, the victor, has long enjoyed the distinction of being considered the champion runner of Texas. Lewis has, however, done some clever work at 100 yards, and his friends thought so well of his capacity that about a month ago they matched him against Westley for $500 a side, to run 100 yards, at the Caddo race course.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE GREAT TRUNK LINE AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York from foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.

For Williamsport and Lock Haven, (via Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Division, connecting at Philadelphia,) 9:30 A. M. For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:40 A. M.; 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 7, 7:30, 8:40, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 4:10, 4:50, 5, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M, and 12 night. Sunday, 4:50, 5, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5,20, 5:40, 6, 6,10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7, 8 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20 and 7. P. M.

For Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, and South Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:50, and 6 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 7 and 8 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:10, 5:20, 6:10, 7 P. M. and 12 night. Sunday 7 P. M.

For East Millstone, 12 noon, 3 and 5:20 P. M.

For Kingston and Rocky Hill, 8:40 A. M. and 4:10 P. M.

For Princeton, 7, 8:40 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4:10 and 7 P. M.

For Lambertville and Flemington, 9:30 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Phillipsburg and Belvidere, 9:30 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Trenton, Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4, 5, and 7 P. M.

For Freehold, 7 A. M., 2 and 4:10 P. M.

For Farmingdale and Squan, 7 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Hightstown, Pemberton, and Camden, via Perth Amboy, 2:30 P. M.

For Hightstown and Pemberton, 6 A. M.

Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburg, 6:55 and 11:20 A. M. and 10:35 P. M., daily 10:15 A. M. and 7:40 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:20 A. M., 4:15, 5:15, and 10:27 P. M. Sunday 6:20 A. M. and 10:27 P. M. From Philadelphia, 5,10, 6:20, 6:55, 10:15, 11:20, 11:54 A. M., 2:15, 4:15, 5:15, 7:35, 7:40, 8:44, 10:27 P. M. Sunday 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 11:54 A. M., 7:40 and 10:27 P. M.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts.; No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery place.

FRANK THOMSON, General Manager. D. M. BOYD, JR., General Passenger Agent

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.

ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and Freight Station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch Railroad; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing April 12, 1875.—Leave New-York as follows:

5:15 A. M.—News Train for Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Tamanend, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c.

6 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

7 A. M.—Way Train for Easton, Belvidere, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Mahanoy City, Mt. Carmel, Hazleton, Tunkhannock, Towanda, Waverly, &c. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

9 A. M.—Morning Express, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington; at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Towanda, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.

10:30 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12:45 P. M.—Express for Flemington, Easton, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

2:30 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Catasauqua, and Belvidere.

3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.

4 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

5 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.

5:15 P. M.—Evening Express, daily, for Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Towanda, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Chicago, &c.

5:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

6 and 6:45 P. M.—Way Trains for Somerville.

7:30 P. M.—(Emigrant.)—For Easton.

9:15 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12 P. M.—For Plainfield.

For Elizabeth at 5:15, 6, 6:10, 6:40, 7, 7:30, 8, 8:45, 9, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15 A. M.; 12 M.; 12:45, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 3:45, 4, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6, 6:15, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 7:45, 8:30, 9:15, 10:30, 11:15, 12 P. M.

R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

—After Nov. 15, 1874, trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.

10:30 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester and Buffalo.

11:00 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans.

6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Watertown and Canandaigua.

8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars for Troy and Albany. Way trains as per Local Time Table. Change of Time Table May 24.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

ERIE RAILWAY.

Winter Arrangement of through trains December 1874. From Chambers Street Depot. (For 23d St. see note below.)

9:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo and sleeping coaches to Cincinnati and Detroit.

10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and Niagara Falls. Sleeping coach to Buffalo.

7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, Detroit and Chicago without change.

7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train.

Above trains leave Twenty-third Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M., and 6:45 P. M.

For local trains, see time-tables and cards in hotels depots.

JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

After Nov. 30, 1874, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.,) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1:00 and 4:38 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 3:00 and 4:38 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; For Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 8:10 P. M., (7 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 9:10 P. M., (9:10 P. M. on Sundays.)

Way trains as per local time tables.

J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.
E. M. REED, Vice President New-York.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:20 and 8:20 P. M.

THEODORE WARREN, Supt.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN M. DAYTON, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court, by John M. Dayton, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, and the enactments amendatory thereof, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the ninth day of June, 1875, at two o'clock P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Esquire, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 129 Fulton street, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted. And second and third meetings of the creditors of said bankrupt, under the 27th and 28th sections of said act and its amendments, will be held at the same time and place.—Dated New-York, on the fourteenth day of May, 1875. GEORGE F. BETTS, Clerk.
my18-1aw3wTu*

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES, for the Southern District of New-York—In the matter of MICHAEL KIMMELSTIEL and SIGMUND SELIGMAN, bankrupts.—In bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said court against the estate of Michael Kimmelstiel and Sigmund Seligman, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of their creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupts, to them or to their use, or the transfer of any property by them, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 129 Fulton street, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 4th day of June, A. D. 1875, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said court.
OLIVER FISKE, Marshal—Messenger.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JAMES F. BERRY, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court by James F. Berry, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the first day of June, 1875, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of John Fitch, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 345 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.
Dated NEW-YORK, on the seventh day of May, 1875.
my11-1aw3wT* GEORGE F. BETTS, Clerk.

PROPOSALS.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Sealed proposals will be received by the School Trustees of the Thirteenth Ward at the hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Thursday, the 27th day of May, 1875, and until 4 o'clock P. M. on said day, for fitting up the premises No. 95 Attorney st., for school purposes, including some alterations on premises adjoining.

Proposals will also be received, at the time and place above named, for the furniture required, including desks, seats, &c.

Two responsible and approved sureties, residents of this City, will be required from the successful bidders; proposals will not be considered unless sureties are named.

The name of the party or firm submitting a proposal must be indorsed on the outside of the envelope containing said proposal.

The Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals submitted.

Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 146 Grand st., third floor.

FREDERICK HOLSTEN, FREDERICK GERMANN, ANDREW J. CASE, N. S. ROBERTS, M. D., FRANCIS COAN, } Board of School Trustees, Thirteenth Ward.
Dated NEW-YORK, May 8, 1875.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS

FOR FURNISHING THE STATE OF IOWA WITH STATIONERY,

As per the following schedule, will be received at the office of the Secretary of State at Des Moines, Iowa, until the 6th day of August, 1875, at noon of said day. On the said day such proposals as shall have been received up to said hour will be opened and the contract or contracts awarded to the lowest responsible bidder or bidders, the parties contracting on the part of the State reserving the right to let the contract in parts to different bidders if thought advisable. Proposals must be accompanied by samples of the articles to be furnished, which said articles are to be delivered at the office of the Secretary of State on or before the 20th day of October, 1875, without claims for freights, boxes, or anything extra over amount bid.

Bids for furnishing paper must give the price per pound. Samples of paper must contain not less than six sheets, and have the weight per ream of such samples marked thereon. All writing-paper to be delivered in quarter ream packages.

Parties to whom contracts are awarded will be expected to furnish securities to the amount of their contract for the faithful performance thereof.

SCHEDULE.

1,000 reams Book Paper, 25x38.
300 reams Book Paper, 27x42.
30 reams Check Folio.
30 reams Folio Post.
30 reams Demy.
150 reams Flat Cap.
100 reams Flat Letter.
25,000 sheets Bond Paper, 14x17.
20,000 sheets Bond Paper, 16x21.
100 reams Legal Cap.
50 reams Record Cap.
50 reams Congress Letter.
50 reams half-sheet Letter, with margin for printed heads.
25 reams Packet Note.
50 reams Commercial Note.
100 reams Cover Paper.
25 reams Manilla Paper.
40 reams Envelope Paper.
1,000 sheets Blotting Pads.
10 dozen quarts Writing Fluid.
2 dozen quarts Copying Ink.
2 dozen Four-ounce Carmine.
6 dozen Quarts Mucilage.
20 dozen Ink Stands.
10,000 Paper Fasteners.
2,000 Eyelet Paper Fasteners.
5 dozen Spools Red Tape, 5-16 inch.
12 dozen Bolts Silk Ribbon, ⅛ inch.
3 dozen Paper Weights.
50 pounds Flax Twine, assorted sizes.
2 dozen Letter Copying-books.
1 gross Letter Files, parteboard, open ends.
25 M Envelopes, nine inch.
25 M Envelopes, six inch.
25 gross Steel Pens.
8 gross Penholders.
25 dozen Rubber Erasers, Faber.
6 gross Rubber Bands, assorted sizes.
8 gross Lead Pencils, Faber No. 2.
6 dozen Red and Blue Pencils.
12 dozen Pocket Knives, four blades.
2 dozen Blank Books, two quire.
1 dozen Blank Books, three quire.
20 dozen Mucilage Stands, with brush.
3 dozen Brooms.

B. R. SHERMAN, Auditor of State.
DES MOINES, May 6, 1875.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., (and nowhere else,) until MONDAY, May 24, 1875, at 4 o'clock P. M., for supplying the coal and wood required for the public schools in this City, (including that portion of Westchester County recently annexed thereto,) for the ensuing year—say nine thousand five hundred (9,500) tons of coal, more or less, and one thousand six hundred (1,600) cords of oak, and one thousand (1,000) cords of pine wood, more or less. The coal must be of the best quality of white ash, furnace, egg, stove, and nut sizes, clean and in good order, two thousand two hundred and forty (2,240) pounds to the ton, and must be delivered in the bins of the several school buildings at such times and in such quantities as required by the Committee on Supplies.

The proposals must state the mines from which it is proposed to supply the coal (to be furnished from the mines named, if accepted,) and must state the price per ton of two thousand two hundred and forty (2,240) pounds.

The quantity of the various sizes of coal required will be about as follows, viz.: Seven thousand two hundred (7,200) tons of furnace size, one thousand two hundred (1,200) tons of stove size, five hundred (500) tons of egg size, and six hundred (600) tons of nut size. The oak wood must be of the best quality, the stick not less than three (3) feet long.

The pine wood must be of the best quality, Virginia, and not less than three (3) feet, six (6) inches long. The proposal must state the price per cord of one hundred and twenty-eight cubic feet, solid measure, for both oak and pine wood, and also the price per cut for sawing and splitting per load, the quantity of oak wood to be split only as required by the Committee on Supplies. The wood will be inspected and measured under the supervision of the Inspector of Fuel of the Board of Education, and must be delivered at the schools as follows: Two-thirds of the quantity required from the 10th of June to the 15th of September, and the remainder as required by the Committee on Supplies; said wood, both oak and pine, must be delivered sawed, and, when required, split, and must be piled in the yards, cellars, vaults, or bins of the school buildings as may be designated by the proper authority. The contracts for supplying said coal and wood to be binding until the 1st day of June, 1876. Two sureties for the faithful performance of the contract will be required, and each proposal must be accompanied by the signatures and residences of the proposed sureties. No compensation will be allowed for delivering said coal and wood at any of the schools, nor putting and piling the same in the yards, cellars, vaults, or bins of said schools.

Proposals must be directed to the Committee on Supplies of the Board of Education, and should be indorsed "Proposals for Coal," or "Proposals for Wood," as the case may be.

The committee reserve the right to reject any or all proposals received.

RUFUS G. BEARDSLEE, ANDREW J. MATHEWSON, JAMES M. HALSTED, DAVID WETMORE, WILLIAM WOOD, } Committee on Supplies.
NEW-YORK, May 8, 1875.

NEW SOUTH WALES, NEW-ZEALAND, AND SAN FRANCISCO MAIL SERVICE—ENLARGEMENT OF TIME FOR RECEIPT OF TENDERS FOR MAIL SERVICE.

The Postmasters General of New South Wales and New-Zealand are prepared to receive, on or before the 1st day of June next, tenders for the conveyance of mails between these Colonies and San Francisco, once each way in every four weeks during a period of not exceeding eight years from the commencement of the service.

Full particulars of the number and description of ships required to be employed, the character of the service, the routes to be traversed, the regulations to be observed, and the conditions of the contract, with forms of tender, may now be obtained at the office of E. M. ARCHIBALD, Esq., C.B., the British Consul General at New-York, where the form of contract the contractors will be required to enter into, and the form of bond to be given, if a bond be required, may be seen.

Tenders are to be delivered to one of the Agents General in London or the said Colonies not later than the day above named.

Dated this 5th day April, 1875.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF New-York.—JOHN DE RUYTER and ROBERT MACLAY, Executors of the last will and testament of George W. Bull, deceased, plaintiffs, against FANNIE J. LAMBARD, Kate G. Lambard, Abbie (or Abby) W. Lambard, individually, and as Executrix, &c., of Charles A. Lambard, deceased, Frances D. Johnson, individually, and as Executrix, &c., of Ralph C. Johnson, deceased, Ralph C. Johnson, individually, and as Executor, &c., of Ralph C. Johnson, deceased, William Baylies Crocker, Benjamin A. G. Fuller, and Orville D. Lambard, as Executors, &c., of Charles A. Lambard, deceased, defendants.—Summons—For relief. (Com. not served.)—To the defendants above named, and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in said City of New-York, and State of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, Number 54 Wall street, in the City of New-York, State of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated February 12, 1875.
ANDERSON & MAN, Plaintiffs' Attorneys, 54 Wall street, New-York.

The complaint in the above-entitled action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 16th day of February, 1875.
ANDERSON & MAN, Pl'ffs' Attorneys.
ap20-1aw6wTu*

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—JAMES STEVEN and EWING STEVEN, plaintiffs, against MAGIN SERRA, defendant. Summons for a money demand on contract. (Com. not served.)—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York at the County Court House in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 54 Wall st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service: and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of forty-two thousand four hundred and thirty-one 45-100 dollars, with interest from the 12th day of March, one thousand, eight hundred and seventy-five, besides the costs of this action.—Dated April 9, 1875.
JOSEPH J. MARRIN, Plaintiffs' Attorney.

The complaint in the above entitled action was this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York.
JOSEPH J. MARRIN, Attorney for Plaintiffs, No. 54 Wall st., New York City.
NEW-YORK, April 23, 1875. ap27-1aw6wTu

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—CITY and County of New-York.—JAMES E. MARTIN, plaintiff, against HENRY COHEN, Jonas Sonneborn and Helen Sonneborn, his wife, Rudolph Gruhn, William Gruhn, J. Warren Greene, Henry A. Tuzo, David B. Davidson, Eli B. Gets, Siegmund M. Pevser, Receiver, &c., and Cornelius A. Runkle, Assignee, &c., defendants.—Summons—for relief—To the above-named defendants—You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. 51 William street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, March 11, 1875. JOHN M. MARTIN, Plaintiff's Attorney.

The complaint in the above-entitled action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the 13th day of March, 1875.
ap20-1aw6wT* J. M. MARTIN, Attorney for Plaintiff.

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF New-York.—WALTER L. CUTTING, Executor of the last will and testament of Gertrude Cutting, deceased, plaintiff, against SALMON S. STEVENS, John H. Knoepel, Peter Whelehan and —— Whelehan, his wife, James Wall, Patrick Wall, Michael Fontenheim, defendants.—Summons—For relief.—To the defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action which was this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York, in the County Court-house in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, Number 51 Wall street, in the said City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated September 15, 1875.
MOORE, HAND & BONNEY, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
ap20-1aw6wTu*

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.

*SCYTHIA..WED., May 19 | *BOTHNIA..WED., June 2
*RUSSIA....WED., May 26 | ABYSSINIA..WED., June 9

Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers. Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at current rates. Freight and cabin office, No. 4 Bowling Green. Steerage office, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building.) CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAM-SHIP SCYTHIA embark from the Cunard Wharf, foot of Grand st., Jersey City, at 3 P. M. on WEDNESDAY, May 19, 1875.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, No. 4 Bowling Green, New-York.

WHITE STAR LINE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.
NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

BALTIC..........SATURDAY, May 22, at 3 P. M.
BRITANNIC..........SATURDAY, May 29, at noon.
GERMANIC..........SATURDAY, June 5, at 3 P. M.
ADRIATIC..........SATURDAY, June 12, at noon.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

These steamers, the fastest in the trade, are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, staterooms, smoking and bath rooms are amidships where the noise and motion are least, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—Saloon, $80 and $100, gold; return tickets, $175, gold; steerage at low rates.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.
R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent (being more southerly than any other) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

VILLE DE PARIS, LACHESNEZ....SATURDAY, May 29
PEREIRE, DANRE..........SATURDAY, June 12
FRANCE, TRUDELLE..........SATURDAY, June 26

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine.)
First Cabin, $100; Second, $65; Third $30.
Return tickets at reduced rates.

Steerage, $22, with superior accommodations, and including all necessaries without extra charge.
GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 55 Broadway.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.

Company's Pier, foot of 2d st., Hoboken.

ODER..........May 22 | MOSEL..........June 5
NECKAR..........May 29 | DONAU..........June 12

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN:

First cabin..........$100 gold.
Second cabin..........60 gold.
Steerage..........30 currency.

Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $32 currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling green.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These first-class full-powered steamers will sail from Company's Pier, No. 36 North River, as follows:

STATE OF LOUISIANA, Capt. JOHNSON...Thu., May 20
STATE OF INDIANA, Capt. SADLER......Wed., June 2
STATE OF GEORGIA, Capt. COOPER......Wed., June 16

And every Wednesday thereafter. First cabin, $70, $80, and $90; return tickets, $140. Second cabin, $50; return tickets, $90. Steerage at lowest rates.

Apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, No. 72 Broadway, New-York.
Steerage office, No. 45 Broadway.

NATIONAL LINE.

From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

DENMARK..........WEDNESDAY, May 19, 3 P. M.
CANADA..........WEDNESDAY, June 2, 3 P. M.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Helvetia, May 22, 7:30 A. M. | The Queen, June 5, 3 P. M.
Egypt, May 29, 11 A. M. | Spain, June 12, 12 M.

Cabin passage, $70 and $80, currency. Steerage at greatly reduced price. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

INMAN LINE.—FIXED SOUTHERLY COURSE.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF RICHMOND......Saturday, May 22, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS......Saturday, May 29, at Noon
CITY OF CHESTER......Saturday, June 5, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF PARIS......Saturday, June 12, at Noon
CITY OF BERLIN......Saturday, June 19, at 3 P. M.

CABIN PASSAGE, $80 and $100, gold.
STEERAGE.—To and from all points, at reduced rates.
Cabin and general office, No. 15 Broadway.
Steerage offices, No. 33 Broadway, and Pier No. 45 North River. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

ANCHOR LINE. CARRYING U. S. MAIL.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.

ETHIOPIA.........Sails Saturday, May 22, 3 P. M.
BOLIVIA.........Sails Saturday, May 29, at noon.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, OR LONDONDERRY.

Cabin passage, $75 to $90, currency.
Steerage at lowest current rates.
Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling green.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

FOR LIVERPOOL,

(Via Queenstown,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.
TUESDAY.

Leaving Pier No. 46 North River as follows:

WISCONSIN..........May 18, at 3 P. M.

For steerage and intermediate tickets, at current rates, apply at No. 29 Broadway. For cabin passage, at $80 or $65, gold, (according to stateroom,) apply at No. 63 Wall st.

WILLIAMS & GUION.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT

AND PASSENGER LINE
FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE
SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST,
SAILING EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY, AT 3 P. M.,
from Pier No. 29 North River.

GEORGIA, Capt. S. CROWELL, Wednesday, May 19
CHARLESTON, Capt. J. BERRY, Saturday, May 22

Superior accommodations for passengers.
Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Goods forwarded free of commission.
Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents, No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,) or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green.

Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South and South-west, and further information, can be obtained at the office of
BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent Great Southern Freight Line, No. 317 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

ASHLAND, Capt. WHITEHURST, WEDNESDAY, May 19, from Pier No. 12 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West st.

H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. MALLORY, SATURDAY, May 22, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WILLIAM R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling Green.

CLEOPATRA, Capt. BULKLEY, WEDNESDAY, May 26, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 62 South st.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, May 29, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling Green.

Insurance by this line ONE HALF PER CENT.
Superior accommodation for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.
GEORGE YONGE, Agent, Central Railroad of Georgia, No. 409 Broadway.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA, AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE. Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

CITY OF NEW-YORK..........Thursday, May 20
CITY OF MERIDA..........Tuesday, June 1
CITY OF VERA CRUZ..........Thursday, June 3

FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS.

CALLING AT HAVANA, PROGRESO, CAMPEACHE, TUSPAN AND TAMPICO.

CITY OF MERIDA..........Tuesday, June 1
CITY OF MEXICO..........Tuesday, June 22

For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.

Steamers will leave New-Orleans May 15 and June 5 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

WILSON'S LINE FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HULL.

Sailing fortnightly from Pier No. 46 East River.

COLOMBO, May 15. | VIRAGO, June 1.
ELDORADO to follow. | OTHELLO to follow.

First Cabin, $70, currency. Second Cabin, $45, currency.

Through tickets issued to Continental and Baltic ports. Apply for full particulars to
CHARLES L. WRIGHT & CO., No. 56 South st.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. LINE.

FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, AND CHINA.
Sailing from Pier No. 42 North River.
For Aspinwall,

ACAPULCO..........May 29, 12 M
connecting for all Central American and Pacific ports.
From San Francisco for Japan and China.
ALASKA..........June 1

For freight or passage apply at Pier No. 42 North River. H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 13 North River, as follows:

COLUMBUS, Capt. REED..........TUESDAY, May 18
CRESCENT CITY, Capt. CURTIS....THURSDAY, May 27

Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green; MCKELLER, LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

SHIPPING.

AMERICAN LINE.

Weekly Mail Steam-ship service between PHILADELPHIA and LIVERPOOL, Calling at QUEENSTOWN,
Sailing every THURSDAY from Philadelphia, and Sailing every WEDNESDAY, from Liverpool.

The following steamers are appointed to sail from Philadelphia:

INDIANA..........May 20 | ILLINOIS..........June 10
*ABBOTSFORD....May 27 | *KENILWORTH...June 17
OHIO..........June 3 | PENNSYLVANIA...June 24

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN CURRENCY:
Cabin, $100.

Steerage and intermediate tickets to and from all points at the lowest rates.

Steamers marked with a star do not carry intermediate.

Passenger accommodations for all classes unsurpassed.

For passage, rates of freight, and other information apply to

GEO. W. COLTON, Agent, No. 42 Broad st., N.Y.
JOHN McDONALD, Passenger Agent, No. 8 Battery place, New-York.
PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents, No. 307 Walnut st., Philadelphia.
RICHARDSON, SPENCE & CO., Liverpool. | N. & J. CUMMINS & BROS., Queenstown.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Regular mail steamers SAILING 23D OF EVERY MONTH, making close connections at RIO DE JANEIRO with the English and French Mail Steam-ships at MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AYRES.

The splendid steam-ship SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKELPAUGH, will sail from PIER No. 43 NORTH RIVER, on MONDAY, May 24, at 9 o'clock A. M., calling at ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA and RIO DE JANEIRO, going and returning.

First cabin passage to St. Thomas, $100; to Para, $150; to Pernambuco, $200; to Bahia, $210 and to Rio de Janeiro, $225, gold. Steerage half price. EXCURSION TICKETS, good for six months, at three-quarters of above rates. Freights greatly reduced.

Direct communication to St. Croix, via St. Thomas.

Apply to WM. R. GARRISON, No. 5 Bowling green.

WEEKLY FLORIDA LINE.

For Port Royal, S. C.; Fernandina, Fla.; Brunswick, Ga., the favorite and well-known steamer HUNTSVILLE, Chester, Master, having superior accommodations for passengers, will sail THURSDAY, May 20, from Pier No. 3 North River, at 4 P. M., for above ports, making connections with all points South and South-west, via Port Royal, the Florida, and Brunswick Railroads.

First-class passage to Fernandina..........$20 00
First-class passage to Jacksonville..........22 50
First-class passage to Augusta..........20 00

Through tickets issued to all points South and South-west.

For freight or passage, apply to
HERM. GELPCKE, No. 5 William st.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO NASSAU, JAMAICA, HAYTI, COLOMBIA, AND VENEZUELA. First-class, full-powered iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 51 North River:

FOR NASSAU, KINGSTON, and COLOMBIA.
ALPS..........May 29.
ETNA..........June 19.
FOR HAYTI and VENEZUELA.
ANDES..........May 15.
ATLAS..........June 5.

Superior First-class Passenger accommodation.
PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents, No. 56 Wall st.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO. EXTRA STEAMER

For HAVANA, SAVANILLA, and ASPINWALL.

The NEW IRON PROPELLER COLON sails from Pier No. 42 North River, WEDNESDAY, MAY 19, at 12 noon. For freight or passage apply on pier.
H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from impositions, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane st., corner Broadway.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York—Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALANANDER McKENZIE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the residence of Mrs. Alice J. Jones, No. 100 West Fifty-third street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 17th day of November next.—Dated New-York, the 10th day of May, 1875.
JANE McKENZIE, ALICE J. JONES, } Executrixes.
my11-1aw6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN HOBBS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Larned & Warren, No. 200 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of September next.—Dated New-York, the 20th day of February, 1875.
MARY A. HOBBS, Executrix.
f23-1aw6mT PETER H. BALLANTINE, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM BARKLEY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. 36 Wall street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 25th day of May next.—Dated New-York, the 30th day of November, 1874.
B. L. LUDINGTON, Administrator, &c.
d1-1aw6mTu

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EDWIN HOYT, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of Butler, Stillman & Hubbard, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the eighth day of June, 1875.—Dated New-York, the eighth day of December, 1874.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, WM. ALLEN BUTLER, } Executors.
d8-1aw6mT

CLARKSON, MARGARET.—IN PURSUANCE of an order of Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARGARET CLARKSON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of John Henry Livingston, No. 48 Pine street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 8th day of June next.—Dated New-York, the 7th day of December, 1874.
CLERMONT LIVINGSTON, ROBERT E. LIVINGSTON, } Executors.
d8-1aw6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. HUTCHINGS, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANNA C. GIBBONS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of business, No. 142 Duane street, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of June, 1875, next.—Dated New-York, the 23d day of November, 1874.
JAMES LYNCH, Executor, &c., of Anna C. Gibbons, deceased.
n24-1aw6moTu

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM S. CALDWELL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Lord, Day & Lord, their place of transacting business, No. 68 William street, in the City of New-York, on or before the twenty-first day of August next.—Dated New-York, the thirteenth day of March, 1875.
EUGENE KELLY, CHARLES M. FRY, } Executors.
LORD, DAY & LORD, Proctors.
mh16-1aw6mTu

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. HUTCHINGS, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALBERT HAVEMEYER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of Henry O. Havemeyer, No. 98 Wall street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 14th day of September next.—Dated New-York, the 8th day of March, 1875.
WILLIAM A. HAVEMEYER, HENRY O. HAVEMEYER, Administrators.
mh9-1aw6mT

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS B. RICH, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Messrs. James Buchan & Co., No. 190 Elizabeth street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 30th day of June, 1875.—Dated New-York, the 24th day of December, 1874.
MARIA RICH, Executrix.
JAMES BUCHAN, JAMES RINTOUL, ROBERT C. BUCHAN, } Executors.
A. DE WITT BALDWIN, Proctor, No. 106 Broadway.
d29-1aw6mTu.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—PURSUANT TO the order of Herman V. Esselstyn, Surrogate of the County of Columbia, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against ALICE ANN SWARTWOUT, late of the town of Clermont, in the County of Columbia, deceased, that they are required to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, executor of the last will and testament of the said deceased, at the law office of G. Tillotson, Esq., No. 335 Broadway, New-York City, on or before the 10th day of June next.—Dated December 1, 1874. CHARLES H. TILLOTSON, Executor.
d8-1aw6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALBERT COOPER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their office, No. 45 Maiden lane, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of September next.—Dated New-York, the eighth day of February, 1875.
THOMAS H. COOPER, CYRUS H. LOUTRELL, } Administrators.
f9-1aw6mTu*

BUSINESS CHANCES.

PARTNER WITH CAPITAL WANTED—In manufacturing staple article yielding 200 per cent. net profit; business established and of highest character, but requires more capital and a wide-awake young or middle aged assistant, who will put into the business $10,000 or $20,000, and take active part in selling or in office duties, as may be agreeable; reference required. Address, with real name, EXCELSIOR, Box No. 137 *Times* Office.

THE STOCK AND FIXTURES OF A TOY and stationery store, with paper route, for sale. Address CHURCH GAZETTE, No. 153 East 39th st.

FOR SALE—CONFECTIONERY AND TOY STORE, No. 1,298 3d av., near 75th st. No agents.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

At the Exchange yesterday, Monday, May 17, by order of the Supreme Court in foreclosure, George P. Smith, Esq., Referee, A. J. Bleecker & Son sold the three-story brick house, with lot 21 by about 99, No. 121 White street, south side, between Centre and Baxter streets, for $7,900 to Joseph F. Tobin. The property is rented until May 1, 1882, at the rate of $900 per annum. No other business was transacted, the sale by Hugh N. Camp of a house and lot on West Twenty-third street, west of Seventh avenue being adjourned to the 21st inst., while in the matter of the sale by V. K. Stevenson, Jr., of property on Delancey street, west of Norfolk street, it was announced that the foreclosure proceedings had been arranged.

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

To-day's sales, all but the last named taking place at the Exchange, are as follows:

By A. H. Muller & Son, public auction sale of four lots, each 25 by 100, on West Fifty-fifth street, north side, 325 feet west of Sixth avenue. Also, similar sale of the four-story brown-stone front house, with lease of lot 20 by 100.5, No. 20 East Forty-seventh street, south side, 320 feet east of Fifth avenue. Lease dated May 1, 1871, for a term of twenty years, with renewal, the present ground rent being $1,000 per annum.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Charles H. Hildreth, Esq., Referee, of the three-story brick house 25 by 40, with lot 103.1 feet deep, No. 444 West Fourteenth street, south side, 325 feet east of Tenth avenue.

By James M. Miller, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, J. S. Lawrence, Esq., Referee, of one house, with lot 20 by 72.6, on East Thirty-eighth street, south side, 160 feet west of Second avenue. Also, similar sale, T. H. Landon, Esq., Referee, of the building, with lot 25 by 92.6, No. 245 Elizabeth street, west side, between Prince and Houston streets.

By A. J. Bleecker & Son, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, S. J. Bidlack, Esq., Referee, of one house, with lot, 22.2 by 93, on Madison avenue, west side, 80 feet north of Seventy-third street.

By Samuel Kreizer, public auction sale of the five-story and basement brick tenement house, with lot 25 by 100, No. 160 Attorney street, east side, 175 feet north of Stanton street. The house is 56 feet deep, and rents at the rate of $2,400 per year.

By E. A. Lawrence & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, B. C. Chetwood, Esq., Referee, of one house, with lot 25 by 67.10; 31 by 30.2 on Laight street, north side, extending through to Canal street, 174.11 feet east of Varick street. Also, similar sale, E. D. Gale, Esq., Referee, of one house, with lease of lot, 20 by 96.9 on West Twenty-first street, north side, 265 feet east of Eight avenue. Lease dated May 1, 1862, for a term of twenty-one years, with vaults, the present ground rent being $140 per annum.

By Richard V. Harnett, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, George P. Smith, Esq., Referee, of one house, with lot 20 by 100.5, on East Sixty-second street, south side, 195 feet west of Second avenue.

By Hugh N. Camp, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Elliot Sandford, Esq., Referee, of four lots, known as Nos. 35, 36, 37, and 38, of map of Morris Stebbins' property made by R. Rosa, Morrisania, Twenty-third Ward.

By O. G. Bennett, at Valley Stream, town of Hempstead, Long Island, on the premises, at 1 o'clock, partition sale of a farm of forty acres, with buildings thereon, known as the homestead farm of Peter Parco, deceased.

EXCHANGE SALES MONDAY, MAY 17.

NEW-YORK.

By A. J. Bleecker & Son.

1 three-story brick house and lot, No. 121 White st., s. s., between Centre and Baxter sts., lot 21x97.3x21x100.2.....$7,900

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Saturday, May 15.

Amity st., n. e. corner of South 5th av., runs n. 90 ft. to point 0.6 ft. e. of South 5th av., thence e. 25 ft., thence s. 90 ft., to Amity st., thence w. 25 ft.; B. C. Chetwood, Referee, to J. B. Ireland.....$19,250

Forsyth st., w. s. (Nos. 119 and 121) 50x100; R. Kissam to A. Kissam.....1,800

Vesey st., or Pier No. 23 North River, north ½ of this and south ½ of Pier No. 24, with bulkhead between same; lease of 2 years from Feb. 1, 1879; M. R., formerly W. H. Jones, to H. S. Anderson.....12,000

1st st., (Nos. 8 and 10.) 40.4x50.6; Elias T., wife of C. Viney, to H. Burns.....23,000

6th st., s. s., 80 ft. w. of 6th av., runs w. 22.6 ft., thence s. 97 ft., thence e. 28.9 ft., thence n. 63.3 ft., thence w. 2 ft., thence n. 34 ft. to beginning; Executors of Christina Deacon to Margaret Smith, widow.....12,000

12th st., s. s., 239.6 ft. w. of 2d av., 22x100.6; C. G. Cornell to J. Cromwell.....19,000

34th st., n. s., 330 ft. e. of 9th av., 20x98.9; S. R. Comstock to Maria T. Fortescue.....20,000

44th st., n. s., 58.9 w. of Madison av., 17.10x 85; Kate E., wife of D. Lyon, to Mary D. Tewkesbury.....35,000

50th st., n. s., 125 ft. w. of 1st av., 20x100.5; Caroline Becker, widow, to Isabella, wife of F. Koch.....26,000

50th st., s. s., 139.9 ft. e. of 9th av., runs s. 98.2 ft., thence n. w. 7.9 ft., thence n. e. 96.4 ft., to beginning, gore; Meta Segelken, widow, (special guardian) to R. Auld.....400

53d st., s. s., 153.4 ft. e. of Lexington av., 21x 100.5; I. Stokes to Ann and Bridget and Maria Stokes.....12,050

55th st., s. s., 296.10 ft. w. of 9th av., 21.10x 100.5; E. Koch to H. Hassemer.....6,000

58th st., s. s., 120 ft. w. of 2d av., 20x100.5; J. Boogman to F. Vogel.....17,000

59th st., n. s., 60 ft. w. of 3d av., 85x100.5; J. Bookman to F. Vogel.....50,000

61st st., s. s., (No. 208 East.) 17x100.5; J. McGovern to Mary A., wife of R. Hennessy.....20,000

61st st., s. s., (No. 210 East.) 17x100.5; J. McGovern to Mary A. wife of R. Hennessy.....20,000

73d st., s. s., 307.6 ft. e. of 5th av., 22.6x102.2; L. Beringer to S. B. Fish.....47,500

73d st., s. s., 207.6 e. of 5th av., 22.6x102.2; L. Beringer to Catharine B. Fish.....47,500

90th st., s. s., 168.11 ft. e. of 4th av., 13.9x 130.11; 89th st., n. s., 235.7 ft. e. of 4th av., 104.5x130.11; Margaret E. Adriance, widow to E. A. Willis.....15,000

91st st., n. s., 625 ft. w. of 3d av., 50x100.5; Mary A., wife of R. Hennessy, to J. McGovern.....18,000

110th st., s. s., 75 ft. w. of 1st av., 75x100.11; L. B. Fish to L. Beringer.....39,000

125th st., n. s., 150 ft. w. of 2d av., 55x100.11; Jesse G. Keys to Catharine H. P., wife of W. N. Beers.....16,000

124th st., n. s., 247 ft. w. of 2d av., 20x100.11; A. C. De La Mare to Adelaide M. Edge.....15,000

128th st., n. s., 147.6 ft. w. of 5th av., 37.6x 99.11; W. N. Beers to Jesse G. Keys.....18,000

132d st., n. s., 160 ft. e. of 5th av., 100x99.11; Loretta Snyder to J. & S. Nehrbach, l. part.....6,500

134th st., s. s. corner Willow av., 275x100; The Port Morris Land and Improvement Company to L. R. Day.....13,750

Avenue A, e. s., 51.2 ft. s. of 81st st., 51x98; G. F. Jones to J. Bookman, l. p.....3,475

Avenue A, e. s., 51.2 ft. s. of 81st st., 51x98; J. Bookman to F. Vogel.....7,000

Central av., n. w. s., adjoining Elizabeth Neil, 103x150x103 gore. Twenty-fourth Ward; Luigi Bianchi to Elizabeth Neil.....1,300

Munroe av., e. s. lot No. 58, map Mount Hope, 80x100; E. Doran to Elizabeth Phalen.....5,000

2d av., e. s., 72.9 ft. n. of 5th st., 24.3x100; G. G. Lake to H. Burns.....20,000

2d av., n. w. corner of 62d st., 50.5x100.5; Catherine B. Fish (widow) to L. Beringer.....27,000

10th av., s. w. corner of Lawrence st., 113.4x 61.11; J. Todd to J. Dayton, ½ part.....6,000

LEASES RECORDED.

Franklin st., Nos. 195 and 197, stores, 2 years, per year.....$5,400

Ferrel st., No. 330, 5 years, per year.....1,400

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BUILDINGS SUITABLE FOR MANUfactories, in Brooklyn, convenient to Hamilton and South Ferries and to the water front, for sale on liberal terms to close an estate.

Apply to C. KELSEY, No. 162 Columbia st., Brooklyn, or to E. A. HEGEMAN, Executor, No. 26 Exchange place, New-York.

FOUR LOTS ON LINDEN TERRACE, NEAR Prospect Park, Brooklyn, 25x150; price, for cash, $600 each. Apply to owner, J. MARVIN, No. 1,287 Broadway, New-York.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

THE MONUMENT HOTEL, IN THE CITY OF RICHMOND, FOR SALE.—This beautiful property in the very heart of Richmond, at the head of Capitol Hill, at the corner of Grace and Ninth sts., will be sold on the 27TH OF MAY next, by public auction, unless previously sold privately. It offers a rare chance for a great speculation in the capital of the Old Dominion, the rising city of the South. Terms most liberal. A photograph of it can be seen at this office. If he cannot call it the owner wishes to know on it by the 25th of May, or before, $30,000 for three years, at 8 per cent. Refer to No. 601 Grace st., Richmond.

FOR SALE—A GENTLEMAN'S RESIDENCE AT Oyster Bay, on Long Island Sound, finely located, convenient to bathing, boating, &c.; good house, thirteen rooms, servants' rooms, cellar, bath-room, hot and cold water, &c.; carriage-house, stable, and ice-house, in perfect repair; two and a half acres, finely laid out and ornamented, and bounded by three streets. Price, $12,000, with furniture, new piano, &c.

HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

FARM FOR SALE.—THIRTY-SEVEN ACRES, good soil, all in grass; good buildings, fine orchard, pure water, healthy location; five miles from New-York, on New-Jersey Central railroad, in Pennsylvania. Price, $4,000. Very cheap; terms to suit.

D. PRINCE, No. 1 Bond st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—FURNISHED OR UNfurnished, at Clifton, N. J., Erie Railroad, one hour from New-York delightfully located on Passaic River, large house, with all improvements; ice-house, boat-house; abundance of fruit and shade; twenty-eight acres.

BILLAMY BROS., No. 5½ Pine st.

SHREWSBURY RIVER, N. J.—FOR SALE TO close up an estate, a country house and thirty-six acres, near Brown's dock; bathing and fishing; two and a half hours from New-York. Apply to

A. W. GRIFFIN, No. 49 William st.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and villas, for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone sts.

FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED HOMES in Norwalk, Darien, and vicinity, that truly beautiful and healthful region of country, situated on the Harlem and New-Haven railroad, can be secured by lease or purchase on favorable terms. Apply to MELVILLE E. MEAD, South Norwalk, Conn.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—MORRISTOWN, N. J.—A house with six bed-rooms, bath, &c.; excellent stable, garden, and orchard; high ground, near depot; free from malaria and mosquitoes. J. SMITH DODGE, No. 15 West 20th st. THEO. AYRES, Morristown.

TO LET—A FURNISHED HOUSE IN A BEAUTIFUL situation and pure mountain air; garden attached; milch cow and stable, at Litchfield, Conn.; rent, $200 per month. Address Mrs. J. P. B. Box No. 114 Post Office Litchfield, Conn.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE, CHEAP OR WOULD LET OR EXchange—A very desirable country residence, fifteen miles from City; house, carriage house, &c.; very high ground; three and a quarter acres land. Apply to A. C. GREENLEAF, No. 451 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—A COTTAGE, completely furnished, on Long Island, forty miles from Hunter's Point; two minutes from depot. Apply to owner, JOHN D. OTTIWELL, No. 199 3d av.

ORANGE, N. J.—(SPECIALTY.)—LARGE VARIETY of real estate for sale and rent. I. H. GERRY, No. 39 Nassau st. Orange office, opposite Main Depot.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF CHOICE REAL ESTATE.

DESIRABLE RESIDENCE PROPERTY ON

Ocean Park-way and Coney Island av.,

to be sold without reserve to the highest bidder, at public auction,

WEDNESDAY, MAY 19,

at 12 M., at the Commercial Exchange, No. 389 Fulton st., Brooklyn, opposite the City Hall, by J. COLE, Auctioneer.

750

beautifully-located residence lots in the most charming park suburbs of Brooklyn, in the town of Flatbush, nearly adjoining Prospect Park, fronting on the great park avenues, and every way deriving the utmost advantages from city improvements of the highest class, while enjoying an exemption from the burden of city taxes—a saving of four-fifths to holders of these lots.

The tract is ALREADY FINELY IMPROVED. The locality is thirty-five minutes by horse car to Hamilton Ferry, three and a half miles from Brooklyn City Hall, and five miles from City Hall, New-York, equi-distant with Central Park.

The streets and avenues are now settled, having been established by the town survey and adopted as public streets and avenues, and were laid out with a liberal hand, which has given them good width, thus securing permanency as well as uniformity.

The Rapid-Transit Steam Road,

now being laid on Gravesend av., which will be

IN OPERATION IN A FEW WEEKS

to city line, and to Hamilton Ferry within a few months, will pass through a portion of this property, and make it as easy of access as any within two miles of New-York is now by horse car, or twenty minutes to Hamilton Ferry and half an hour to New-York.

The proprietors of the tract are now building a handsome depot structure on the corner of Avenue C and Gravesend av., established as Turner's Station, on Prospect Park and Coney Island Railway, for the accommodation of passengers and railroad business.

Maps are now ready at the office of TURNER BROTHERS, No. 14 Nassau st., New-York; T. J. NORTH, Esq., Attorney, No. 9 Willoughby st., and at the office of J. COLE, No. 389 Fulton st., Brooklyn.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE by Trustees.

ESTATE OF JAMES BOORMAN.

75 Acres of Land on the Hudson River,

AT

SCARBOROUGH,

NEXT STATION SOUTH OF SING SING.

To be sold in plots for

BUILDING SITES.

ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON will sell at auction, On THURSDAY, MAY 27, 1875, at 12 o'clock, At the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway,

By order of the undersigned Trustees,

SEVENTY-FIVE ACRES OF LAND AT SCARBOROUGH, on the Hudson River, being a portion of the estate of James Boorman. The land has been divided into some sixteen plots, many of which comprise some of the finest building sites for the erection of suburban residences within thirty miles of the City of New-York, the views from several of them being unrivaled.

The plots fronting directly on the river have valuable WATER GRANTS, and one of them includes a wharf.

This property is directly opposite the Railroad Depot at Scarborough, and between the Hudson River and Broadway.

THE SALE WILL BE ABSOLUTE.

Full particulars and lithographic maps can be obtained from Messrs. KNOX & MASON, Attorneys, No. 74 Broadway; ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON, No. 7 Pine st.; Mr. GEO. W. CARTWRIGHT, Civil Engineer, Sing Sing.

SIXTY PER CENT. MAY REMAIN ON MORTGAGE.

ADAM NORRIE,
JAMES BOORMAN JOHNSTON,
JOHN TAYLOR JOHNSTON, } Trustees.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE.

Estate of JACOB MILLER, deceased.

Houses and Lots on

2D AV., AVENUES C AND D, 3D, 32D, 45TH, AND 52D STS.

ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON will sell at auction on TUESDAY, June 1, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway,

BY ORDER OF THE EXECUTORS OF JACOB MILLER, DECEASED.

SECOND AVENUE.—Property brick house and lot, No. 633, between 34th and 35th sts.

SECOND AVENUE.—Four-story brick houses and lots, Nos. 565 and 567, between 31st and 32d sts.

SECOND AVENUE.—Four-story brick houses and lots, Nos. 544, 548, and 552, between 30th and 31st sts.

EAST THIRTY-SECOND STREET.—Three-story high-stoop brick house and lot, No. 243, between 2d and 3d avs.

EAST FIFTY-SECOND STREET.—Five-story first-class double tenement-house and lot, No. 153, between 3d and Lexington avs.

AVENUE D.—Three-story brick house, No. 17, near 3d st.

THIRD STREET.—Three-story brick house and lot, No. 324, near Avenue D.

WEST FORTY-FIFTH STREET.—Four-story double tenement-house and lot, No. 607, near 11th av.

Also,

By order of the above Executors, and of the ADMINISTRATORS OF ISAAC SHAURMAN, DECEASED,

AVENUE C.—The three four-story stores and dwellings, with lease of lots, Nos. 46, 48, and 50 Avenue C, corner of 4th st.

Book-maps at office of Auctioneer, No. 7 Pine st.

E. A. LAWRENCE, Auctioneer.

SUPREME COURT SALE—IN PARTITION—

NO. 213 EAST 13TH ST.

BY E. A. LAWRENCE & CO.

At public auction, on

WEDNESDAY, MAY 26,

At 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway.

Under the direction of E. D. GALE, Esq., Referee,

The four-story English basement brown-stone house, with lot, No. 213 East 13th st., between 2d and 3d avs. Lot, 16.6x103.3.

COUDERT BROS., No. 49 Wall st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE

Of house and lease of lot

NO. 20 EAST 47TH ST.,

ON TUESDAY, MAY 18,

At 12 o'clock at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway. Maps and particulars at office of

ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON, Auctioneers,

No. 7 Pine st.

SAMUEL KREIZER, AUCTIONEER, OFFICE No. 85 Cooper Institute, will sell this TUESDAY, May 18, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, the five-story and basement double-tenement house, No. 160 Attorney st. Sale positive. Map at Auctioneer's office.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TOWN GREENWICH—TO LET, FURNISHED—Rent, $400—A beautiful country residence, with three acres of land; one hour and a quarter from the City via New-Haven Railroad and Port Chester; perfectly healthy; no mosquitoes; house has fourteen rooms and every convenience; well shaded, large stable and carriage-house, kitchen garden, fruit, &c. Apply to EMPIRE COTTON PRESS, foot of West 11th st., or to No. 220 East 14th st.

LONG BRANCH.

MONMOUTH BEACH and SEABRIGHT COTTAGES to rent for the Summer.

Catalogues on application to

F. C. & C. S. BROWN,
No. 90 Broadway.

TO LET CHEAP—THE HANDSOME FOUR-STORY English basement brown-stone house No. 51 West 12th st., between 5th and 6th avs.; containing eighteen large rooms, with every improvement: well suited for a family or a boarding-house; rent, $1,500. Apply to A. SOUBIROUS, No. 294 6th av.

TO LET, FURNISHED, OR FOR SALE.—With or without the superb furniture, an elegantly built, planned, finished, and located medium-size high-stoop brown-stone dwelling, on 45th st., near 5th av.; price or rent low.

Offices, No. 11 Pine st. or No. 33 East 17th st.

V. K. STEVENSON, JR.

SOMERVILLE.—TO LET—BRICK DWELLING, 9 elevated rooms, in perfect order; lot large; fine garden; abundance of fruit trees and flowers; most desirably located; fifteen trains each way daily; rent low to a good tenant. Apply to JOHN W. TAYLOR, Somerville, N. J.

TO LET—FOR FOUR OR FIVE MONTHS A SMALL house nicely furnished, containing nine rooms, besides bath-room, kitchen, and wash-house; garden has every variety of fruit. Possession can be given immediately. Good reference required. Address B. C., Box No. 221 Sing Sing Post Office.

TO LET—A NICELY FURNISHED COTTAGE, CONtaining eight rooms; forty miles from Hunter's Point, on the Long Island road; rent, $60 per month for the season. Apply to owner, JOHN D. OTTIWELL, No. 199 3d av.

TO RENT—FOR JULY AND AUGUST, A FURnished house centrally located; near New-York and New-Haven Railroad depot. Miss ELIZABETH WHEELER, Stratford, Conn.

TO LET.—SECOND STORY AND ATTIC AT NO. 127 Waverley place; just put in perfect order; rent $25 per month. THORNTON M. RODMAN, Real Estate Agent, No. 696 Broadway, corner 4th st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

UNFURNISHED APARTMENTS WANTED.—Three or four rooms wanted in a private house in a first-class neighborhood by a gentleman and wife. Location below 20th st. and west of 4th av. preferred. Address, stating price, HOUSE, Box No. 1,213 New-York Post Office.

WANTED—ON OR NEAR 5TH AV., BELOW 48th st., two medium size or one large corner house; rent to suit times and good tenants. Address particulars to M. E. G., No. 26 West 16th st.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
NEW-YORK CITY
AND BROOKLYN BONDS.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

WASH'N R. VERMILYE, DONALD MACKAY
JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE LATHAM A. FISH

TREASURY OF GEORGIA.

HOLDERS OF OVERDUE BONDS OF THE STATE OF GEORGIA,

which matured prior to the 1st day of January, 1872, are notified by the publication of the following act of the General Assembly, lately in session, that unless presented for examination and registration on or before the 1st day of August next they will become null and void, and be debarred from payment forever thereafter, in terms of said act, as follows:

AN ACT TO PROTECT THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF GEORGIA AGAINST THE PAYMENT OF PAST DUE BONDS.

Whereas, Divers bonds of the State of Georgia, which matured prior to the 1st day of January, 1872, are now in circulation; and, whereas, it is believed that all of said bonds have been paid, and have been illegally and fraudulently reissued and negotiated, and the extent and amount of said bonds, so reissued and negotiated, is unknown to this General Assembly:

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Georgia, That all persons holding bonds of the State of Georgia which matured prior to the first day of January, 1872, are hereby required to present the same to the Treasurer of the State, for registration, on or before the first day of August, 1875; and, upon the failure so to present said bonds, and to submit the same for registration, the same shall be deemed prima facie to have been paid, and to have been illegally or fraudulently reissued and negotiated.

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the Treasurer of the State to provide and keep a suitable record book in which to register the bonds required to be registered under this act; and it shall be his duty to record the same thereon, and to require that the persons presenting the same shall establish continuous ownership for the last five years by the affidavit of each bona-fide holder, through whose hands they shall have passed, showing from whom the bonds were bought, and to whom they were sold, giving number of bond presented, date of issue, when due, denomination, time, amount, by whom presented, when presented, character of issue, and the reason for having delayed their presentation for payment so long after maturity, and such other information as will enable the General Assembly fully to identify the same.

SEC. 3. Be it further enacted, That the Treasurer be, and he is hereby, prohibited from paying any of the bonds of the State which matured prior to the first day of January, 1872, or any interest thereon, except as hereinafter provided.

SEC. 4. Be it further enacted, That at the expiration of the time mentioned in this act for the registration of the bonds aforesaid, to wit, the first day of August, 1875, it shall be the duty of the Treasurer to present the record-book, thus kept, to the Governor, who is hereby authorized to allow and direct the Treasurer to pay such past due bonds, so recorded, as shall appear to him, from all the circumstances connected therewith, to be properly chargeable to the State and entitled to payment.

SEC. 5. Be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the Treasurer, immediately upon the passage of this act, to give notice of the provisions, thereby publishing the same at least two months in two newspapers published in the City of Atlanta, and two in the City of New-York.

SEC. 6. Repeals conflicting laws.

Approved March 2, 1875.

JOHN JONES, Treasurer.

BROOKLYN CITY SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, CITY HALL,
BROOKLYN, May 13, 1875.

Sealed proposals, indorsed as such, will be received at this office until 2 o'clock P. M., on TUESDAY, 25th inst., for the purchase of the whole or any part of the following Seven per Cent. Brooklyn City Bonds, viz.:

$750,000 Assessment and Sewer Bonds (registered) redeemable three years from date.

$125,000 Permanent Water Loan Bonds, (coupon or registered) redeemable in 1906 and 1912.

Proposals must state the price offered in addition to accrued interest.

The right is reserved to reject bids considered not for the advantage of the City.

S. S. POWELL, Controller.

OFFICE OF THE
DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY,
No. 71 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, May 12, 1875.

AT A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, held at the office of the company, in the City of New-York, on Tuesday, the 11th inst., the following-named gentlemen were unanimously elected Managers for the ensuing year:

ADRIAN L. LOW, JOHN JACOB ASTOR,
ROBERT LENOX KENNEDY, THOMAS CORNELL,
JAMES M. HALSTED, W. J. HOPKIN,
LEGRAND B. CANNON, J. PIERPONT MORGAN,
JAMES R. TAYLOR, GEO. CABOT WARD,
THOMAS DICKSON, ROBERT S. HONE,
JAMES ROOSEVELT.

And at a meeting of the Board of Managers, held this day, THOMAS DICKSON, Esq., was unanimously re-elected President.

By order of the Board.

GEORGE L. HAIGHT, Secretary.

BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK,
NEW-YORK, May 10, 1875.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE outstanding circulating notes of the Butchers' and Drovers' Bank, (an incorporated bank,) will be redeemed at par on presentation at the New-York State National Bank in the City of Albany, N. Y., at any time within two years after the date of this notice; and all persons holding any of said circulating notes are hereby required to present the same for redemption at said New-York State National Bank on or before the 20th day of May, 1877, on which day the time for the redemption of said circulating notes will expire, and the circulating notes not then having been presented shall cease to be a claim or lien upon the property or funds of said Butchers' and Drovers' Bank, as provided in chapter No. 585 laws of New-York, passed May 22, 1873.

By order of the Trustees,

my11law-6mT G. G. BRINCKERHOFF, Cashier.

CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, April 27, 1875.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders and bondholders of the Chicago and North-western Railway Company for the election of Directors, pursuant to law, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before said meeting, will be held at the office of the company, in the City of Chicago, on THURSDAY, the 3d day of June next, at 1 o'clock P. M. Bondholders intending to exercise the right to vote by presenting their voting bonds at the office of the company, No. 52 Wall st., New-York, for registration, on or before the 3d of May proximo.

ALBERT KEEP, President.

M. L. SYKES, JR., Secretary.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 52 WALL ST.,
NEW-YORK, April 23, 1875.

FOR THE PURPOSES OF THE ANNUAL election of this company, the transfer-books will close on the 29th inst., and be reopened on Saturday, June 5, next, at 10 A. M.

M. L. SYKES, JR., Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK MUTUAL GAS LIGHT CO.,
N. E. COR. 4TH AV. AND 16TH ST., UNION SQUARE,
NEW-YORK, May 3, 1875.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the New-York Mutual Gas Light Company, for the election of sixteen Directors and three Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the company, in the City of New-York, on TUESDAY, May 18, 1875, the polls for which election will be opened between the hours of 12 M. and 1 o'clock P. M., of that day. The transfer books of the company will be closed for ten days (10 days) prior to said election. By order of the Board of Directors.

CHARLES PLACE, Secretary.

THE FUNDED BONDS OF THE WEST Wisconsin Railway Company are now ready and being delivered by the New-York Guaranty and Indemnity Company, No. 52 Broadway. Bondholders will please send in their coupons and receive bonds for the same. For further particulars in relation to the plan of funding, please communicate with the office of the railway company, No. 84 Broadway.

F. E. TROWBRIDGE, Secretary.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the UNITED NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD AND CANAL COMPANY will be held at their office in Trenton, N. J., on TUESDAY, the 25th day of May, 1875, at 12 o'clock M., for the election of twelve Directors to serve for the ensuing year.

LEROY H. ANDERSON, Secretary.

MAY 1, 1875.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE TIMES BUILDING.

ON THE SECOND FLOOR.

One office 32x20 feet. One office 32x9 feet.

ON THE THIRD FLOOR.

One office 31x9 feet.

These rooms are desirably located, are in good order, and will be partitioned to suit tenants.

Apply to

GEORGE JONES,
Times Office.

TO LET—WITH OR WITHOUT STEAM POWER, Nos. 188 and 190 West Houston st.; first floor and cellar, 50x90. Inquire on premises.

TO LET—THE THIRD LOFT OF THE STORE NO. 18 4th av., for storage or business; entrance through the store; rent low. Apply on the premises.

FINANCIAL.

George Opdyke & Co.,

BANKERS,

No. 25 Nassau st., New-York.

Transact a General Banking Business, RECEIVE DEPOSITS subject to check at sight, and allow interest on daily balances at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. per annum, credited monthly. Checks drawn upon us pass through the Clearing-house.

ISSUE CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT, payable on demand, or at fixed date, with interest as agreed upon.

MAKE COLLECTIONS at lowest rates with prompt returns.

EXECUTE INVESTMENT ORDERS and negotiate COMMERCIAL PAPER.

INVESTMENT SECURITIES a specialty.

THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES are interested in the establishment of an industrial palace in the City of New-York, which shall be larger and more magnificent than any of its predecessors.

The Legislature of New-York has granted a charter incorporating the Industrial Exhibition Company. This corporation proposes to erect a suitable building to be used as a perpetual palace of industry.

It is intended to have the building ready in time to receive the goods which will be exhibited in the Centennial at Philadelphia. By so doing this project becomes an aid to the Centennial, as those who propose to exhibit goods at the World's Fair at Philadelphia will be justified in incurring a greater expense, knowing that on the close of that enterprise they can remove their wares from Philadelphia to New-York, and again place them on exhibition, and also sell by sample. The Industrial Palace of New-York is destined to become the home of manufacturers and inventors. The people of this City are especially interested in this enterprise, for the reason that it will cause thousands of strangers from all portions of the world to visit New-York, not once, but annually, for business and for pleasure, that, but for the Palace of Industry, would remain at home or visit other cities. This influx of strangers would leave annually millions of dollars, which would be distributed among the citizens of New-York. One of the great necessities of New-York is

RAPID TRANSIT.

Nothing will give capital more confidence that a rapid-transit railway will pay than the building of a crystal palace. The strangers desiring to visit such an institution would alone make sufficient business to justify the building of a railway from the Battery to the Harlem River. Rival cities to New-York are making earnest and vigorous attempts to carry away the trade of New-York, and such attempts are partially successful. The people of New-York, if they would retain their position as the commercial Metropolis of the United States, must aid such enterprises as are destined, when completed, to attract strangers and business to New-York.

No one enterprise will tend more to accomplish this than the building of such a Palace of Industry as is proposed.

The Industrial Exhibition Company, for the purpose of raising the necessary means to carry out its plan, has made a bonded debt, and to enable persons of small means to aid in this great enterprise has made its bonds at $250 each, and half bonds at $125 each. Circulars sent free. All communications should be addressed INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION COMPANY,

Office, No. 67 University place,
New-York City.

Traveling agents wanted.

A local agent wanted in each town in the United States and Canada.

TEMPORARY OFFICE OF INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION COMPANY, No. 67 University place, New-York.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office for excavating 200,000 cubic yards of stone and removing same.

The company to retain on the ground all rock suitable to be used in foundations.

Proposals will be opened on the 7th day of June. Contractor must be prepared to commence work in ten days thereafter.

The amount of security will be fixed by the company after bids are opened.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO.,

STOCK BROKERS AND AUCTIONEERS,

NO. 43 PINE ST., NEW-YORK.

All first-class Municipal, 7, 8 and 10 per cent. City, County, State, Town and Railroad bonds; City Railroad, Insurance, Bank and Gas-light stocks bought and sold, and dealt in by us as a specialty twenty-three years.

J. & W. SELIGMAN & CO., BANKERS,

No. 21 Broad st., New-York,

Issue Letters of Credit for Travelers,

PAYABLE IN ANY PART OF EUROPE, ASIA, AFRICA, AUSTRALIA, AND AMERICA.

DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE AND MAKE TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS OF MONEY ON EUROPE AND CALIFORNIA.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

BANKERS,

NOS. 9 AND 11 NASSAU ST., NEW-YORK,

Issue CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS OF CREDIT for TRAVELERS IN EUROPE AND THE EAST, available in all the principal cities; also for use in the United States, West Indies, &c. TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS to LONDON, PARIS, CALIFORNIA, HAVANA, MEXICO, CHINA, JAPAN, &c.

Accounts of Banks, Bankers, and others received.

HOLDERS OF BURLINGTON, CEDAR Rapids and Minnesota Railroad Company First Mortgage Bonds are requested to communicate at once with the Chairman of the Bondholders' Committee, care Fred. Butterfield & Co., Box No. 1,131, New-York, giving number of bonds held, and if they will receive full information of steps which have been taken to place the property of the company into the hands of a Receiver for the benefit of the bondholders.

P. C. CALHOUN, President Fourth National Bank, New-York.

CHARLES L. FROST, New-York.

S. R. COMSTOCK, President National Citizens' Bank, New-York.

JESSE A. MARSHALL, New-York.

A. T. LOWE, President First National Bank, Boston.

JOHN M. DENISON, Baltimore.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.

$60,000 United States 6s of 1881.

ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, May 19, 1875, at 12:30 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway.

BY ORDER OF THE EXECUTOR OF MULFORD MARTIN, deceased. $60,000 United States 6s of 1881, registered, will be sold in lots of from $1,000 to $10,000.

NEW-YORK, KINGSTON AND SYRACUSE RAILROAD COMPANY.—All parties interested as bondholders of Rondout, Oswego and New-York, Kingston and Syracuse Railroad; also, stockholders and creditors wishing to be represented in an organization protecting in a proper manner all interests, are requested to send their address with statement of interest to Messrs. Bell, Bartlett & Wilson, Equitable Building, 120 Broadway, Room 43, No. 18 William st., or the subscriber, E. B. LITCHFIELD, No. 48 Gold st.

NEW-YORK, May 17, 1875.

WILSON H. BLACKWELL, Auctioneer.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE undersigned, as Assignee in Bankruptcy of DAVID P. WEBSTER, CHARLES C. LEWIS, and ALMAR P. WEBSTER, will sell, by Blackwell & Utley, Auctioneers, at public auction, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, New-York City, on May 26, 1875, at 12 o'clock noon, 3,000 shares, being the entire capital stock of The New-York Lead Smelting Company.

Dated May 3, 1875.

GEORGE W. PLATT, Assignee,
No. 20 Maiden lane, New-York.

TO THE BONDHOLDERS OF THE DELANO LAND COMPANY.—Sealed offers of sale of Delano Land Company bonds of the value of $60,000, for the Sinking Fund, will be received by the PHILADELPHIA TRUST, SAFE DEPOSIT AND INSURANCE COMPANY Trustees, under the mortgage, at their office in Philadelphia, until the 7th day of June next, at 12 o'clock M., at which time the proposals will be opened.

J. L. ERRINGER, President.

WILL BE SOLD AT AUCTION BY ADRIAN H.

HONOR TO THE CARDINAL.

A GRAND RECEPTION AND BANQUET.

ADDRESSES OF WELCOME—THE CARDINAL'S QUALITIES OF HEART AND MIND—MESSAGE TO THE POPE—CARDINAL M'CLOSKEY'S RESPONSE—THE DUTIES OF HIS NEW OFFICE—A DISTINGUISHED GATHERING.

A grand reception in honor of Cardinal McCloskey was given last night at Delmonico's, corner of Fourteenth street and Fifth avenue, by the Xavier Union. This association is composed of a number of Catholic young gentlemen of this City, the majority of whom are graduates from Catholic colleges, and has grown up under the fostering care of his Eminence. It was tendered as a mark of respect to the Cardinal, in order to give the people an opportunity to meet him in public, and was the first occasion of the kind offered since his accession to the Cardinalate. In order to have abundant room in which to receive their guests, the Committee of Arrangements had secured the entire second floor of the building. The large dining-hall, in which the reception was held, was beautifully decorated with flags and flowers. Against the wall, near the middle of the room, facing the main entrance, a raised dais covered with crimson cloth had been placed, upon which were placed chairs for the Cardinal and the distinguished personages who accompanied him. Over the centre of the dais the escutcheon of the United States, elegantly worked in natural flowers of the appropriate colors, was suspended, with the American and Papal flags draped on either side. In front of the dais, between the American and Papal flags, the escutcheon of the Cardinalate in white and yellow flowers was hung, the motto *claudit et aperit* being displayed in the border, with the crossed keys of St. Peter in the centre. The escutcheon was surmounted by the red hat in crimson flowers, with pendant tassels in which the same color mixed with green leaves predominated. On the right of the dais, at the end of the room, the French and Irish flags were displayed against the wall, and on the left the British and American flags occupied the same position. On a pedestal under the French and Irish flags was placed a white marble bust of the Cardinal, brought for the occasion from the rooms of the Xavier Club. At the upper end of the hall to the right of the entrance the orchestra, under the direction of Mr. Gilmore, was stationed, and when the Cardinal and his party made their appearance the march of the "Silver Trumpet" was played, with a solo on the cornet à piston by Mr. Arbuckle. In addition to the decorations already described, large American flags were festooned along the sides of the room. Chairs were placed on both sides of the dais for the guests, leaving an open space in front, in which the speakers of the evening delivered their addresses. Shortly after 8 o'clock the invited guests began to appear, and by 9 o'clock, about which time the Cardinal and his party came in, the room was quite full. Among those present were Algernon S. Sullivan, County Clerk Walsh, Francis C. Byrne, Owen Brennan, Sinclair Tousey, Judge Donohue, John McKeon, Judge Barbour, Father Farley, Judge Quinn, Mayor Wickham, District Attorney Phelps, United States Commissioner Metcalf, Gen. Martin T. McMahon, Bishops Lynch, of Charleston; McNierney, of Albany; and O'Hara, of Scranton; Very Rev. Father Preston, Rev. Fathers Farley, O'Farrell, Drumgoole; Very Rev. Father Doane, Vicar General of the Diocese of Newark; Rev. Father Flattery, Rev. Dr. McGlynn, Judge C. P. Daly, P. V. Hickey, Robert Ogden, James Lynch, Controller Andrew H. Green, President W. H. Neilson, of the Board of Education; William Lummis, Barney Williams, Andrew W. Leggat, of St. John's Guild; Judge Van Vorst, Postmaster James, Judge Speir, Judge Curtis, August Belmont, Judge Monell, Judge Shea, Judge Joseph F. Daly, Hon. Isaac H. Bailey, Henry L. Hoguet, Henry G. Stebbins, William C. Conner, Lawrence D. Kiernan, Judge John R. Brady, S. S. Cox, Erastus Brooks, Theodore Roosevelt, Augustin Daly, John J. Bradley, Abram R. Hewitt, Henry F. Spaulding, John V. L. Pruyn, Prof. Frisbie, ex-Gov. Lowe, of Maryland; City Chamberlain Tappan, Jackson S. Schultz, Bishop Corrigan, of Newark; Rev. Father Larkin, Rev. Father Donnelly, Rev. Dr. Spaulding, Patrick H. Jones, Alberto W. Ferreira d'Aguiar, representing the Consul General of Brazil; Arthur Leavy, Commissioner Henry A. Gumbleton, Rev. Father Wesserman and Rev. Father Mooney, of St. Bridget's, and Sinclair Tousey.

As soon as the Cardinal had taken his seat, Mr. Slevin, the President of the Xavier Union, made a short address of welcome, and introduced Mr. Develin, who made the speech of the evening. This was responded to by the Cardinal, whose dignified bearing and graceful delivery elicited much applause. The President then introduced Mr. Frederick C. Coudert, of the New-York Bar, who made an address in French to Mgr. Roncetti, who responded in the same tongue. This closed the formal proceedings of the evening, which were followed by the general presentations of the persons present to the Cardinal and his distinguished friends. Shortly afterward the supper-room was thrown open, and the guests were invited to partake of a collation which had been prepared. The table was ornamented with a magnificent bouquet, contained in a silver épergne in the centre, red being the prevailing color of the flowers. At one end a pyramid of nougat was surmounted by a confection of sugar in the shape of a red hat, and at the other a similar ornament was topped by a red barretta also of sugar. A temple made of sugar-plums, near the centre of the table, enclosed the full papal coach of arms in white and gold. A smaller table for the Cardinal and his party was laid in a side room, communicating with the larger one. A bouquet of rare and beautiful flowers occupied the centre of this table, the red, as usual, predominating, a raised seat being placed at the head for his Eminence.

ADDRESS OF WELCOME.

By Edward P. Slevin.

YOUR EMINENCE: With hearts full of love, congratulation, and gratitude, we, the members of Xavier Union, of the City of New York, bid you thrice welcome to this meeting with us and our friends. Loving you, as we do, not only for those virtues by which you have been at all times conspicuous, whether as the lowly Priest, the zealous Bishop, or the untiring Archbishop, and which have finally brought upon you the present pre-eminently honorable title of Cardinal, but also for the marks of especial favor so often shown to us, your foster sons, while congratulating you upon your elevation to so high a dignity, we cannot but rejoice with our brethren throughout this entire continent in the recognition of the increase and stability of our Church, thus so fully and happily made. With our deepest expressions of affection and gladness we join those of heartfelt gratitude to our Holy Father, who, by selecting you as the first cardinal in the Church of these United States of America, has so strongly touched the chords of our filial affection for you, who have so long been our patron and father. May God, in His goodness, vouchsafe to you many years of healthful and peaceful enjoyment of your exalted dignity, and to your illustrious Ablegate, Monseigneur Roncetti, and to your distinguished envoy, the Count Mareschi, and to you, Very Rev. Dr. Ubaldi, we address earnest words of true and hearty welcome. We hail your arrival among us as the "glad tidings of great joy," which finds in the New-World what we pray God, in his Providence, may soon grant to the Old—peace and quiet. We beg of you to bear to his Holiness our renewed expressions of love and veneration, coupled with congratulations on the celebration of his eighty-third anniversary, as well as our fervent prayers that his "*crux de cruce*" may be lightened, and that it may be God's will to permit him to see and enjoy quiet and order once more restored to the Church in Europe.

THE SECOND ADDRESS.

By John E. Develin.

Truly, your Eminence, "good tidings of great joy" to the millions of Catholics on this continent were in the intelligence first borne to them as rumor by the invisible messengers of the air and the ocean and which were subsequently confirmed by the welcome advent among us of the illustrious delegates from Rome, prelatic and noble, now present, and finally made manifest by the recent magnificently grand ceremony at the Cathedral, that the Holy Father had been moved to elevate a citizen, and a resident of this Republic, to the sacred dignity of a prince of the church. This was the fulfillment of their wishes, their hopes, their prayers, their aspirations, and brought them completely within the golden circle of the heirarchy of the Church, in which they had been one in faith with their brethren throughout the Old World, but until then not the same, or on an equality in the fullness of the orders of its government. This auspicious event, novel in her history in the new world, and complimentary by intention to the people of this nation, and approbative of its institutions, testifies to the unity and universality of the Church and her adaptability to all governments and people, empires, kingdoms, principalities, and republics. To us of this imperial City, however, the particular choice of our Holy Father comes with special import and has more intimate relations. If pride be pardonable in a matter so far removed from worldly subjects, we of New-York have cause to be greatly proud. It is from us that the prelate has been selected to wear the honor and wield the powers of this princely dignity. In our midst he was born, for us have been his holy offices and his ministration of them, and among us his life has hitherto been passed. We have learned by almost daily intercourse to know, to esteem, and to love you, Eminent Sir. We held and bore you highest in our estimation for the purity of your life, the meekness (disarming all assaults) of your disposition, your sweet, persuasive eloquence, and your great humanity. That such a one had been vouchsafed to us and lived with us and for us was an unspeakable blessing; but now that these gifts, these graces, and these virtues which had their origin here among us have blossomed and bloomed into spiritual honor and power second only to the highest and most sacred in the Church, which also is theirs, wrought within your station and our hope, we confess to a consolation and a satisfaction without measure and beyond expression.

And now, your Eminence, may I be permitted a word for myself on this rare and gracious occasion? It is among the happiest and most honorable relations and circumstances of my life to have been permitted not only to know and revere you as coadjutor, as a Bishop, and an Archbishop, but also to have sat under your ministration and to have received your spiritual counsel as Pastor of the Church of my boyhood and earlier manhood. Rapid and great has been the increase in the Catholic population of this City, and many the temples which have arisen since the doors of that "church in the village," were first opened to its eager congregation. In those earlier days our churches numbered not beyond five, and to be a Catholic was certainly a business deprivation and almost a social horror.

On the occasion of the recent great ceremony I could not but recall this early history, so well known to me personally, of the Church in this City, and as I saw the crowd, (among it many of the most powerful, the most wealthy, and of the highest social standing in this City and country) thronging within the sacred Cathedral walls (not a few of them, too, of a different faith) and looked upon the venerable assemblage of prelates within the chancel, and the long white array of priests in the great aisle, my heart overflowed with emotions of gratitude and I was forced to exclaim: "I thank God that I have lived to see this day."

RESPONSE TO THE ADDRESSES.

By Cardinal McCloskey.

Cardinal McCloskey, who was received with cheers, said:

I think, respected gentlemen of the Xavier Union, that I do not misinterpret your sentiments nor the sentiments of the audience that I here behold before me, when I say that the best answer which I can make to the words which have just been spoken to me will be the briefest. In other words, the shorter my reply the more acceptable it will be to you all. Indeed, I could not attempt to give anything like befitting expression to the sentiments which at this moment crowd in upon my mind—words, it is true, under such circumstances wanted—but you will allow me, I think, the benefit of the grateful thought with which I commenced by indulging me in sparing you any formal words of welcome. I could not attempt to say how deeply grateful I am for the very affectionate and very kind address that has just been delivered, both by the gentlemen representing the Xavier Union and by my friend who has just taken his seat. The encomiums that have been passed upon me I feel most faithfully are more than are due to me; and, indeed, when I listen to the many good words that are said of me, and are said to me, and witness so many kind and affectionate demonstrations in my regard, I begin to doubt almost my own identity. I hardly recognize myself in the picture that is drawn of me, and I am wondering, at times, whether it is really meant for me or not. [Applause.] Still, I feel and gratefully appreciate the motives which prompted all these kind and complimentary words, and I know that they come from the fullness of the hearts of those who speak them. I am deeply conscious of the very great and even sublime dignity which has been conferred upon me, and I am only humiliated at the thought that I am so little worthy of it, and that it has not fallen upon stronger and abler shoulders than mine. [Applause.] And I know that in the words that are addressed to me they are intended simply because I have been chosen, in the goodness of the Holy Father, to fill such a high and exalted place among you; and whatever encomiums or praise will come to myself, I don't take so much for myself as I take as an expression of your gratitude to that Holy Father that has bestowed such a signal sign and evidence of his affection upon the Catholics of this country and upon the American people at large. [Applause.] The office or dignity of a Cardinal is not now what it once was; it no longer brings with it wealth or powers, or great influence in the world. It has no longer anything in it that can justly excite the jealousy or the envy of kings, or princes, or people. It is an office of dignity which is in these days, I may say, a post of danger. He who is now appointed Cardinal, in receiving that great and high office has assumed great and heavy burdens, and among the first of the duties that he has to fill is that when the day of trial or the day of danger comes he must show himself in the vanguard. [Applause.] And I may say, in the sentiments expressed by my eminent brother not long since, Cardinal Archbishop Manning, [applause,] that it is for the very reasons I have just alluded to that I accept more readily and more freely the dignity conferred upon me. [Applause.] And when I know that you feel that I am exalted above you, still I must feel that I am only drawn the more closely to you; I am drawn the nearer to you in heart and in affection, and I believe that you will acknowledge that you feel yourself drawn the nearer to me in love of sympathy and generous and persevering co-operation. [Applause.] I have, therefore, gentlemen, only to renew the expression of my heartfelt thanks for all these manifestations of your kindness, and in a special manner to thank the honorable Mr. Develin for his making allusion to those days which are sweet to my memory, and I am pleased to see that they are sweet to his. Little did we think in the days of Old St. Joseph's Church, as it was called, (it was then New St. Joseph's,) that he and I should stand to-night in the relations that we are. But we live, gentlemen, in a country of surprises, and we must not be astonished at anything that happens. [Laughter and applause.] Gentlemen, again accept my thanks for this expression of your great kindness. [Applause.]

MR. COUDERT'S ADDRESS TO THE ABLEGATE, AND HIS REPLY.

Mr. Slevin, the President of the Union, then introduced Mr. Frederick C. Coudert, of the New-York Bar, who he said would address Mgr. Roncetti in a language which he would, perhaps, understand better than English. Mr. Coudert, after referring to the pleasure he felt in having an opportunity to show his respect to the Ablegate, and to publicly welcome him to this country, spoke of the condition and standing of the Catholic Church in the United States to-day, ascribing its progress and magnitude to the liberty of conscience enjoyed by all under the law.

Mgr. Roncetti responded at some length in French, thanking Mr. Coudert for the compliment paid him. He also took occasion to speak of the reception tendered to them by the Xavier Union, and said that he would give a faithful account of the proceedings of the evening to the Holy Father upon his return to Rome, which would go far to console him in the bitterness of his affliction under the present unhappy circumstances which surrounded him, and would do much toward drying the tears of so venerable, so sweet, and so good a Father. He would never forget the brilliant reception that had been tendered to himself and friends, and in his own and their names thanked them for it.

THE COLLATION.

At the conclusion of the Ablegate's speech, the guests, numbering nearly 1,000, enjoyed an agreeable half-hour's interchange of conversation, a great number of introductions forming pleasant episodes. The Cardinal, Ablegate, Nuncio, and other prominent persons present mingled freely in the throng, and received warm congratulations on every hand. The Cardinal was in the best of spirits, and his good humor was contagious. Barney Williams chatted gaily with Judge Shea, and expressed in a pleasant way his regret that, after two speeches had been delivered in French, he had not had a chance to vent his joy in classical Irish. The guests, after this social converse retired to partake of a fine collation, continuing the pleasant interchange of opinion and sentiment. At the collation, ecclesiastics and laymen, judges, lawyers, politicians, merchants, and litterateurs fraternized, and were, for the time being, all of one opinion—that this was one of the pleasantest of many pleasant occasions.

The collation itself was in every respect suited to the occasion. When the hour of 11, the prescribed limit, arrived, very few had left, and an impromptu adjournment was taken to the main hall, where friendly interchanges were continued until midnight.

The musical selections played during the evening comprised the following programme:

1. Overture, "A Day in Vienna" .... Suppe
2. Selections from Tannhauser .... Wagner
3. Awakening of Spring .... E. Bach
4. At the Entrance of the Cardinal—March of the Silver Trumpets.
5. Blumenlied .... Lange
6. When the Quiet Moon is Beaming .... Schöndorf
   Arbuckle.
7. Overture, "Irrfahrt uns Glück" .... Suppe
8. Selections from Ernani .... Verdi
9. Ave Maria .... Schubert
   Arbuckle.
10. Duet, Quis est Homo, from Stabat Mater .... Rossini
    Messrs. Gilmore and Arbuckle.

The following committees had the matter in charge: Honorary Committee—Messrs. Charles O'Conor, Frederick R. Coudert, James Lynch, Henry J. Anderson, Thomas H. O'Connor, Henry L. Hoguet, John E. Devlin, Eugene Kelly, Emil F. Lieber, Jeremiah Devlin, Louis B. Binsse, James Olwell, Patrick Farrelly, Julian O'S. Madan, Paul L. Thébaud, Denis Quinn, Matthew Byrnes, Edward La Montague, James P. Farrell, William Buchanan and Edward P. Miller.

Reception Committee—Messrs. Joseph Heron, F. H. Churchill, Joseph A. Nolan, (Ph. D.,) William Lummis, Charles M. Brennan, Louis Kloeckner, George D. Wagner, Stephen Farrelly, John Mc K. McCarthy, John A. Murtha, Philip H. Farley, Hugh G. Connell, Daniel E. Cogle, Charles Carroll, James D. Lynch, Daniel A. Moran, Michael McDonald, William A. Conway, Thomas H. McGinniss and M. E. O'Connor. Daniel S. McElroy, Chairman.

Press Committee—Messrs. John McK. McCarthy, John A. Murtha and Joseph A. Nolan, (Ph. D.)

REMARKABLE DISCOVERIES.

A telegram from Nashville, Tenn., to the Louisville *Courier-Journal*, dated May 12, conveys the following: "Dr. William Clark, paleontologist of the Smithsonian Institute for Tennessee, in digging mounds near Franklin yesterday, made a remarkable discovery of chalk beads, once glazed red, two copper bobbins with hempen or flaxen thread around them, and the representation of an idol indented on copper plate metal, much corroded. He says these must have been the work of Aztecs, or at least of civilized people. All were found sixteen feet below the top of the mounds."

DR. HALL'S NEW CHURCH.

THE SALE OF PEWS.

THE AGGREGATE OF PREMIUMS ABOUT $75,000—THE FULL VALUATION, $800,000—A SIX PER CENT. ASSESSMENT TO PAY THE DEBT—READY BIDDERS FOR HIGH-PRICED PEWS.

Rev. Dr. Hall himself was apparently almost the only member of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church who was absent last night on the occasion of the sale of the pews in the new church edifice on the corner of Fifth avenue and Fifty-fifth street. The building was well filled at 7:30, when the auction was advertised to begin. Mr. James Frazer, of Frazer, Major & Co., who is a Trustee, and an elder of the church, addressed the audience with a good-humored speech, apparently for the purpose of inducing a lively competition. He said that the Trustees desired a few words to be said in relation to the history of the enterprise, which had culminated in the erection of the most beautiful church in the City. After telling in a few words the successive steps taken in the enterprise, and saying that the total expense was nearly $1,000,000, he said that the Trustees had resolved to charge annually eight per cent. on the assessed value of the pews as marked in the diagrams, which were scattered about the church. A portion of this money was to be laid aside toward the reduction of the debt, but just here several members of the congregation had stepped in and subscribed $200,000, which had determined the Trustees to assess the pews only six per cent. instead of eight per cent. Some had complained that the pews were too high priced. One man had said that he would go and sell his house and buy a pew. [Laughter.] They had been twitted about the poor, and it was refreshing to see how much was thought of the poor, but the speaker thought it was well to have a church for rich men. There had been some talk of a place for the choir, but he wished to say that there would be no choir business—only congregational singing.

Mr. J. H. Draper, the auctioneer, then called attention to the diagrams which each intending purchaser had in his hand. This showed 352 pews in the church. Of these one was marked "Pastor," and eight other pews were not for sale, being movable pews right around the pulpit. The others were marked with the price at which they were to be sold. These prices varied from $300 to $6,000, according to location, and the aggregate valuation was $800,000. Mr. Draper read the terms of the sale, which were either cash or, at the buyer's option, fifty per cent. cash and the balance in six and twelve months time with seven per cent. interest. Scrip which was issued to holders of pews in the old church was accounted cash, as were also certificates of indebtedness issued by the corporation, and coupon bonds of the corporation. The annual assessment to be levied on the pews was announced to be six per cent. of the value as marked on the diagram. This is to continue until otherwise ordered by the Board of Trustees.

The bidding was then begun. "Five hundred" was offered for the first choice, "Six hundred," "A thousand," "Eleven hundred," "Twelve," "Twelve fifty," "Thirteen," "Thirteen fifty," "Fourteen," "Fifteen," followed in quick succession from different parts of the house, and the auctioneer knocked down the first choice to Mr. Alexander Stuart at $1,500. He took Pew No. 130, valued at $6,000, for himself, and Pew No. 131, at the same price and same premium, for Mr. R. L. Stuart. The next choice was started at $1,000 and run quickly up to $1,550, when it was knocked down to Mr. Low, who took Pews Nos. 129 and 162, $11,000 worth in all, with the two premiums to be added.

Then the sale proceeded according to the following table:

No of Pew. Purchaser.	Premium.	Price of Pew.
104—Mr. Hyde	$1,300	$6,000
103—Mr. Hyde	1,300	6,000
220—Mr. De Forest	1,300	2,100
231—Mr. De Forest	1,300	1,000
188—Mr. Robert Bonner	1,100	4,000
102—Mr. William Sloan	1,000	6,000
128—Mr. Skidmore	1,000	6,000
132—Mr. Henry Marquand	750	6,000
159—Mr. Henry Marquand	750	5,000
189—Mr. John Auchincloss	700	3,800
218—Mr. John Auchincloss	700	1,900
229—Mr. John F. Gordon	800	1,500
215—Mr. Day	800	1,600
186—Mr. Day	800	4,300
161—Mr. Frazer	800	5,000
187—Mr. Bladen	800	4,200
190—Mr. Libby	800	3,600
217—Mr. Libby	800	1,900
216—Mr. Scott	850	1,800
221—Judge Davison	850	2,100
160—Mr. Hurlbert	800	5,000
177—Mr. Handy	750	2,500
191—Mr. Reno	850	3,400
179—Mr. Jessup	750	3,000
158—Mr. Dillon	750	5,000
219—Mr. Sheffield	800	1,900
185—Mr. Leveridge	750	4,500
184—Mr. George Sloane	750	4,500
183—Mr. Henry Leavitt	800	4,200
163—Mr. Butler	750	5,000
165—Mr. Alexander Stuart	750	5,000
45—Mr. Harvey Fisk	700	4,000
43—Mr. Frazer	650	3,600
230—Mr. Samuel Barber	675	1,200
12—Mr. William Alexander	650	2,100
13—Mr. William Alexander	650	2,100
47—Mr. McMartin	650	4,300
14—Mr. Mortimer	700	1,900
18—Mr. Mortimer	700	1,600
192—Mr. E. J. Wilson	650	3,200
11—Mr. Bliss	700	2,200
17—Mr. John Sinclair	650	1,800
15—Mr. James Alexander	650	1,900
16—Mr. Paton	700	1,900
214—Mr. Turbell	675	1,500
19—Mr. John W. Stirling	700	1,500
3—Mr. J. R. Jessop	675	1,200
194—Mr. Delafield Smith	675	2,800
213—Mr. Delafield Smith	675	1,400
193—Mr. Inman	700	3,000
2—Mr. George D. Phelps	700	1,000
4—Mr. George D. Phelps	700	1,500
170—Mr. Mapes	700	2,800
212—Mr. Thurber	700	1,300
54—Mr. Vermilyea	675	3,000
211—Dr. Wheeler	700	1,100
210—Mr. J. D. Wilson	700	1,000
20—Mr. Pearce	675	1,400
21—D. C. Sloane	675	1,300
56—Mr. Halstead	650	2,500
228—Mr. Crawford	675	1,800
173—Mr. Ray	6.0	3,200
63—Mr. William Walker	650	2,800
169—Miss Drake	650	3,000
44—Mr. Van Wagenen	650	3,800
40—Mr. Walker	650	3,000
22—Mr. Demarest	650	1,100
46—Mr. W. D. Sloane	625	4,200
101 (gallery)—Mr. Lee	600	2,500
90 (gallery)—Mr. Robert Bonner	600	2,200
23—Mr. Halstead	500	1,000
24—Mrs. Wild	500	800
20 (gallery)—Mr. Howland	550	2,500
115—Mr. Irving	550	3,200
55—Mr. Irving	550	2,800
209—Mr. Jackson	550	800
208—Mr. Barnes	550	700
119—Mr. Leveridge	550	4,500
178—Mr. Shepherd	550	2,800
180—Mrs. Nash	550	3,200
104 (gallery)—Mr. Fisher	525	700
120—Mr. James N. Cobb	525	5,500
25—Mr. Grant	500	700
176—Mr. Agnew	500	2,000
76—Mrs. Loring Andrews	500	4,600
226—Mr. Garth	450	2,100
224—Mr. John C. Work	450	2,300
223—Mr. C. M. Warner	450	2,300
5—Mr. David	425	1,800
227—Mr. Agnew	400	2,000
182—Mrs. Mitchell	375	3,900
207—Mr. H. V. Butler	325	600
206—Mr. Craig	275	500
199—Mr. G. A. Sherman	250	1,500
106 (gallery)—Mr. Raymond	200	500
205—Mr. Bristol	225	400
42 (gallery)—Mr. Ely	200	400
105 (gallery)—Mr. Milbank	250	500

The bids from this point fell off quite rapidly, but the number of pews sold at a premium was about 155, and the premiums footed up nearly $75,000. After the last premium was bid there was a rush of members of the congregation who took a large number of pews at the assessed value without paying a premium, the rule being "first come first served." This rule is to be strictly followed until the pews are all gone.

THE GERMAN WHITSUNTIDE.

THE FESTIVITIES OF THE DAY—PROCESSIONS, PIC-NICS, RIFLE-PRACTICE, AND CHORUSES FILL UP THE PROGRAMMES—CROWDS AND GOOD CHEER ON EVERY HAND.

Among the Germans Whit-Monday, as customary, was generally observed as a holiday with numerous Whitsuntide festivities which, as usual, were arranged under the auspices of the various clubs and organizations. The New-York Turn Verein had a Whitsuntide festival at Jones' Wood, in which several German choral societies participated. Early in the forenoon a procession, composed of the different societies, was formed at the Turn Hall, which, with banners flying and bands playing, passed through Fourth street, Second avenue, Houston street, Avenue A, Seventh street, Avenue B, and Ninth street, at the foot of which the parties embarked on board of a boat, by which they were conveyed to the festival grounds. The programme of festivities on the festival grounds included an exhibition of Turner gymnastics and a parade and military evolutions by the Turner Cadets. At the Washington Park, formerly part of Jones' Wood Park, the Beethoven Maennerchor celebrated the day by an entertainment, including vocal and musical exercises. The New-York Allgemeine Saengerbund, a corporation of about a dozen choral societies, started a procession from the Germania Assembly Rooms in the morning, Major Sauer acting as Marshal, and subsequently engaged in a festival at Hamilton Park, Third avenue and Sixty-ninth street, where many visitors were present. The programme included a choral entertainment with orchestral accompaniment.

The Bloomingdale Turn Verein celebrated the day by a festival at the Lion Brewery Park, in which several other societies, rifle companies, &c., participated. A procession was formed soon after 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at the head-quarters of the Turn Verein, No. 341 West Forty-seventh street, and thence passed through Ninth avenue, Thirty-sixth street, Seventh avenue, Thirtieth street, Eighth avenue, &c., to the festival ground. Turner gymnastics and military manœuvres by the Turner Cadets formed a feature of the programme.

The Schillerbund Society gave a Whitsuntide picnic at Mount Buena Grove, One Hundred and Thirty-eighth street and Fourth avenue, in which the Odd Fellow Saengerbund, the Veteran Vocal Society, the Mozart Maennerchor, the Hudson Maennerchor, the Franz Abt Maennerchor, and other German choral societies participated. The Schuberth Maenner and a half-dozen organizations, including the Sangerlust, the Philharmonic Quartet Club, the Liederhain, the Traveler's Quartet Club, and others, held a "summer night's" festival at Harlem River Park, Second avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-sixth street. The Rhenish, a riflemen's organization, gave a Whitsuntide festival at Christ's Park, One Hundred and Thirty-second street and East River. Company C, of the Fifty-fifth Regiment, the Salamander Rifle Company, Capt. Klement, the Washington Scheutzen Corps, and several choral societies participated. Rifle-practice, military manœuvres, and a concert in which the Schuetzen Liedertafel and the National Quartet Club assisted, were the features of the occasion. The Odd Fellow Liedertafel gave a festival at the Sylvan Park in which the Harugari Liederkranz, the Bloomingdale Eintracht, the Saxonia Society, and several other societies, lodges, and riflemen's organizations took part. The Liedertafel of the Social Reformers celebrated the day by a picnic at the East River Park, foot of Eighty-fourth street, East River, jointly with the Wagner Quartet Club, the Suavian Saengerbund, the Manhattan Liederkranz, the Pfaltzer Harmonie Society, the Thuringian Liedertafel, the National Quartet Club, and other organizations, who formed a procession at their headquarters, the Walhalla Hall, in Orchard street.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

Mayor Wickham has appointed William Kitchell to the office of City Marshal, vice Joseph J. Josephs, resigned.

Rev. N. E. Cornwall, D. D., will lecture this evening in the Hall of Rutgers College, on the subject, "The Present in the Past."

Carl N. Kirshrath, aged forty-five, of No. 602 East Fourteenth street, attempted suicide yesterday evening by taking morphine.

We are indebted to the Purser of the steam-ship City of Meriden for the prompt delivery at this office of our Havana mail package.

During the burning of the barn and stables of the Commissioners of Charities and Correction on Blackwell's Island on Sunday, one of the convicts succeeded in escaping to Ravenswood.

Chamberlain Tappan reports that the balance in the City Treasury May 8 was $869,094 79. The receipts last week were $1,381,013 64, and the payments $871,659 90. Amount on hand on Saturday, $1,378,448 40.

At a special meeting of the Seventh Assembly District Republican Association, at No. 12 University place, resolutions of regret and condolence relative to the death of Byron Winfield Bzeli were adopted.

The annual distribution of awards of merit and school prizes will take place to-morrow evening, at 8 o'clock, in the gallery of the National Academy of Design, which upon that occasion will be open free.

During a quarrel at his residence, No. 345 West Thirty-sixth street, last night, Henry Lymes was stabbed in the side and seriously wounded by John H. Wilson, of Twentieth street and Seventh avenue, who escaped.

The remains of Mr. Stillman Witt, which have arrived in this City from Europe, will be conveyed to the Albany Rural Cemetery this morning at 10:50 o'clock, by a special train on the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad.

The trial of Capt. Killalea, of the Eleventh Precinct, which has been pending before the Police Commissioners for several months past, was adjourned until the 31st inst., owing to the absence of the witnesses for the prosecution.

David Mahoney, aged thirty, of No. 351 West Fifty-seventh street, while driving a horse and cart across the Hudson River Railroad track, at Eleventh avenue and Forty-third street, was run into by a freight train, and had his skull fractured.

The anniversary exhibition of the New-York Institution for the Blind will take place on Thursday evening at Steinway Hall, on which occasion the programme will consist of piano duets, solos, declamations, recitations, readings, and geographical and arithmetical exercises.

Francis Hargous, of No. 107 West Third street, was arrested and locked up in Police Head-quarters last night, on a charge of passing a worthless check for $25 on Mr. Romaine, of No. 207 Cherry street, and stealing $70 from his employer, Gustave Hurstel, of No. 99 Market street.

The forty-first anniversary of the American Sunday-school Union will be celebrated at the Academy of Music this evening, when addresses will be delivered by Hon. W. E. Dodge, Rev. William P. Payson, Rev. John Cotton Smith, Rev. Henry Martyn Scudder, and Rev. Stuart Robinson.

The fifteenth anniversary of the Baptist Sunday-school Union will be celebrated to-day at 2 P. M., at the Pilgrim Baptist Church, Thirty-third street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues. Addresses will be delivered by Rev. J. Hyatt Smith, Rev. J. H. Vincent, and Rev. G. Alexander Peltz.

Catharine McNamara, aged thirty-five, of No. 1,559 Third avenue, was taken to the Reception Hospital, in Ninety-ninth street, yesterday, suffering from severe injuries about the body, which she stated had been inflicted by her husband during a quarrel at their residence on Thursday last.

Rev. John Thomson, D. D., of the Fourth Presbyterian Church, Thirty-fourth street, near Sixth avenue, has resigned his pastorate, and will sail for Scotland on Saturday for the benefit of his health. The farewell meeting will be held in the church to-morrow evening, when the new church organ will be tested.

The President of the New-York Produce Exchange has appointed the following delegates to the National Board of Trade, which will meet in Philadelphia on June 15: L. S. N. Stark, John H. Boynton, Frederick Meissner, James W. McCulloh, Lewis Roberts, Forrest H. Parker, Edward Hincken, E. W. Coleman, A. S. Roe, and Theodore I. Husted.

Another meeting of the Joint Bunker Hill Centennial Committee of the New-England Society will be held to-day at 12 o'clock, at the office of Alderman Billings, No. 54 William street. It is desired that all of the members should be present, as a detailed report will be prepared to present to the meeting of the society, which takes place at Delmonico's on Friday evening next.

Alfred Harrison, aged twenty-six, of Jamaica, Long Island, was arrested yesterday morning for entering the apartments of Joseph Gibson, at No. 296 Ninth avenue, and stealing a coat. While confined in the Twentieth Precinct, previous to being brought to court, he committed suicide by hanging himself to his cell door. Coroner Croker will hold an inquest.

At the regular meeting of the New-York Academy of Science, last evening, at No. 46 Madison avenue, over which Dr. J. Newberry presided, a paper was read by the Chairman, fixing a history of the earliest fossil plants that have been discovered, consisting principally of ferns and tree ferns. Mr. B. B. Chamberlain exhibited a remarkable series of mineral species obtained from the Fourth avenue excavations. Prof. Eggleston, of the School of Mines of Columbia College, and Prof. D. S. Martin closely examined the minerals, and discussed their qualities, both agreeing on their value.

A quarrel occurred yesterday morning between James McNamara, aged twenty-three, of No. 230 East Seventy-fifth street, and a laborer, whose name is at present unknown, in the tunnel on Fourth avenue between Eighty-second and Eighty-third streets. A fight ensued between the men, during which the stranger knocked Mr. McNamara down, and beat and kicked him about the head and body in the most brutal manner, inflicting injuries from which serious results are apprehended. The stranger made his escape, and is still at liberty. McNamara was cared for at the Ninety-ninth Street Hospital.

A musical and oratorical demonstration, commemorative of the coming celebration of the first hundred years of the Republic, will be held at Steinway Hall on Saturday, May 22, on which occasion addresses will be delivered by Hon. William M. Evarts, Hon. Joshua M. Van Cott, ex-Gov. A. J. Curtin, of Pennsylvania, Hon. William E. Dodge, and others. The music will be furnished by the Adelphi Choral Society of Brooklyn, consisting of Miss Gertrude Orme, vocalist; Miss Annie A. Watson, pianist; Mr. S. P. Warren, organist, and Prof. J. Jay Watson, violinist.

At the annual election of the New-York Board of Fire Underwriters yesterday, the following gentlemen were elected:

President, Edgar W. Crowell; Vice President, D. A. Heald; Secretary, William W. Henshaw; Assistant Secretary, Walter K. Paye; Treasurer, Marcus F. Hodges; Committee on Finance, Henry A. Oakley, A. E. McDonald, Stephen Crowell, S. C. Harriott, John D. Cocks, J. A. Alexander, A. P. M. Roome; Committee on Fire Patrol, M. L. Crowell, William M. Randell, E. Alliger, W. DeL. Boughton, C. B. Bostwick, William A. Anderson, C. W. Standart; Committee on Laws and Legislation, George T. Hope, George M. Coit, E. A. Walton, W. H. Ross, J. H. Pinkney, P. Notman, A. J. Smith; Committee on Rates and Surveys, William Mulligan, N. C. Miller, F. H. Carter, H. H. Hall, J. S. Hollinshead, A. H. Walton, James Yereance; Committee on Police and Origin of Fires, J. M. Rankin, B. Lockwood, E. B. Fellows, J. E. Kahl, William A. Burtis, T. B. Jones, J. W. Murray.

BROOKLYN.

The estimate of the Board of City Works, of money required for that department for 1876, amounts to $1,238,500.

Mr. Christopher Howe, of the Fifteenth Ward, has been appointed Inspector in the Board of City Works.

Thirty thousand people celebrated Pfingst Monday at the Parks in the suburbs of the Eastern District.

The Board of Excise met yesterday and passed a resolution fixing the license for the sale of wines and liquors at $50, instead of $75 as heretofore.

Rev. Dr. Evans, Rev. Dr. McClelland, and Rev. L. R. Foote will represent the Brooklyn Presbytery at the annual session of the General Synod, to be held at Cleveland this week.

The annual convention of the Diocese of Long Island will be held in the Church of the Holy Trinity to-day and to-morrow. Bishop Littlejohn will deliver his triennial charge this morning.

The charges preferred against Rev. Nebin Woodside, Pastor of the First Reformed Presbyterian Church, in Duffield street, have been dismissed.

Rev. Joseph Wild, D. D., will lecture on Monday evening, May 24, at the Union Congregational Church, Elm place, near Fulton avenue, on the subject of "Babel."

A motion was made in Supreme Court, Special Term, before Justice Tappan, to punish Sheriff Williams for disobedience of a writ of commitment issued by the court in the case of Day vs. John H. Bergen. Decision was reserved.

John Crawford, aged twenty-one, residing in New-York, after an exciting chase, was arrested by Officer Fichett, on Grand street, yesterday afternoon. Crawford had just committed a burglary on the premises of Mrs. Amelia Russel, No. 513 Grand street. A bullet from the officer's pistol struck Crawford on the leg, compelling him to surrender. In addition to Mrs. Russell's property he had $295 in money, some jewelry, and a set of burglar's tools in his possession.

The Commissioners of Charities will discuss the estimates for next year's expenditure on Wednesday next.

A motion was made yesterday morning before Judge Tappan to continue an injunction restraining the Common Council of Long Island City from entering and tearing down the Long Island depot for the opening of Front street. Decision reserved.

Charles Berglin, a butcher, who was recently discharged from the employ of Frederick Loeffel, of No. 418 Second street, for dissipated conduct, was arrested last night for drawing a knife and attempting to take the life of Mr. Loeffel.

The festival of Pfingst Monday, was celebrated by the Liederkranz Society, of the Sixteenth Ward, at Myrtle Avenue Park, yesterday. The exercises consisted mainly of singing and drill by the Turner Cadets, athletic exercises, &c.

Rev. William F. Bridges, having accepted a call to the pastorate of the Green Avenue Presbyterian Church, will be installed on Thursday evening next. Rev. Drs. Van Dyke, Cuyler, and Wills will take part in the services.

Herman Pardee, proprietor of a lager beer saloon, at No. 19 Hamilton avenue, was stabbed on Sunday night by one of his customers, who refused to pay for liquor which he had taken. His assailant escaped and has not yet been arrested.

John B. Reilly, of Fulton and Jay streets, has been charged before Commissioners Briggs and Pyburn with a violation of the Excise law by selling ale on Sunday. The complainant was James McDermott, who had been turned out of Reilly's store for using, as Reilly says, indecent language.

The Unitarian Local Conference will hold its meetings to-day and Wednesday at the Second Unitarian Church. The conference sermon will be preached this evening, by Rev. C. W. Gannett, of Boston. On Wednesday there will be addresses by Rev. Dr. Bellows, Rev. Mr. Mullen, and others.

John Crawford, a sneak thief, was arrested yesterday afternoon by Officer Fickett, of the Sixth Precinct, on complaint of Amchel Johnson, of No. 513 Grand street. He had in his possession when arrested, $295, a gold watch and chain, two finger rings, three gold lockets, a bunch of common keys and a steel "jimmy."

The Philharmonic Society yesterday elected a Board of Directors for the ensuing year. The report of the Executive Committee showed the receipts for the year to have been $17,627 75; the expenses, $15,976 85; and that the balance in the treasury was $8,144 92. Theodore Thomas was continued as Music Master.

LONG ISLAND.

The Steinway branch of the Astoria and Ravenswood Railroad will be completed in a few days. Upon the completion of the branch the opening of the road will be celebrated by a grand banquet, to conclude with a ball in the evening.

The Flushing, North Side and Central Railroad of Long Island has reduced the fare from Hunter's Point to Flushing and return to fifteen cents. The company formerly charged forty cents for the round trip.

STATEN ISLAND.

St. Mary's Church, in Castleton avenue, New Brighton, is to have a new spire and chime of bells, to be paid for through public contributions.

Rev. J. M. Sinclair, of the Reformed Church at Richmond Village, has resigned his charge, and Rev. S. M. Kipp, of the Huguenot Church, at Huguenot, occupies the pulpit temporarily.

The Health Officer of New-Brighton has been directed to vaccinate the children in the public school of the First Ward of the village, and to charge a fee of twenty-five cents for each.

The Trustees of New-Brighton will meet at the Village Hall, on the 21st inst., to take action in regard to the extension of Prospect avenue through the First, Second, Third, and Fourth Wards.

The Staten Island ferry war will begin on Thursday next. The commodious steamer D. R. Martin will be placed upon the route between New-York and Staten Island upon half-hour trips, running in opposition to the Railroad Ferry Company.

The German societies at Staten Island paraded yesterday. The Order of Red Men, of Edgewater, marched through the principal streets in the village, and finished with a pic-nic and concert at Blechtle's Park, Stapleton.

At the annual meeting of the members of the Staten Island Fire Police, at Police Head-quarters, Stapleton, the following gentlemen were chosen officers: Charles A. Hoffman, Captain; G. I. Bechtel, First Lieutenant; G. Miner, Second Lieutenant; Emil Kipper, Third Lieutenant; W. Stenderwick, Treasurer; Dr. C. H. King, Physician; and Charles Hartman, Steward.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

It is proposed to hold a Union Centennial celebration by the towns of East Chester, Mamaroneck, and New-Rochelle, to commemorate the attack by the British on Davenport's Neck, New-Rochelle.

At a special meeting of the Board of Village Trustees of Tarrytown, a Board of Water Commissioners was organized, as follows: Nelson McCutcheon, President; G. Verplanck, Secretary; James W. Scrioner, Treasurer.

The following persons have been elected officers of the Peekskill Iron Company: T. F. Wright, President; F. F. Fowler, Vice President; Hugh W. Adams, Treasurer; T. F. Wright, H. W. Adams, F. F. Fowler, Z. S. Durfee, U. Hill, Jr., Calvin Frost, I. J. Baxter, J. T. Lloyd, E. S. Fowler, Directors.

At the annual meeting of the Sunday-school connected with the Second Reformed Church of Tarrytown, the following officers were chosen: F. H. Jackson, Superintendent; H. W. Mabie, Assistant Superintendent; W. C. Blauvelt, Secretary; D. A. Rowe, Treasurer; Samuel Warnock, and Edward Mabie, Librarians.

Rev. R. U. Morgan, D. D., after fifty years' labor in the ministry of the Episcopal Church, twenty-five years as Rector of Trinity Church, New-Rochelle, has been permitted to retire with a liberal annuity allowed him by the parish, and Rev. J. Henry Watson, who has been for some time past the officiating clergyman, has been elected Rector. The congregation worshipping in Trinity Church, New-Rochelle, is a very large and wealthy one. On Sabbath morning Rt. Rev. Bishop Potter administered the rite of confirmation to twenty-five persons.

NEW-JERSEY.

Collector Love, of Jersey City, reports the receipt of $12,819 62 in taxes and assessments last week.

Rev. Thomas Nicoll was installed as Pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, in New-Brunswick, last night.

In the Hudson County Court of Special Sessions, yesterday, Edward Smith was sentenced to six years in State Prison for having burglar's tools in his possession.

James Connolly, a passenger on the Hoboken ferry-boat Hoboken, jumped into the middle of the river about 7:30 o'clock last night, with the intention of committing suicide. He was rescued by John Mullaney in a small boat, and taken to the Police station in Hoboken in an exhausted condition.

The Jersey City Board of Police Commissioners appointed the following City Physicians last evening: Dr. R. M. Petree, First District; C. H. Terrington, Second District; John Lochner, Third District; Alonzo Freeman, Fourth District; J. H. Converse, Fifth District; M. R. Case, Sixth District. Dr. John Q. Bird was reappointed City Physician. Announcement was officially made that the gas companies had agreed to reduce the price on street lamps from $62 50 a year to $46 45.

At 9 o'clock yesterday morning William French, a workman in the employ of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, was struck by a locomotive near the company's shops, on the Hackensack Meadows, and instantly killed. He resided in Bordentown, and had gone down to his work on the morning train. As he stepped from the car he got directly in front of a freight train running in the opposite direction, and was killed. The body was taken to East Newark, and thence to his late residence. Deceased was twenty-eight years old, and the only support of his mother, his father being a patient in the lunatic asylum.

County Physician Stout, of Hudson County, has finished his investigation into the circumstances surrounding the death of the child Dawson, in Guttenburg. Death was supposed to have resulted from the incompetency of Julius Doetschmann, a druggist doing business at No. 515 Ninth avenue, New-York. County Physician Stout's post-mortem revealed the fact that the child had died from inflammation of the brain and consumption of the lungs. Doctor Stout analyzed the prescription put up by Doetschmann, and ascertained that the medicine prescribed was such as ought to have been given in treatment of the diseases from which the child was suffering. The trouble was, the doctor thinks, that the medicine was not given as prescribed.

WESTON'S SECOND TRIAL.

There was a very large audience at the Rink yesterday, the first day of Weston's second attempt to walk 515 miles within six days. He appeared to be in better health than at the time of his previous start, and walked with much more freedom. He started at 12:25 A. M., at a brisk pace, which he kept up all the day with the exception of about two hours' rest. He finished the first five miles in 1 hour, 11 minutes, and 2 seconds, at 14 minutes and 45 seconds after 1. He took a rest of 25 minutes for refreshment after finishing 27 miles. At 12:25, which hour ended the first day of his walk, he had completed 78 miles. His purpose is not to retire for the night until he has walked 90 miles. Weston feels confident of accomplishing the 515 miles within the stipulated time.

[Advertisement.]
Toothache, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, and all physical pain instantly relieved with WOLCOTT'S PAIN PAINT. Catarrh totally annihiliated by the use of WOLCOTT'S CATARRH ANNIHILATOR.

[Advertisement.]
WESTON IS A GOOD WALKER, but the best specimens of pedestrianism are supplied by those who are rushing for the KNOX'S Spring style of gentlemen's hats to No. 212 Broadway and the Fifth Avenue Hotel store. The "time" they make is good. The hat they purcase is better.

PRINTING CLOTHS MARKET.

PROVIDENCE, May 17.—Printing cloths continue very dull. Standard and Extra, 64x64, are quoted at 5⅜c., with a weak market.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship Helvetia, from Liverpool.—Mr. and Mrs. Illsley, J. F. Telford, Mr. Boswell, Mr. Richardson, Mr. Hetherington, Miss Caroline Carter, Miss Fannie Perkins, Julius Schwartz, George Schwartz, H. J. Braker, Miss F. E. Case, T. J. Cooper, William Thorn and lady, Mr. Gibson and lady, W. T. Kelly, F. Hocton, William Armstrong, Mr. Keuch, S. Sinayberger.

In steam-ship City of Houston, from Bermuda.—Mr. Durfee, Mrs. Durfee, Lieut. W. C. H. Luett, R. N., Lieut. Farquharson, R. N., J. Brill, W. Lusk Webster, Dr. Stephens, J. Scoville, Mrs. M. G. Keon, F. G. Darrell, C. J. Walbran, Capt. George Hutchings, John Borden.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....4:41 | Sun sets....7:12 | Moon sets....3:47

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook...6:03 | Gov. Island...6:52 | Hell Gate...8:14

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK........MONDAY, May 17.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships Eleanora, Johnson, Portland, J. F. Ames; E. C. Biddle, Pierce, Philadelphia; George H. Strout, Ford, Philadelphia; Primevrae, (Braz.,) Lockwood, Rio Janeiro, T. Rainey.

Ships Triumphant, Dibby, San Francisco, Sutton & Co.; H. W. Workman, (Br.,) McGray, Bremen, Boyd & Hincken; Betty, (Ger.,) Nordenholdt, Bremen, Herm Koop & Co.

Barks St. Andrews, (Br.,) Deck, Bremen, C. W. Bertaux & Co.; Ceres, (Ger.,) Dollner, Dantzic, Funch, Edye & Co.; Nellie T. Guest, (Br.,) Messenger, Bremen, Boyd & Hincken; Johanne Marie, (Ger.,) Gustavus, Bremen, Funch, Edye & Co.; Lady Louisa, (Br.,) Scott, London, Arkell, Tufts & Co.; Young Eagle, (Br.,) Simpson, St. John, N. B., George E. Cook & Co.; Charley, (Br.,) Robinson, Hamburg, C. W. Bertaux & Co.; G. De Zaldo, Miller, Sagua la Grande, Waydell & Co.; Parodi E. C., (Ital.,) Borzone, Cork or Falmouth, Slocovich & Co.

Brigs Gloria, (Ital.,) Basile, Alexandria, (Egypt,) Lauro, Storey & Co.; Lena Thurlow, Corbett, Matanzas, Brett, Son & Co.; Daisy, McCarty, New-Haven, R. N. Hand; Fanny, Smith, Santander, James W. Elwell & Co.

Schrs. Pointer, Sears, Providence, via Newport, H. W. Jackson; J. M. Riley, Boynton, Matanzas, Brett, Son & Co.; A. L. Palmer, Lewis, Jacmel, A. Nones & Co.; A. E. Glover, Terry, Fernandina, Fla., Tupper & Beattie; Potosi, Curtis, Kingston, Ja., A. H. Solomon.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Helvetia, (Br.,) Webster, Liverpool May 5, via Queenstown 6th, with mdse. and passengers to F. W. J. Hurst. May 13, lat. 41 02, lon. 48 50, passed an iceberg and about a dozen smaller ones, about 15 miles S. W.; same day, lat. 41 02, lon. 49 50, passed ship St. Albans, (of St. John, N. B.,) bound E.; 16th, 3 P. M., 250 miles E. of Sandy Hook, passed steam-ship England, bound E.

Steam-ship City of Merida, Reynolds, New-Orleans April 25, Tampico 28th, Tuspan 29th, Vera Cruz May 6, Campeche 8th, Progreso 9th, and Havana 13th, with mdse. and passengers to F. Alexandre & Sons.

Steam-ship Old Dominion, Walker, Richmond, City Point, and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Richmond, Kelly, Baltimore, with mdse. to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Chesapeake, Mangam, Portland, with mdse., &c., to J. F. Ames.

Ship Storkors, (Norw.,) Ricksen, Grimstadt, March 13, via Delaware Breakwater May 15, in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co. Had strong W. and N. W. winds; was 26 ds. W. of the Banks; left at the Breakwater, Capt. Devault and 5 men of schr. Mary May, (of Weymouth, N. S.,) before reported abandoned April 30, in lat. 39 45, lon. 64 50.

Bark N. S., (Norw.,) Petersen, Havre 43 ds., with mdse. to order—vessel to Tetens, Bockmann & Co. Has been 30 ds. west of the Banks, with strong westerly winds.

Bark Sea Belle, (of Dumfries,) Goggen, Batavia Dec. 18 and St. Helena Feb. 26, with sugar and coffee to Willetts, Hamlin & Co. Crossed the equator March 20 in lon. 35.

Bark Robt. A. Chapman (of Dorchester, N. B.,) Rutherford, Havre April 10, in ballast to master. Anchored off Sandy Hook, and was ordered to Miramichi. Sld. P. M., 17th.

Bark Grad Karlovaz, (Aust.,) Ginsti, New-Haven, with gum, &c., to Slocovich & Co.

Brig Rocky Glen, (of Boston,) Higgins, Rio Janeiro 53 ds., with coffee to C. G. Ramsay—vessel to Miller & Houghton.

Brig Belle Walters, (of St. John, N. B.,) Kyffin, Matanzas 9 ds., with sugar to Maitland, Phelps & Co.—vessel to Bonneville & Edgett.

Brig Zingu, (of St. John, N. B.,) Edgett, Hopewell, N. B. 10 ds. with plaster to P. I. Nevius & Son.

Schr. Jonathan May, (of Philadelphia,) Neal, Matanzas 10 ds., with sugar to S. & W. Welsh.

Schr. Henrietta, Lenox, New-Haven for Elizabethport.

Schr. Mary B. Smith, Chadwick, Thomaston, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. Ella, Harding, Harrington, Me., with lumber to master.

Schr. Allen Gurney, Gurney, Fall River for Rondout.

Schr. Jessie S. Clark, Ellwood, Fernandina 7 ds., with naval stores to master.

Schr. James H. Gordon, (of Philadelphia,) Champion, Sagua 10 ds., with sugar to S. & W. Welsh—vessel to Overton & Hawkins.

Schr. Jamestown, Bunnell, Georgetown, D. C.

Schr. Carrie Melvin, (of Thomaston,) Andrews, Cardenas 8 ds., with sugar and molasses to Commercial Warehouse Company—vessel to Parsons & Loud.

Schr. C. H. Lawrence, (of Boston,) Kemp, Sagua 8 ds., with sugar to S. & W. Welsh—vessel to J. H. Winchester & Co.

Schr. Renzie, Colbedge, Newport for Elizabethport.
Schr. Capitol, Bariss, Newport.
Schr. Cynthia Jane, Gardner, Newport.
Schr. S. S. Rowe, Rowe, Boston.
Schr. Clarissa Allen, Parker, Boston.
Schr. Orion, Smith, New London.
Schr. Anna B. Jacobs, Jones, Chatham.
Schr. Splendid, Penny, North Falmouth.
Schr. Wm. Young, Butler, Port Jefferson.
Schr. Laura Robinson, Robinson, New Bedford.
Schr. Entire, Kenear, New Bedford for Elizabethport.
Schr. Tunis Bodine, Weaver, Fall River, for Elizabethport.
Schr. J. B. Worthington, Raynor, Fall River, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Mary E. Lee, Harper, Fall River, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Challenge, Ferris, Wiscasset.
Schr. Loon, Hobbs, Salem.
Schr. C. J. Erricsson, Jones, Hartford.
Schr. Planter, Hardy, New-London.
Schr. J. W. Ponder, Thatcher, Taunton.
Schr. Nelson Harvey, Bearse, Rockport, Mass., with granite to Devine & Co.
Schr. Abel S. Parker, Parker, Taunton.
Schr. James Corson, Lynch, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Richard Law, Morton, Stonington.
Schr. Belle R. Hull, Bush, Providence, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Dwight Davidson, Parker, Providence, for Elizabethport.
Schr. S. S. Tyler, Hunt, Providence, for Elizabethport.
Schr. John Crockford, Hart, Providence, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Wm. H. Bowen, Dill, Providence, for Elizabethport.
Schr. R. G. Welden, Knowles, Providence, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Ira Bliss, Norton, Providence, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Peter Ritter, Kelsey, Providence, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Vermillion, Davis, Providence, for Elizabethport.
Schr. J. B. Cunningham, Scovill, Providence, for Elizabethport.
Schr. W. T. Phillips, Hawkins, Providence, for Elizabethport.
Schr. T. Merwin, Bunce, Providence, for Port Johnson.
Schr. Evergreen, Turner, Providence, for Port Johnson.
Schr. John Manlove, Lozier, Providence, for Port Johnson.
Schr. Sarah W. Blake, Briggs, Providence, for Port Johnson.
Schr. Sarah J. Gurney, Gurney, Providence, for Port Johnson.
Schr. P. M. Wheaton, Barry, Providence.
Schr. Lillie O. Wells, Wells, Providence.
Schr. D. M. Vaughn, Driscoll, Providence.
Schr. Geo. S. Allison, Leek, Providence.
Schr. Julia A. Tate, Tate, Providence.
Schr. Blast, Taylor, Providence, for Trenton.
Schr. Fred Hall, Buell, Portland, Conn.
Schr. Undine, Stone, Portland, Conn.
Schr. Brasos, Tryon, Portland, Conn.
Schr. Helen Mar, Ward, Pawtucket.
Schr. Anthony Burton, Johnson, Pawtucket.
Schr. Harriet Lewis, Searls, Pawtucket, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Mail, Mead, Greenwich.
Schr. Larmatine, Butler, Mystic.
Schr. J. M. Kissam, Kissam, Southport.
Schr. Morro Castle, Naus, Baracoa 8 ds., with fruit to E. Puig & Co.—vessel to B. J. Wenberg.
Schr. Fanny Fern, Eaton, Providence, for Rondout.
Schr. Peerless, Smith, Providence, for Port Johnson.
Schr. Ellen M. Baxter, Lamphear, Providence, for Port Johnson.
Schr. White Foam, Milliken, Providence, for Baltimore.
Schr. Chingaora, Jackson, Virginia.
Schr. M. J. Granger, Somers, Virginia.
WIND—Sunset, moderate, S. E.; clear.

BELOW.

Ship Caravan, Hatfield, from Liverpool April 2, with mdse. to Thomas Dunham's Nephew & Co. By pilot-boat E. T. Williams, No. 14.

FOREIGN PORTS.

CARDENAS, May 14.—Arr. bark Sandy Hook, Barstow, New-York; brigs Glendale, Conklin, Baltimore; C. E. Pickering, Torrey, Philadelphia.

Arr. May 15, brigs H. B. Cleaves, Cummings, New-York; Julia E. Haskell, Haskell, Boston; schr. J. H. De Wolf, Thatcher, New-York.

Sld. May 14, brigs Mary A. Chase, Dolan, N. of Hatteras; Susee J. Stout, Higgins, do.; schr. George S. Hunt, Dexter, do.

Sld. May 15, schrs. Emily (?), ——, do., and Harbeson, Hickman, do.

CIENFUEGOS, May 14.—Arr. brig J. H. Lane, Shute, Baltimore.

Sld. 14th, schr. Silver Spray, Wass, Boston; 15th, brigs Samuel Welsh, Turner, Philadelphia; Star, Cook, New-York.

HAVANA, May 16.—Arr. bark H. D. Stover, Pierce, New-York; brig Fortune, (Br.,) McConnell, Halifax.

Sld. 15th, steamers Crescent City, Curtis, New-York; C. W. Lord, Colton, New-Orleans. 16th, bark Rosa del Turia, (Sp.,) Tenellos, St. Mary's, Ga.; brig Nuestra Señor de los Angelos, (Sp.,) Ramerez, New-York; schr. Geo. S. Marts, Marts, New-York.

SAGUA, May 12.—Arr. bark Norton Stover, Sherman, Portland. 14th, bark Lydia, (Br.,) Chalmers, New-York; schr. A. J. Fabens, Port-au-Prince.

MATANZAS, May 15.—Arr. brigs Hiram Abiff, Tibbetts, Newport, Eng.; Romala, (Br.,) Edgett, Baltimore; Moses Day, Crosley, do.; schr. Etta & Josie, Bunker, Philadelphia.

Sld. 15th, bark Stormy Petrel, (Br.,) Dyer, Falmouth; brig E. H. Williams, Tucker, Philadelphia; schrs. A. C. Paige, Haley, N. of Hatteras; Laura Bridgeman, Clark, do.; B. W. Hills, Higgins, do.

ST. JOHN, N. B., May 17.—Arr. schrs. Castalia and Minnesota, New-York.

Sld. bark J. B. Duffus (Br.,) Shaw, Cork Quay.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

LONDON, May 17.—The following vessels have sailed for the United States: Pocahontas, Beulah, Jedanesti Dubrovacki, Jane Wright, Friehandel.

Arrived from the United States May 12: Lorely, Fylgia, Castor, Protector, (Capt. Weisser,) St. Cloud, Hirundo, (all at Elsinore,) Heinrich Moll.

Arrived May 15: Abbie Thomas, Souvenir, "Abbis," Catterina Pietra, Marianna III.

Arr. 16th, Kate Crosby, Nourmahal, Aftenstjernen, Clara E. McGilvery, (the last three at Plymouth,) Alphonse et Marie, Celeste, Felice Secondo, Sarpen.

Arr. to-day, Domenico, Erse, Nueva Barreras.

The bark Marco Polo, from New-York for Bremen, before reported ashore at Andrecelles, has been floated slightly damaged.

QUEENSTOWN, May 17.—The National Line steam-ship Manhattan, Capt. Jones, from New-York the 4th inst. arr. here to-day and proceeded for Liverpool.

The Cunard Line steam-ship Cuba, Capt. Martyne, from New-York, May 5th, and the White Star Line steam-ship Adriatic, Capt. Perry, from New-York, May 8th, both for Liverpool, have arr. here, the former at 3 P. M. yesterday, and the latter at 12 o'clock last night.

PLYMOUTH, May 17.—The Hamburg-American steam-ship Holsatia, Capt. Barends, from New-York May 6, arr. here this afternoon.

Read the

DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE

In front of the

N. E. corner Canal st. and Broadway.

It appears this morning, and constitutes

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NILSSON. I shall take every opportunity to *recommend* and *praise* your instruments.

KELLOGG. For the last six years your Pianos have been my *choice* for the *concert-room* and my own *house*.

LUCCA. Your Uprights are *extraordinary* instruments and deserve their *great success*.

PATTI. I have used the Pianos of every celebrated maker, but *give yours the preference over all*.

STRAUSS. Your Pianos astonish me. *I have never yet seen any Pianos which equal yours.*

WEHLI. Mme. Parepa called your Piano the finest in the United States. *I fully indorse* that opinion. They have no *rival anywhere*.

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